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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

TWENTY-EIGHT VOLUMES.

—(7.)—

COLONIES.

Session

12 *December* 1854 — 14 *August* 1855.

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1854-55.



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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1854-55.

TWENTY-EIGHT VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME.

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THE
R E P O R T S

*Made for the Year 1853 to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies ;
in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British
Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS
For the Year 1853.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
August 10, 1854, and March 1855.



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1855.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	- - -	The customary Annual Report for 1853 has not been received from the Cape of Good Hope.	
28. NATAL - -	Lieutenant-Governor Pine, July 18, 1854. (No. 43.)	General Description of the Country of Natal —Its Geological Formation, Minerals, Soil, &c. - - - - Form of Government. Taxes and Duties—Tariff of Customs Duties, —Spirit and other Licences—Native Hut Tax, &c.—Local or Municipal Taxes—Estab- lishment of Local Councils for Manage- ment of Affairs of Rural Districts, and levying Assessments for local purposes - Revenue and Expenditure Revenue—View of its progress—Sources from whence derived Statement of Colonial Revenue from the year 1846 to 1853 inclusive Statement of Quit Rents and Stamp Duties for same period. Statement of Native Hut Tax from 1849 to 1854. Expenditure—Return of Expenditure from the Establishment of the Civil Govern- ment in 1846 to 1853 inclusive—The various causes of increased Expenditure, specified. Liquidation of the Colonial Debt. Imports and Exports. Returns of Annual Value of Imports and Exports from 1846 to 1853 inclusive. Trade. A considerable direct Trade opened with the United Kingdom, and a Trade of some value carried on with the Mauritius; a prospect also of a Provision Trade between Natal and Port Philip. Public Works. Description of the Government Build- ings. (List of Offices rented.) Light House, &c. Progress of Roads, Ferries, &c. Mea- sures for Improvement of Streets in Towns. Description of the Harbour of Natal, and the Works in progress for its improvement — Mr. Milne's Letters respecting the Harbour Works. Counties and Towns—Municipal Organi- zation. Municipal Government—Present system in force—Extended Municipal Organization considered the best means of promoting internal prosperity. Administration of Justice and Legislation— List of Ordinances passed from 1845 to the present time on this subject. Description of the several Courts for the Administration of Justice.	186

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REPORTS

EXHIBITING

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S
COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.PART I.
NORTH AMERICA.

CANADA.

CANADA.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE to the
Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 64.)

Government House, Quebec,

December 18, 1854.

(Received January 11, 1855.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for 1853, together with the public accounts and tables of the trade and navigation of the province for the same year. Evidences of progressive prosperity not less striking than those to which I called attention in my Despatches No. 116 of the 22d December 1852, and No. 58 of the 16th August 1853, which accompanied the Blue Books for 1851 and 1852 respectively, are furnished in these documents.

2. The value of imports into the province for 1853 is stated at 6,571,527*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* for 1852, at 4,168,457*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* And the duties on goods entered for consumption in 1853 at 845,487*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* in 1852 at 607,613*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* As a further proof that this progress is continuous, I may mention that the imports for the half year ending 5th July 1854, are valued at 3,836,245*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, and the duties of customs collected during the same period at 464,935*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* while the imports for the corresponding half year in 1853 were 2,811,970*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, and the duties 367,128*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

3. The exports for 1853 are valued at 4,890,678*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*; for 1852 at 3,145,398*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* On each of the following heads under which they are classed in these returns, produce of the mine, produce of the sea, produce of the forest, animals and their produce, vegetable food, and other agricultural products, there is an increase over the year preceding. The mineral exports of the province are quoted at the low amount of 22,466*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, but it is probable that ere many years have passed, there will be a considerable increase on this head.

4. The financial state of the province seemed to me to justify the insertion of the following paragraph in the speech delivered from the throne, at the commencement of the present session of the Provincial Parliament:

“ You may probably be of opinion that the prosperous condition of the revenue affords an opportunity, of which Parliament may properly avail itself, to revise the existing tariff, with a view to the removal of such duties as affect raw materials employed in ship building and other branches of manufacture within the province, and to the reduction of others, to which articles entering largely into the consumption of the people are now subject.”

CANADA.

Resolutions in the spirit of the above recommendation, and substituting, to a certain extent, specific for ad valorem duties, have passed the Legislative Assembly. That measures of this description should be practicable, at a time when the nation of which this colony forms a part is engaged in war with one of the greatest empires of the earth, and that the external commerce of the province should be hampered at such a crisis, neither by war freights nor war insurances, are striking proofs both of the power of England, and of the liberality of her colonial policy.

5. As this is probably the last report on the affairs of Canada which I shall have the honour of submitting, I avail myself of the opportunity to append some statistics taken from official sources supplementary to those which accompanied the Despatches to which I have already referred, and illustrative of the advance which the province has been making during the past few years. Such a review is the more appropriate at this time, as the adoption of reciprocal freedom of trade in natural products with the United States, may be held to inaugurate a new era in the commercial history of Canada, and to close the period during which the province has been exposed in the British markets to the competition of the United States, without being admitted on equal terms to those of the latter country. This period of transition from a system of partial protection to one of entire freedom of trade has coincided with the term of my administration of the Government, and it has been a most interesting and instructive lesson to observe the great progress in material prosperity, and the remarkable development of the principle of self-reliance, which has taken place in the province under circumstances which by many were deemed discouraging.

6. Value of Imports and Exports in each year, from 1847 to 1853, both inclusive.

Year.			Imports.			Exports.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1847	-	-	2,966,870	15	0	2,203,054	3	8
1848	-	-	2,629,584	17	11	2,302,830	17	6
1849	-	-	2,468,130	6	9	2,193,078	0	3
1850	-	-	3,489,466	3	5	2,457,886	1	2
1851	-	-	4,404,409	0	2	2,663,983	14	4
1852	-	-	4,168,457	8	5	2,888,213	19	3
1853	-	-	6,571,527	19	9	4,523,060	19	1

Imports for the half-year, ending 5th July, 1854, 3,836,245*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

7. Revenue and Expenditure in each of the same years.

Year.			Revenue.			Expenditure.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1847	-	-	416,569	18	4	376,456	6	4
1848	-	-	312,037	6	0	389,992	14	11
1849	-	-	421,998	4	0	370,613	15	2
1850	-	-	578,822	11	3	437,312	11	3
1851	-	-	692,206	4	9	521,643	11	3
1852	-	-	723,724	7	4	535,171	6	7
1853	-	-	982,334	10	2	611,667	16	5

8. The increase of Expenditure since 1847, has consisted mainly of the following items :—

Interest on public debt	-	-	£21,500
Expenses of legislature	-	-	8,220
Education	-	-	24,660
Agriculture	-	-	4,110
Hospitals and charities	-	-	9,854
Sinking fund (not paid in 1847)	-	-	60,000
Administration of justice	-	-	21,500
Miscellaneous	-	-	34,500

9. The Revenue from Canal Tolls in each year, from 1847 to 1853, has been as follows:—

CANADA.

Year.	Gross.			Net.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1847 - - -	41,204	4	5	23,330	12	0
1848 - - -	38,214	1	3	14,828	18	4
1849 - - -	46,193	5	0	33,217	14	0
1850 - - -	53,335	6	2	38,607	4	7
1851 - - -	65,122	6	8	43,975	14	0
1852 - - -	71,684	15	4	45,777	9	8
1853 - - -	82,830	6	1	50,611	19	10

10. I append a statement of the ships built at Quebec in each of the years 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854.

1851.

Ships, &c.	-	-	-	43	-	39,364 Tons
Schooners	-	-	-	22	-	2,141 „
Steamers	-	-	-	3	-	150 „
				<u>68</u>		<u>41,655</u>

1852.

Ships, &c.	-	-	-	29	-	26,422 Tons
Schooners	-	-	-	19	-	1,581 „
Steamers	-	-	-	4	-	572 „
				<u>52</u>		<u>28,575</u>

1853.

Ships, &c.	-	-	-	50	-	49,541 Tons.
Schooners, &c.	-	-	-	38	-	3,377 „
Steamers	-	-	-	3	-	85 „
				<u>91</u>		<u>53,003</u>

1853.

Foreign ships registered as British	<u>6</u>	-	<u>2,988</u> „
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1854 to 18th November.

Ships, &c.	-	-	-	43	-	44,165 Tons.
Schooners, &c.	-	-	-	25	-	2,625 „
Steamers	-	-	-	8	-	518 „
				<u>76</u>		<u>47,308</u>

1854 to 18th November.

Foreign Ships registered as British	<u>5</u>	-	<u>2,522</u> Tons.
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11. The number of emigrants who arrived at the port of Quebec was

In 1847	-	-	-	-	90,150
1848	-	-	-	-	27,939
1849	-	-	-	-	38,494
1850	-	-	-	-	32,292
1851	-	-	-	-	41,076
1852	-	-	-	-	39,176
1853	-	-	-	-	36,699
1854	-	-	-	-	54,112

CANADA.

The year 1847 was that of the Irish famine, and the immigration of that year was attended with a frightful amount of disease and mortality. Since that time the regulations affecting the passenger trade, and the quarantine arrangements for immigrants arriving at Quebec, have been placed on an improved footing.

12. The sufferings of the Irish during that calamitous period induced philanthropic persons to put forward schemes of systematic colonization, based in some instances on the assumption that it was for the interest of the emigrants that they should be as much as possible concentrated in particular portions of the territories to which they might proceed, so as to form communities complete in themselves, and to remain subject to the influences, religious and social, under which they had lived previously to emigration. It was proposed, if I rightly remember, according to one of those schemes, that large numbers of Irish, with their priests and home associations, should be established by Government in some unoccupied part of Canada. I believe that such schemes, however benevolent their design, rest on a complete misconception of what is for the interest both of the colony and of the immigrants. It is almost invariably found that immigrants who thus isolate themselves, whatever their origin or antecedents, lag behind their neighbours; and I am inclined to think that as a general rule, in the case of communities whose social and political organization is as far advanced as that of the North American colonies, it is for the interest of all parties, that new comers, instead of dwelling apart and bound together by the affinities, whether of sect or party, which united them in the country which they have left, should be dispersed as widely as possible among the population already established in that to which they transfer themselves.

13. It may not be altogether irrelevant to mention, as bearing on this subject, that the painful circumstances which attended the immigration of 1847 created for a time in this province a certain prejudice against emigration generally. The poll tax on immigrants was increased, and the opinion widely disseminated, that however desirable the introduction of capitalists might be, an immigration of persons of the poorer class was likely to prove a burden rather than a benefit. Commercial depression and apprehension, as to the probable effect of the free trade policy of Great Britain on the prosperity of the colonies had an influence in the same direction. To counteract these tendencies which were calculated, as I thought, to be injurious in the long run, both to the mother country and the province, public attention was especially directed in the speech delivered from the throne in 1849, to immigration by way of the St. Lawrence, as a branch of trade which it was most desirable to cultivate (irrespectively altogether of its bearing on the settlement of the country), in consequence of the great excess of exports over imports by that route, and the consequent enhancement of freights outwards. These views obtained very general assent, and the measures which have been adopted since that period to render this route attractive to emigrants destined for the west (the effect of which is beginning now to be visible in the yearly increasing amount of emigration by way of Quebec, from the continent of Europe,) are calculated not only to promote the trade of the province, but also to make settlers of a superior class acquainted with its advantages.

14. I append a statement showing the number and tonnage of ships entered inwards at Quebec, with cargoes or in ballast, in each of the years from 1846 to 1854, distinguishing British from foreign vessels. Among the entries from the United Kingdom, more especially, there appears to have been, during this period, a constant increase in the proportion which vessels with cargo bear to vessels in ballast—a result due, it may be presumed, to the yearly augmenting importation by way of the St. Lawrence of bulky articles, such as railway iron and salt, intended for the Western States.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—VESSELS INWARDS.

CANADA.

From	BRITISH.				FOREIGN.			
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1846. The United Kingdom -	342	129,550	858	369,137	-	-	-	-
British North American Colonies - - }	105	7,577	21	4,448	-	-	-	-
United States - - -	13	7,366	28	19,955	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere - - -	27	5,934	86	24,438	-	-	-	-
	487	150,427	993	417,978	-	-	-	-
1847. The United Kingdom -	289	119,643	691	309,260	-	-	-	-
British North American Colonies - - }	83	6,034	38	8,306	-	-	-	-
United States - - -	11	2,780	19	10,726	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere - - -	19	3,338	43	13,191	-	-	17	5,846
	402	131,795	791	341,483	-	-	17	5,846
1848. The United Kingdom -	286	114,037	587	250,982	-	-	-	-
British North American Colonies - - }	101	6,431	44	6,976	-	-	-	-
United States - - -	8	4,630	73	43,804	-	-	1	437
Elsewhere - - -	25	5,879	61	18,999	2	261	-	-
	420	130,977	765	320,761	2	261	1	437
1849. The United Kingdom -	284	127,022	563	236,698	-	-	-	-
British North American Colonies - - }	98	7,035	68	11,904	-	-	-	-
United States - - -	29	18,694	76	45,377	-	-	1	544
Elsewhere - - -	18	4,314	47	13,500	-	-	-	-
	429	157,065	754	307,479	-	-	1	544
1850. The United Kingdom -	299	130,526	386	157,297	12	4,506	19	7,133
British North American Colonies - - }	122	10,385	52	8,949	-	-	-	-
United States - - -	21	15,588	130	76,535	4	1,880	44	21,981
Elsewhere - - -	23	5,480	52	16,111	9	1,709	23	7,724
	465	161,979	620	258,892	25	8,095	86	36,838
1851. The United Kingdom -	381	180,873	443	192,875	19	6,934	35	13,776
British North American Colonies - - }	108	7,792	67	10,255	-	-	-	-
United States - - -	8	4,809	107	64,120	-	-	40	22,841
Elsewhere - - -	25	4,925	44	17,062	9	2,092	14	5,073
	522	198,399	661	284,312	28	9,026	89	41,690
1852. The United Kingdom -	386	194,776	347	143,812	10	3,419	25	9,452
British North American Colonies - - }	103	9,805	70	7,836	1	661	-	-
United States - - -	6	2,596	102	59,169	3	980	57	35,893
Elsewhere - - -	21	4,269	34	11,221	16	4,318	40	14,215
	516	211,446	553	222,038	30	9,378	122	59,560
1853. The United Kingdom -	436	216,289	302	139,637	25	8,653	24	8,209
British North American Colonies - - }	160	12,359	68	11,454	-	-	-	-
United States - - -	21	9,124	98	62,393	6	3,898	54	36,159
Elsewhere - - -	27	5,314	43	16,195	24	5,771	54	19,451
	644	243,086	511	229,679	55	18,322	132	63,819
1854. The United Kingdom -	488	211,676	241	122,145	22	8,871	18	7,195
British North American Colonies - - }	108	11,545	41	10,452	2	370	-	-
United States - - -	5	2,866	46	30,237	9	5,164	37	33,970
Elsewhere - - -	29	8,991	93	30,911	27	6,925	45	17,360
	630	265,078	421	193,745	60	21,330	100	58,525

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15. The large amount of wild land held by individuals and corporations renders the disposal of the public domain a question of less urgency in this than in some other colonies. Opinion in the province runs strongly in favour of facilitating its acquisition in small lots by actual settlers, and of putting all possible obstacles in the way of its falling into the hands of speculators. This opinion is founded no doubt in part on a jealousy of great landowners, but it is mainly, I apprehend, attributable to a sense of the inconvenience and damage which are experienced in young countries when considerable tracts of land are kept out of the market in the midst of districts that are in course of settlement. To this feeling much of the hostility to the clergy reserves was originally due. The upset price of Government wild land in Canada varies from 7*s.* 6*d.* currency to 1*s.* currency an acre, according to quality, and by the rules of the Crown Land Department now in force it is conceded at these rates, except in special cases, in lots of not more than 200 acres, on condition of actual settlement, of erecting a dwelling house, and clearing one fourth of the lot before the patent can be obtained. The price is payable in some parts of the country in ten yearly instalments, in others in five, with interest in both cases from the date of sale.

I have little faith in the efficacy of such devices to compel actual settlement. They hinder the free circulation of capital, are easily evaded, and seem to be especially out of place where wild lands are subject to taxation for municipal purposes, as is the case in Upper Canada.

16. I annex a statement of the quantity of public land sold in Canada in each year, from 1847 to 1853, both inclusive.

STATEMENT of Acres of Crown Land sold in Canada, East and West.

Year.				Acres.	Total Value.
1847	-	-	-	62,881	£ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 203,172 1 2½
1848	-	-	-	34,838	
1849	-	-	-	25,444	
1850	-	-	-	164,307	
1851	-	-	-	197,855	
1852	-	-	-	68,210	
1853	-	-	-	256,059	
Total				809,594	

STATEMENT of Clergy Lands in Upper Canada, sold under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 78.

Year.				Acres.	Total Value.
1847	-	-	-	196,568	£ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 373,322 17 1
1848	-	-	-	81,373	
1849	-	-	-	70,726	
1850	-	-	-	93,245	
1851	-	-	-	91,706	
1852	-	-	-	94,942	
1853	-	-	-	150,809	
Total				779,369	

STATEMENT of Clergy Lands in Lower Canada, sold under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 78.

Year.				Acres.	Total Value.
1847	-	-	-	22,421	£ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 18,630 13 9
1848	-	-	-	5,441	
1849	-	-	-	4,165	
1850	-	-	-	8,064	
1851	-	-	-	11,175	
1852	-	-	-	10,363	
1853	-	-	-	14,983	
Total				76,612	

STATEMENT of Grammar School Lands, sold under 4 & 5 Vict. c. 19.

Year.	Acres.	Total Value.
1847 - - -	6,702	£ s. d. 21,447 6 9
1848 - - -	5,067	
1849 - - -	5,785	
1850 - - -	6,881	
1851 - - -	4,137	
1852 - - -	6,649	
1853 - - -	3,522	
Total - - -	38,743	

STATEMENT of Common School Lands, sold under 12 Vict. c. 100.

Year.	Acres.	Total Value.
1851 - - -	52,964	£ s. d. 124,220 2 9
1852 - - -	59,079	
1853 - - -	177,483	
Total - - -	289,526	

17. A good deal of land in Lower Canada is held in seignior, under a species of feudal tenure, with respect to the conditions of which a controversy has arisen which threatens, unless some equitable mode of adjusting it be speedily devised, to be productive of very serious consequences. A certain class of jurists contend, that by the custom of the country established before its conquest by Great Britain, the seigniors were bound to concede their lands in lots of about 100 acres to the first applicant, in consideration of the payment of certain dues and of a rent which never, as they allege, exceeded one penny an acre; and they quote edicts of the French monarchs to show that the governor and intendant, when the seignior was contumacious, could seize the land and make the concession in spite of him, taking the rent for the crown. The seigniors, on the other hand, plead the decisions of the courts since the conquest in vindication of their claim to receive such rents as they can bargain for. Independently of this controversy, the incidents of the tenure are in other respects calculated to exercise an unfavourable influence on the progress of the province, and its abolition, if it could be effected without injustice, would, no doubt, be a highly beneficial measure.

18. According to the returns prepared for purposes of taxation, the total amount of the assessed value of real and personal property in Upper Canada is stated for the year 1853 at 35,455,980*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and the total indebtedness of the municipal corporations as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount secured by debentures - - -	886,077	10	8
Amount unsecured - - -	97,667	13	5
Stock held by municipal corporations - - -	546,218	12	7

The returns, however, on which these latter estimates are based are defective, and no great reliance can be placed on the results arrived at.

19. In 1847 the only railway in the province was a line 22 miles in length, running from a point in the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal to the frontier town of St. John; and so hopeless did the prospects of the province in this respect appear to be, at even a later period, that the following paragraph occurs in a very carefully prepared document, signed by several intelligent merchants, and put forth at the close of 1849 with the view of promoting the annexation of Canada to the United States. "While the adjoining states are covered with a network of thriving railways, Canada possesses but three lines, which together scarcely exceed 50 miles in length, and the stock in two of which is held at a depreciation of from 60 to 80 per cent., a fatal symptom of the torpor overspreading the land."

20. The table given below exhibits the Canadian railways now open or in progress of construction, and the capital expended on them up to the present

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time. During the past summer at least 20,000 men have been engaged upon railway works; and although that number is considerably diminished at present, active operations are still going on in every part of the province. Simultaneously with these works, others of much importance, and giving employment to large bodies of men, are in progress. An unwonted number of public buildings, stores, mills, factories, and dwelling houses, have been erected during the last year in all parts of the province, and these causes combined have exercised an important influence in increasing the money value of labour.

Name.	Total Length.	Length completed.	Capital already expended.
	Miles.	Miles.	£
Great Western - - -	240	240	2,800,000
Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich -	160	60	500,000
London and Port Stanley - -	36	—	70,000
Erie and Ontario - - -	17	17	85,000
Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron -	92	63	750,000
*Grand Trunk - - -	950	226	4,600,000
Port Hope and Lindsay - -	48	—	80,000
Cobourg and Peterboro' - -	28	28	145,000
Brockville and Ottawa - -	120	—	70,000
Prescott and Bytown - -	55	55	320,000
Montreal and Bytown - -	110	14	85,000
Montreal and New York - -	38	38	205,000
St. Lawrence and Champlain -	49	49	320,000
Totals - - -	1,943	790	10,030,000

* Exclusive of 164 miles between Portland and the Canadian boundary, leased for 999 years.

The traffic on these lines is developing itself in a very remarkable manner. Most of those which came into operation in 1853 have nearly doubled their weekly receipts in a period of 12 months, and those which have only been opened since the commencement of the present year exhibit results which promise to be no less satisfactory.

21. In the scheme of the Grand Trunk Railway is included the Victoria Bridge, which crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal. At the point of crossing the river is nearly two miles in width, but by means of embankments the actual length of the bridge will be reduced to 8,000 feet. It will be formed of iron tubes, 16 feet wide and about 20 feet high, supported by 25 piers and two abutments. The piers nearest the abutments will be 36 feet above the summer level of the river, and rise gradually till they attain at the centre of the bridge an elevation of 60 feet. The centre piers will be 330 feet apart, and the others 240. It is calculated that the weight of iron in the tubes will be 10,400 tons, and of masonry in the piers and abutments 205,000. This stupendous work has been already commenced in good earnest. The northern embankment is far advanced, the abutment attached to it raised to the winter level of the St. Lawrence (17 feet above the summer level), the pier nearest to the embankment is completed, and considerable progress has been made with the next. A special interest attaches to it because of the phenomena which attend the packing of the ice on the River St. Lawrence, and the pressure to which any obstacle to its progress seems to be exposed. Mr. Stephenson has, however, satisfied himself that the pressure is an appreciable quantity, and that the structures which are to be raised in the river will be sufficient to resist it.

22. In 1849 the system of making grants from the public treasury for local works, which had been during the earlier history of these colonies, a fertile source of waste and jobbing, was finally discontinued. Previously to that period it had been too much the habit to expend the surplus revenues of the province on minor works of this class, and to invoke imperial aid, either in the shape of guarantees or in some other form, for the execution of undertakings of a more comprehensive and national character. Since the resolution to which I refer was adopted, the resources and credit of the municipalities have been so much augmented by the general improvement of the country, and by judicious legislation, that local works have been prosecuted with more vigour as well as with greater discretion and economy than before; while the provincial funds have been left free for more legitimate purposes. In my despatch which accompanied the blue book for 1851, I dwelt at some length on the results of this

change of system, and I advert to it now in passing, because I believe that it has materially contributed to the recent industrial progress of the province.

23. The following statistics of the Montreal Telegraph Company illustrate the increased activity and extension which has been imparted to the trade of the province during the past few years. This line of telegraph was first worked between Montreal and Toronto in the month of August 1847, and in the autumn of the same year it was extended to Quebec. The length of the main line and branches is now fully 1,500 miles, with sixty-six offices for public business, besides stations opened for railway purposes. It is connected at the Falls of Niagara with lines extending to Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans; and at Portland with others extending to St. John's, New Brunswick, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Boston and New York. The rates of charge have been reduced about 50 per cent. below what they were in 1847. In 1848 the messages transmitted over the wires amounted, it is believed (though no very accurate record of the number was kept at the time) to about 60,000. They rose in 1852 to 161,878, and in 1853 to 242,876, exclusively of reports furnished to the public papers, which amount daily to from half a column to two columns of printed newspaper matter.

24. I append a tabular statement showing the annual comparative condition of the Post Office department from 1851 inclusive.

Date.	Number of Post Offices.	Miles of Post Routes.	Miles of Annual Mail Travel.	Number of Letters in previous week.
April 6, 1851 - - -	601	7,595	2,487,000	41,000
April 5, 1852 - - -	840	8,618	2,931,373	71,726
March 31, 1853 - - -	1,016	9,122	3,430,474	81,896
March 31, 1854 - - -	1,166	10,027	4,015,816	98,350

The receipts from the post office in the year ending 31st March 1854 were 80,955*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, being 12,685*l.* above the receipts of the previous year, and the disbursements 88,748*l.* 7*s.* including 14,379*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* of British packet postage, showing a deficit on the year's operations of 7,793*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

25. I extract from a general statistical abstract compiled from returns in the educational department for Upper Canada, some interesting details with respect to the comparative state of education in Upper Canada in the years from 1847 to 1853, inclusive. In the former of these years the normal school, which may be considered the foundation of the system, was instituted, and at the close of the latter, the first volume issued from the educational department to the public school libraries, which are its crown and completion. If it may be affirmed of reciprocity with the United States, that it introduces a new era in the commercial history of the province; so may it I think be said of the latter measure, that it introduces a new era in its educational and intellectual history. The subject is so important that I must beg leave to say a few words upon it before proceeding to other matters. In order to prevent misapprehension, however, I may observe that the term school libraries does not imply that the libraries in question are specially designed for the benefit of common school pupils. They are in point of fact, public libraries intended for the use of the general population; and they are entitled school libraries, because their establishment has been provided for in the School Acts, and their management confided to the school authorities.

26. Public school libraries then, similar to those which are now being introduced into Canada, have been in operation for several years in some states of the neighbouring Union, and many of the most valuable features of the Canadian system have been borrowed from them. In most of the states, however, which have appropriated funds for library purposes, the selection of the books has been left to the trustees appointed by the different districts, many of whom are ill qualified for the task, and the consequence has been that the travelling pedlars, who offer the most showy books at the lowest prices, have had the principal share in furnishing the libraries. In introducing the system into Canada, precautions have been taken, which will I trust, have the effect of obviating this great evil.

27. In the School Act of 1850, which first set apart a sum of money for the establishment and support of school libraries, it is declared to be the duty of

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the chief superintendent of education to apportion the sum granted for this purpose by the legislature under the following condition, "That no aid should be given towards the establishment and support of any school library unless an equal amount be contributed or expended from local sources for the same;" and the council of instruction is required to examine, and at its discretion to recommend or disapprove of text books for the use of schools or books for school libraries. "Provided that no portion of the legislative school grant shall be applied in aid of any school in which any book is used that has been disapproved of by the council, and public notice given of such disapproval."

28. The council of public instruction in the discharge of the responsibility thus imposed upon it has adopted, among the general regulations for the establishment and management of public school libraries in Upper Canada, the following rule: "In order to prevent the introduction of improper books into the libraries, it is required that no books shall be admitted into any public school library established under these regulations, which is not included in the catalogue of public school library books prepared according to law;" and the principles by which it has been guided in performing the task of selecting books for these libraries, are stated in the following extract from the minutes of its proceedings:—

"1. The council regards it as imperative that the no work of a licentious, vicious, or immoral tendency, and no works hostile to the Christian religion should be admitted into the libraries.

"2. Nor is it in the opinion of the council compatible with the objects of the public school libraries, to introduce into them controversial works on theology, or works of denominational controversy; although it would not be desirable to exclude all historical and other works in which such topics are referred to and discussed, and it is desirable to include a selection of suitable works on the evidences of natural and revealed religion.

"3. In regard to works on ecclesiastical history, the council agree on a selection of the most approved works on each side.

"4. With these exceptions and within these limitations, it is the opinion of the council that as wide a selection as possible should be made of useful and entertaining books of permanent value, adapted to popular reading in the various departments of human knowledge; leaving each municipality to consult its own taste, and exercise its own discretion in selecting books from the general catalogue.

"5. The including of any books in the general catalogue is not to be understood as the expression of any opinion by the council in regard to any sentiments inculcated or combated in such books; but merely as an acquiescence on the part of the council in the purchase of such books by any municipality, should it think proper to do so.

"6. The general catalogue of books for public school libraries, may be modified and enlarged from year to year as circumstances may suggest, and as suitable new works of value may appear."

29. The catalogue above referred to, and of which I enclose a copy,* affords ample proof of the intelligence and liberal spirit in which the principles above stated have been carried out by the council of public instruction. The chief superintendent observes, that in the case of the libraries established up to the present time, the local authorities have in a large number of instances assigned the task of selecting books to the chief superintendent; that in some they have by a committee of one or more of themselves, chosen all the books desired by them, and that in others they have selected them to the amount of their own appropriation, requesting the chief superintendent to choose the remainder to the amount of the apportionment of the library grant. The chief superintendent recommends the last as a preferable mode. The total number of volumes issued from the educational department to public libraries in Upper Canada from November 1853, when the issue commenced, to the end of August last, was 62,866.

30. The system of public instruction in Upper Canada is ingrafted upon the municipal institutions of the province, to which an organization very complete in its details, and admirably adapted to develop the resources, confirm the credit, and promote the moral and social interests of a young country, was imparted by an Act passed in 1849. The law by which the common schools are regulated was enacted in 1850, and it embraces all the modifications and

* Catalogue not received with Despatch.

improvements suggested by experience in the provisions of the several School Acts passed subsequently to 1841, when the important principle of granting money to each county, on condition that an equal amount were raised within it by local assessment, was first introduced into the statute book.

31. The development of individual self-reliance and local exertion, under the superintendence of a central authority exercising an influence almost exclusively moral, is the ruling principle of the system. Accordingly, it rests with the freeholders and householders of each school section to decide whether they will support their school by voluntary subscription, by rate bill for each pupil attending the school (which must not, however, exceed 1s. per month), or by rates on property. The trustees elected by the same freeholders and householders are required to determine the amount to be raised within their respective school sections for all school purposes whatsoever, to hire teachers from among persons holding legal certificates of qualification, and to agree with them as to salary. On the local superintendents appointed by the county councils is devolved the duty of apportioning the legislative grant among the school sections within the county, of inspecting the schools, and reporting upon them to the chief superintendent. The county boards of public instruction, composed of the local superintendent or superintendents and the trustees of the county grammar school, examine candidates for the office of teacher, and give certificates of qualification, which are valid for the county; the chief superintendent giving certificates to normal school pupils, which are valid for the province; while the chief superintendent, who holds his appointment from the Crown, aided, in specified cases, by the council of public instruction, has under his especial charge the normal and model schools, besides exercising a general control over the whole system,—duties most efficiently performed by the able head of the department, Dr. Ryerson, to whom the inhabitants of Upper Canada are mainly indebted for the system of public instruction which is now in such successful operation among them.

32. The question of religious instruction, as connected with the common school system, presented even more than ordinary difficulty in a community where there is so much diversity of opinion on religious subjects, and where all denominations are, in the eye of the law, on a footing of entire equality. It is laid down as a fundamental principle that, as the common schools are not boarding but day schools, and as the pupils are under the care of their parents and guardians during the Sunday and a considerable portion of each week-day, it is not intended that the functions of the common school teacher should supersede those of the parent and pastor of the child. Accordingly, the law contents itself with providing on this head, “that in any model or common school established under this Act, no child shall be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion which shall be objected to by his or her parents or guardians. Provided always, that within this limitation pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents or guardians shall desire, according to the general regulations which shall be provided according to law;” and it authorizes, under certain regulations, the establishment of a separate school for Protestants or Roman Catholics, as the case may be, when the teacher of the common school is of the opposite persuasion.

33. The council of public instruction urges the inculcation of the principles of religion and morality upon all the pupils in the school, and prescribes the following regulation upon the subject:—“The public religious exercises of each school shall be a matter of mutual voluntary arrangement between the trustees and the teacher, and it shall be a matter of mutual voluntary arrangement between the teacher and the parent and guardian of each pupil, as to whether he shall hear such pupil recite from the Scriptures or catechism, or other summary of religious doctrine and duty of the persuasion of such parent or guardian. Such recitations, however, are not to interfere with the regular exercises of the school.”

34. As a further security that these principles will be adhered to, clergymen recognized by law, of whatever denomination, are made *ex officio* visitors of the schools in townships, cities, towns, or villages, where they reside or have pastoral charge; and the chief superintendent remarks on this head, “The clergy of the country have access to each of its schools, and we know of no instance in which the school has been made the place of religious discord,

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" but many instances, especially on occasions of quarterly public examinations, in which the school has witnessed the assemblage and friendly intercourse of clergy of various religious persuasions, and thus become the radiating centre of a spirit of Christian charity and potent co-operation in the primary work of a people's civilization and happiness." He adds, with reference to the subject generally, " The more carefully the question of religion, in connection with a system of common schools, is examined, the more clearly I think it will appear that it has been left where it properly belongs,—with the local school municipalities, parents, and managers of schools—the Government protecting the right of each parent and child, but beyond this, and beyond the principles and duties of morality common to all classes, neither compelling nor prohibiting; recognizing the duties of pastors and parents as well as of school trustees and teachers, and considering the united labours of all as constituting the system of education for the youth of the country."

35. The pupils attending the normal school are necessarily brought from their homes to Toronto, where that institution is situated, and, consequently, withdrawn from the care of their natural protectors. In accordance with the principles above laid down, the school authorities themselves are, therefore, bound to exercise in their case a closer surveillance over their religious and moral training. The following are among the rules prescribed by the council of public instruction for the normal school:—

" The teachers on training shall board and lodge in the city, in such houses, and under such regulations as are approved of by the council of public instruction.

" Each teacher in training is required, every Friday afternoon, from three to four o'clock, punctually to attend the classes for separate religious instruction by the clergyman of the religious persuasion to which he or she respectively belongs. Any students absenting themselves from such exercises will be required to forward a written explanation of such absence.

" The teachers in training are expected to lead orderly and regular lives, to be in their respective lodgings every night before half-past nine p.m., and to attend their respective places of worship with strict regularity. Any improprieties of conduct will be brought under the special notice of the chief superintendent of schools."

I visited the normal school in the course of a tour which I recently made through the western section of the province, and the address presented to me on that occasion by the council of public instruction contains information of so much interest, that I venture to append an extract from it.

" After an interval of three years, we, the members of the council of public instruction for Upper Canada, have great pleasure in again meeting your Excellency.

" We cordially welcome your Excellency on this your first visit to an institution, the erection of which was commenced under your Excellency's auspices.

" On the occasion of the interesting ceremony performed by your Excellency in laying the chief corner stone of the edifice in which we are now assembled, we adverted to the noble and patriotic objects contemplated by the legislature on its establishment. Those objects have been kept steadily and anxiously in view, and we have now much satisfaction in presenting your Excellency with some statistics of the results.

" Since the establishment of the normal school in the autumn of 1847, 1,456 candidates for admission have presented themselves, of whom 1,264, after due examination, have been received; of these, about 150 have been carefully trained each year, and sent to different parts of Western Canada. That they have been eminently successful in teaching the youth of the country, and elevating the character of our common schools, we have been repeatedly assured, and the great and increasing demand for trained teachers stimulates us to further exertions to increase the number of these meritorious and valuable public servants.

" The liberality of the legislature in recently providing a fund of 500*l.* per annum towards the relief of superannuated or worn out teachers, the council cannot but believe will prove a strong ground of encouragement to many to enter a profession hitherto but ill requited, while it cannot fail to provoke increased zeal and exertions on the part of those already engaged therein.

" It will be gratifying to your Excellency to learn that the system of establishing free public libraries throughout Upper Canada has been put into successful operation during 1853 and 1854. Since December of last year nearly 75,000 volumes of books, embracing the more important departments of human knowledge, have been circulated through the agency of the township municipalities and school corporations, from which the council anticipate the most salutary results.

" As an illustration of the cordial co-operation of the people in promoting the system of public education established by the legislature, we are rejoiced to add that the very large sum of *half a million* of dollars was last year raised by their free action to promote this object, exclusive of legislative aid.

" These facts we are assured will be no less gratifying to your Excellency than they are cheering to ourselves, and worthy of the people of Upper Canada; and we hope that, in the course of a few years, when the grammar schools have been effectually incorporated with our educational system, the general results of our operations will not be less satisfactory."

36. The census of 1851 gives the following summary of the condition of the population of Upper Canada, as respects religious belief:

Church of England	-	-	-	223,190
Church of Scotland	-	-	-	57,542
Church of Rome	-	-	-	167,695
Free Church, Presbyterian	-	-	-	65,807
Other Presbyterians	-	-	-	80,799
Wesleyan Methodists	-	-	-	96,640
Episcopal Methodists	-	-	-	43,884
New Connexion Methodists	-	-	-	7,547
Other Methodists	-	-	-	59,585
Baptists	-	-	-	45,353
Lutherans	-	-	-	12,089
Congregationalists	-	-	-	7,747
Quakers	-	-	-	7,460
Bible Christians	-	-	-	5,726
Christians	-	-	-	3,093
Second Adventists	-	-	-	663
Protestants	-	-	-	1,733
Disciples	-	-	-	2,064
Jews	-	-	-	103
Menonists and Tunkers	-	-	-	8,230
Universalists	-	-	-	2,684
Unitarians	-	-	-	834
Mormons	-	-	-	247
Not known	-	-	-	6,744
No creed given	-	-	-	35,750
Other creeds, not classed	-	-	-	7,805
Total population	-	-	-	952,004

The total number of teachers employed in the common schools in Upper Canada in 1852 is stated at 3,258; male, 2,451; female, 807; and their religious faith is given as below:

Church of England	-	-	-	700
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	358
Presbyterians	-	-	-	865
Methodists	-	-	-	893
Baptists	-	-	-	196
Congregationalists	-	-	-	68
Lutherans	-	-	-	9
Quakers	-	-	-	45
Christians and Disciples	-	-	-	25
Reported "Protestants"	-	-	-	36
Universalists and Unitarians	-	-	-	23
Other persuasions	-	-	-	12
Not reported	-	-	-	28

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The total number of common schools reported for that year was 2,914, and of separate schools 18, of which 3 were protestant and 2 coloured schools.

37. On a comparison of the educational condition of Upper Canada in the years 1847 and 1853, the following results are arrived at :

Population between the ages of 5 and 16 :—

1847	-	-	-	-	-	-	230,975
1853	-	-	-	-	-	-	268,957

Total common schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	1847	-	-	2,727
							1853	-	-	3,127

Total pupils attending do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1847	-	-	124,829
							1853	-	-	194,736

Total students and pupils attending universities, colleges, academies, grammar, private, and common schools :—

1847	-	-	-	-	-	-	131,360
1853	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,896

Total amount available for common school teacher's salaries :—

							£	s.	d.
1847	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,780	0	0
1853	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,881	7	5

Total amount available for teachers' salaries, school houses, libraries, apparatus :—

							£	s.	d.
1847	-	-	-	-	-	-	No report.		
1853	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,960	16	5

Average number of months each school has been kept open by a qualified teacher :—

1847	-	-	-	-	-	-	8½ months.
1853	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 months.

These figures do not however adequately represent the progress which the common school system has been making ; for it has been the policy of the department rather to encourage the enlargement of the boundaries of existing school sections than to multiply new ones ; and, throughout the whole period a very material rise in the standard of qualification of common school teachers has been taking place through the instrumentality of the normal and model schools. Free schools also, as distinguished from schools in part supported by rates levied on the pupils, are rapidly increasing. No separate return of this particular description of schools was made before 1850. In that year 252 were reported ; in 1853, the number had risen to 1,052. Adverting to these and other facts of a like nature, the chief superintendent of schools for Upper Canada, in closing his report for last year, which has just been laid before Parliament, and is not yet in print, thus summarily sketches the result of the educational proceedings of the few past years. " It must ever be a source of " satisfaction to your Excellency, that during the period of your administration of the government of Canada, the laws under which our whole school " system is now organized, have been passed ; that our normal and model " schools have been established and rendered extensively useful ; that the " increase of pupils in our schools, the sums voluntarily provided by the " people for their support, the improvements in the modes of conducting them, " in the houses erected for them, as well as their conveniences and furniture, " have advanced beyond all precedent ; that a general system of public school " libraries has been brought into successful operation, and that every feeling " of the people is onward in education and knowledge, as well as in railroads, " manufactures, commerce, and agriculture.

38. An increase in the legislative provision for school libraries is about to be proposed in the present session, and a sum is to be specially appropriated for the establishment of a model grammar school in connexion with the normal school at Toronto. The grammar schools hold an intermediate place between the University and other collegiate institutions of the province, and the common

schools. The model grammar school will raise the standard of the instruction afforded by them, and impart to it a certain uniformity of character. When this object shall have been effected it will hardly be too much to affirm that educational facilities, unsurpassed by those provided in any part of the world, will have been placed within the reach of the youth of Upper Canada of all classes.

39. The position of the lower province in respect of education is not so satisfactory. Neither normal schools nor public school libraries have yet been established in that section of the country, although some preliminary steps have been taken towards the introduction of both. The commissioners of schools are still, in too many instances, uneducated, and the teachers indifferently qualified for their office; and there are parishes where, under one pretence or another, the local contribution for the support of schools is not levied. It is but fair to say, that in some districts of Lower Canada, far removed from the towns, and where the winters are very long and inclement, there is a good deal of poverty among the inhabitants. Nevertheless, progress has been made of late years, and there are indications of further improvement. Soon after the introduction of common schools into Lower Canada, it was deemed necessary, partly because of the imperfect operation of the municipal system, and partly because of the unwillingness of the inhabitants to take such burdens voluntarily upon themselves; to make the school tax compulsory instead of leaving it, as in Upper Canada, optional with the municipalities to tax themselves, subject to the condition, that no school section should receive its share of the legislative grant which did not raise an equal amount from local sources. During the earlier years of my administration, acts of violence were from time to time committed by the opponents of the obnoxious impost. This species of resistance to the law has now ceased, and there appears to be among the population generally, a disposition to acquiesce in its provisions. The total number of educational institutions in Lower Canada has increased from 1,727 in 1847 to 2,352 in 1853, and the pupils from 68,133 in the former to 108,284 in the latter year. This last number includes 3,524 girls educated at 53 superior girls schools, and 2,786 educated at 44 convents, 4,923 pupils attending 83 independent schools, 1,169 attending 19 preparatory classical schools, and 2,110 students at 14 Roman Catholic colleges. The terms at these last mentioned institutions, for what purports to be an education of a higher order, are exceedingly moderate, the whole charge for a student, board and lodging included, being from 14*l.* to 18*l.* a year. They are able to afford education at this very low rate, partly because they are in general, to some extent endowed, and partly because their professors, being ecclesiastics, receive no remuneration beyond food and clothing for their services.

40. It is painful to turn from reviewing the progress of the European population and their descendants established in this portion of America, to contemplate the condition and prospects of the aboriginal tribes. It cannot, I fear, be affirmed with truth that the difficult problem of reconciling the interests of an inferior and native race with those of an intrusive and superior one, has as yet been satisfactorily solved on this continent. In the United States the course of proceeding generally followed in this matter has been that of compelling the red man, through the influence of persuasion or force, to make way for the white by retreating further and further into the wilderness; a mode of dealing with the case which necessarily entails the occasional adoption of harsh measures, and which ceases to be practicable when civilization approaches the limits of the territory to be occupied. In Canada the tribes have been permitted to dwell among the scenes of their early associations and traditions, on lands reserved from the advancing tide of white settlement, and set apart for their use. But this system, though more lenient in its operation than the other, is not unattended with difficulties of its own. The laws enacted for their protection, and in the absence of which they fall an easy prey to the more unscrupulous among their energetic neighbours, tend to keep them in a condition of perpetual pupillage, and the relation subsisting between them and the Government, which treats them partly as independent people and partly as infants under its guardianship, involves many anomalies and contradictions. Unless there be some reasonable ground for the hope that they will be eventually absorbed in the general population of the country, the Canadian system is probably destined in the long run to prove as disastrous to them as that of the

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United States. In 1846 and 1847 the attempt was first made to establish among them industrial boarding schools, in part supported by contributions from their own funds. If schools of this description be properly conducted, it may, I think, be expected that among the youth trained at them a certain proportion at least will be so far civilized as to be capable of making their way in life without exceptional privileges or restraints. It would be, I am inclined to believe, expedient that any Indian showing this capacity should be permitted, after sufficient trial, to receive from the common property of the tribe of which he was a member (on the understanding of course that neither he nor his descendants had thenceforward any claim upon it) a sum equivalent to his interest in it, as a means to enable him to start in independent life. The process of transition from their present semibarbarous condition could hardly fail to be promoted by a scheme of this description, if it were judiciously carried out. Meanwhile, some questions arising out of Indian claims on certain portions of the Canadian territory towards which the tide of population is advancing, which promised at one time to occasion considerable embarrassment, have been within the last few years satisfactorily settled. In 1850, the mining districts of the north shore of Lakes Huron and Superior were surrendered to the Crown for an annuity by the tribes supposed to have an interest in them; and an arrangement has been recently effected through the exertions of Mr. Oliphant, the present superintendent general of Indian affairs, by which the Saugeen peninsula, an Indian reserve of great extent and value, situated in the very heart of Upper Canada, will be brought at once into the market with much advantage both to the Indians and to the community at large.

41. In 1850 the Canadian Legislature passed an Act, granting an annuity of 821*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* to the Lower Canadian tribes which had been up to that period without either lands or funds of their own, and setting apart some 230,000 acres for their benefit. The financial position of the Indians has been so far improved by these and other measures, that Her Majesty's Government has felt that the time has arrived at which it may be justifiable to take decisive steps towards the extinction of the charge on their account, which has been for many years borne by the British Treasury. The annual presents which formed the heaviest item of charge have already been greatly reduced in amount, and will shortly be altogether discontinued, and it is probable that it will be practicable at no very distant period to effect a transfer of the remaining expenses of the department from imperial to Indian or provincial funds. I append a statement, showing the present population of the several Indian tribes in Canada, the amount of their funds, and the charges now borne upon them. The amounts stated in the following schedule are currency; all other sums named in this report are in sterling money.

The following Sums are in Currency at the rate of 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* to the 1*l.* sterling :—

UPPER CANADA, 1854.

Tribes.	Population.	Annuity.	Commutation Money, 1854.	Investments.	Annual Interest.	Salaries and School Subscription.	Remarks.
Six Nations	2,406	None.	£ s. d. 886 12 5	£ s. d. 88,610 0 0	£ s. d. 7,138 16 2	£ s. d. 1,085 0 0	{ 600 town lots and about 14,000 acres farm land yet to sell, besides 30,000 acres reserved for their use. Considerable sums due on land sales; but little land remains unsold. About 8,700 <i>l.</i> due on sales; small quantity of land remains unsold. About 1,500 <i>l.</i> due on sales; ditto. Have some valuable land held by Moravian Society. About 5,000 <i>l.</i> due on land sales; very small quantity of land remaining A considerable sum due on land sales; approximate amount not ascertained. Have recently surrendered a tract of about 450,000 acres. A small balance due on sales; not much land remaining excepting islands. Ditto No land fund, and but little land.
Missionaries of St. Clair and Walpole Island	202	522 10 0	109 9 11	5,850 0 0	351 0 0	230 12 6	
Chippewas of Thames	1,291	1,100 0 0	628 5 8	2,900 0 0	174 0 0	407 10 3	
Moravians of the Thames	595	600 0 0	299 10 9	2,700 0 0	160 10 0	212 10 0	
Wyandots of Anderson	154	150 0 0	77 10 7	None.	None.	75 0 0	
Missionaries of Bay of Quinte	126	None.	65 13 0	3,923 6 8	192 16 0	50 0 0	
Saguenay and Owen's Sound	374	450 0 0	178 4 10	7,973 6 8	456 9 7	129 12 0	
Missionaries of Rice and Mud Lakes	343	1,250 0 0	170 13 9	500 0 0	30 0 0	547 10 0	
Chippewas, Lake Huron, and Simcoe	383	1,200 0 0	186 1 2	2,850 0 0	167 0 0	532 5 0	
Missionaries of Algonquin	142	642 0 0	71 19 5	3,655 0 0	213 10 0	227 2 6	
Ditto of Rice and Mud Lakes	210	740 0 0	108 0 2	None.	None.	247 10 0	
Manitowin Island	1,875	500 0 0	—	—	—	—	
Lake Superior	1,240	600 0 0	—	—	—	—	
Lake Huron	1,422	—	—	—	—	—	
	10,763	7,754 10 0	2,775 1 8	118,261 13 4	8,884 11 9	3,744 12 0	
LOWER CANADA, 1854.							
Hurons at La Petite Lorette	167	{ £1,000 annually is granted by the Province for the benefit of these tribes, besides 200 <i>l.</i> for schools.					
Ameliettes, Micmacs, and Abenquois at Isle Verte and Posts on the St. Lawrence	133						
Abenquois of Beauport	77						
Algonquins near Three Rivers	63						
Tête de Boule, at Wornantashingue River, St. Maurice	85						
Iroquois at Caughnawaga	721						
Ditto at St. Regis	498						
Algonquins of River Desert in the Ottawa	85						
Abenquois of St. Francis	310						
Nipissings of Lake of Two Mountains	265						
Algonquins of ditto	282						
Iroquois of ditto	326						
	3,213						
Micmacs of Restigouches	—						
Nomadic Tribes on the Saguenay Lake, St. Jean and North Shore of St. Lawrence	—	—	—	—	—	—	ditto.

Set apart for their use 9,600 acres of the grant of 250,000 made by the province.

ditto.

ditto.

ditto.

ditto.

ditto.

ditto.

ditto.

ditto.

ditto.

ditto.

ditto.

ditto.

ditto.

ditto.

ditto.

ditto.

ditto.

ditto.

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42. It may not be altogether unprofitable, at the present time, to look somewhat more narrowly into these returns, with the view of ascertaining whether any facts can be gleaned from them that may serve to illustrate the bearing which the treaty relative to fisheries and to commerce and navigation recently concluded between Her Majesty and the United States, is likely to have on the interests of these provinces.

43. The main concessions made by the provinces to the United States by the treaty in question are comprised under the three following heads:—Firstly, the removal of duties, on the introduction to consumption in the provinces of certain articles the produce of the United States. Secondly, the admission of citizens of that country to the enjoyment of the inshore sea fishery. And, thirdly, the opening up of the St. Lawrence and canals pertaining thereto, to their vessels.

44. As regards the first of these concessions, it appears, from the statements herewith submitted, that the whole amount of revenue yielded to Canada in 1853, by the articles in question, was 22,823*l.* 5*s.* I have not, I regret to say, access to any returns to show the precise amount of the sacrifice which the other provinces will have to make under this head. I apprehend, however, that, except in the case of Newfoundland, where some special arrangement may be necessary, it will not, in the flourishing state of their revenues, and with the prospects of increasing trade which the treaty opens up, be attended with inconvenience to any of them.

45. A good deal of misconception prevails as to the amount of the concession made under the second head. The popular impression on this point is, that a gigantic monopoly of a most valuable description is about to be surrendered; but this view of the case is by no means borne out when the matter is more closely examined. The citizens of the United States have already, under the Convention of 1818, access to the most important cod fisheries on the British coasts. The treaty of the present year maintains, in favour of British subjects, the monopoly of the river and freshwater fisheries; and the concession which it makes to citizens of the United States amounts in substance to this,—that it admits them to a legal participation in the mackerel and herring fisheries, from illegal encroachments on which it has been found, after the experience of many years, practically impossible to exclude them. It is, moreover, a circumstance not altogether unworthy of note, in determining the value of this concession, that, from the ascertained habits of the mackerel, there would appear to be no great security for its continuing to frequent the coasts where it is now most abundant. “Mackerel,” says Mr. Perley, in his valuable Report on the Sea and River Fisheries of New Brunswick, “were formerly abundant near the coast of Newfoundland, but none have been taken there since 1837. They were also plentiful formerly in the Bay of Fundy, near Grand Manau, and the West Isles, where but few are now taken.” And in a lecture on Newfoundland and its fisheries, delivered last year, before the Mechanics’ Institute, at St. John’s, Newfoundland, I find it stated, “In 1832, there were exported from Newfoundland 916 barrels of mackerel. This fish, so valuable an article of commerce as well as so great a luxury, has deserted our coasts for many years.” The following extract from the Official Return of the Exports of Newfoundland bears out these statements:—

Years.	Casks of Mackerel exported.	Years.	Casks of Mackerel exported.
1832	- 916	1844	- None caught.
1833	- 635	1845	- do.
1836	- 149	1846	- do.
1837	- 79	1847	- do.
1838	- None caught.	1848	- do.
1839	- 4	1849	- do.
1840	- None caught.	1850	- do.
1841	- do.	1851	- do.
1842	- do.	1852	- do.
1843	- do.		

At a still earlier period, the coasts of New England would seem to have been their favourite haunt.

46. The exports from Canada of products of the seas, for the four years from 1850 to 1853, both inclusive, averaged in value 53,075*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, an amount greatly exceeded, it may be observed in passing, by that of the imports into the province of the same class of articles during the same period. The exports of fish from New Brunswick in those years, averaged in value 42,322*l.* 2*s.* I am unable to furnish similar information with respect to the exports from Nova Scotia; but I find that the census of that province, for 1851, values the total produce of the fisheries at something less than 200,000*l.*, and gives 9,927, out of a population of 276,117, as the number of persons engaged in them. The exports of fish and oil from Prince Edward's Island are inconsiderable, amounting in 1851 (the only year for which I have returns) to 8000*l.* in value. As these amounts include produce of the deep sea fisheries, which are protected neither by the Convention of 1818 nor by the treaty of 1854, and of the fresh-water fisheries which are protected by both, as well as of the inshore sea fisheries which are thrown open by the one and protected by the other, some estimate may be formed from them of the real commercial value of the monopoly which it has been sought to preserve at an enormous cost, and with the risk, always imminent, of hostile collision with the citizens of that country, which both from contiguity, similarity of population, and commercial activity, is calculated, in the absence of obstructive legislation, to be the most valuable customer of the British North American colonies. So long as the Americans are intruders on the fishing grounds, and debarred from landing on the shores of the colonies for the purposes of their trade, it is impossible to prevent them from resorting to practices which are prejudicial to the fisheries, or to give effect to regulations for their preservation and extension. Under these circumstances, and looking to the increased energy which will be imparted to this branch of colonial industry by the co-operation of the United States' fishermen, it may reasonably be hoped that the provinces will reap from it, directly and indirectly, greater profits, after the treaty comes into operation, than they have done during the preceding period of monopoly.

47. The opening up of the river St. Lawrence and canals pertaining thereto, to vessels of the United States, which is the third concession made to that country by the treaty in question, affects Canada only; and it is easy to discover from facts disclosed in the returns herewith submitted, that the advantages which the Americans will derive from it, will not be acquired at any cost to the province. In the general statement of the affairs of the province, the St. Lawrence canals are debited with 1,352,702*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*, and the Welland with 1,361,368*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, which sums respectively represent the amount sunk in their construction. The latter canal has been for several years free to vessels of the United States, while from the former they have been in a great measure excluded by being refused permission to pass from Montreal to Quebec; and although no doubt there are other circumstances which contribute to the superior productiveness of the Welland canal, it is a fact not altogether undeserving of notice as illustrative of the tendency of the freer system, that the total tonnage of vessels of all kinds passing through the Welland canal in 1853 was, 1,072,248 against a tonnage of 620,399 passing through the St. Lawrence canals. The tons of merchandize transported on the former were 905,518, against 651,101 on the latter; and the revenue from the former 53,452*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* against 19,726*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* from the latter.

It has been the practice, I am informed, for many years, to build ships of considerable tonnage on the Ohio, at points where timber is abundant, and to float them down to the ocean for sale or export during the season at which the waters are high in the western rivers. It is probable that a similar branch of industry will be prosecuted on the shores of the greater lakes, when a route to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence is open to American vessels.

48. Of a grand total of exports of Canadian produce and manufacture amounting in 1853, as appears from these returns to 4,890,678*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, the exports to the United States are given at 2,205,706*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Some idea of the magnitude of the trade between Canada and the United States, and of the importance of the reciprocity clauses of the treaty as bearing on that trade, may be formed from these figures. It is no doubt true that a considerable portion of these exports now pass through the United States in bond; but it may be presumed on the other hand, that large amounts of Canadian produce, which

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have been hitherto forced by the high American duties to seek other markets, will be entered for consumption in that country when these duties are removed. Some idea of the growth of the transit trade through the United States may be formed from the fact that the value of the merchandize transported in bond to Canada from Boston alone, which was for the year ending the 31st December 1847, 4,461*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, amounted for the nine months ending the 30th of September 1854, to 977,805*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, and the value of Canadian produce taken in bond to Boston, was for the year ending the 31st December 1850, 12,906*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*; and for the three first quarters of 1854, 123,245*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*

49. The natural products of Canada entering the markets of the United States, may be classed under the two following heads: First, articles for which there is in the United States, or in those parts of the United States at any rate which adjoin the producing districts of Canada, a demand which is constant, though of varying intensity. The removal of high duties on the importation of this class of articles from Canada, will be obviously a great benefit to the Canadian exporter, by raising the exchange value of his produce, or withdrawing further from him the limit beyond which increase of supply will oblige him to submit to reduction of price.

50. The other class of natural products of Canada entering that market, consists of articles of which, on an average of years, there is produced in the United States an amount exceeding the internal consumption of that country, and with respect to which the United States are therefore habitually an exporting country. It is a somewhat more complicated problem in this case, than in the other to determine the precise amount of benefit which the Canadian producer will derive from the removal of duties on the importation of his produce into the markets of the United States, and an intimate acquaintance with the movements of the trade is essential to its satisfactory solution.

51. It might for instance on general grounds be surmised that as the United States are in the habit of exporting wheat and flour to a market in which they meet the Canadian producer on equal terms, the price of these articles in the home, must be determined by that of the foreign market; and that therefore except in rare and exceptional cases, it can be of little consequence to the Canadian producer of wheat and flour to be excluded by high duties from the markets of the United States. Experience does not, however, I apprehend, support this conclusion. Whether it be from the inconvenience which attends the bonding system, or the superior value which attaches to a commodity admissible to two markets over another admissible only to one; the fact would seem to be, that the price of Canadian wheat and flour, in proportion to intrinsic value, has been permanently lower than American, though not always by the full amount of the American duty, during the whole period which has elapsed since 1846, when the produce of the United States was placed in the British market in a more favourable position than that occupied by Canadian produce in the American.

52. Circumstances of taste and quality affect this result in a very remarkable manner. When I reached New York in May last, I met one of the largest wheat growers in Canada, and he informed me that, after making every inquiry, he had found it more profitable to pay the American duty on his wheat and bring it into the New York market than to export it in bond. At that time prices of grain still ruled very high in the British market. It may be proper to observe that this gentleman grows wheat of a very fine quality, and there can be little doubt that if the reciprocity treaty had been in operation, that portion of the price of his commodity which went into the Treasury of the United States would have found its way into his own pocket.

53. It is, moreover, probable that, besides the staple products of the colonies, such as wheat, coal, fish, and timber—articles which have not been hitherto exported to any great extent, some of them being of low value in proportion to bulk, will be introduced into the United States under this treaty. In illustration of this point I may mention that I was lately informed by a person who expressed great anxiety to know whether stone was included in the free list, that he had ascertained that there was in the Bay of Fundy a building stone superior in quality to any other on the coast, and that he calculated on being able to introduce 50,000 tons during the ensuing season into New York alone. The bearing of this feature of the treaty on the shipping and shipbuilding in-

terests in the colonies calls for a passing remark, as exception has been taken to it in some quarters, on the plea that it does not provide for the opening up of the coasting trade of the United States, and for the admission of British ships to American registry.

54. I do not now stop to inquire whether or not these exceptions are justly taken. There is at least some plausibility in the rejoinder that ships cannot, by any latitude of construction, be classed among the natural products of the colonies, and that if the concession in question be demanded from the United States as equivalents for similar concessions granted to that country under the amended British Navigation Laws, the proper time for urging that claim would have been when those laws were passing. As the objection to include in this particular treaty the matters referred to, did not, however, rest on any such technical grounds, but on the additional risk of its rejection by Congress which their introduction would have occasioned, it may be well to inquire whether or not their eventual attainment is likely to be facilitated by its adoption in its present shape.

55. Now it seems to be evident that the exclusion of colonial-built ships from the American coasting trade and registry cannot in any way affect the ship-building and ship-owning interests in the provinces, unless it have the effect of keeping the price of colonial vessels below that of the United States vessels, and the rates of freight obtainable by the former below those obtainable by the latter. But if it should have this effect, it is obvious that all the trade between the United States and the colonies will be carried on in colonial ships, and persons in the United States who produce bulky articles of the same description as those exported from the colonies, such for instance as coal, timber, and stone, will find that in supplying their own cities on the seaboard, they compete at a disadvantage with the colonists, in consequence of the enhanced expense of carriage entailed upon them by their protective system. It follows that the admission of these articles duty free into the American market from the colonies will have a strong tendency to swell the ranks of that already influential party in the United States which contends that the rule of free competition is the wisest that a commercial people can adopt, and that there is something absurd in propping up sea freights by legislation when every effort is being made, by the multiplication of railways and canals, to lower land freights. The following resolution submitted by Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, in the Senate of the United States, towards the close of the last session of Congress, and adopted by unanimous consent, is evidence of the opinion on this point, which is gaining ground in many quarters:—

“Resolved,—That the committee on the judiciary inquire into the existing laws concerning navigation and the coasting trade, and report at the next session, by bill or otherwise, whether any, and, if any, what changes in them may be necessary to cheapen the transportation of commodities, and to promote the general interests of the country.”

56. A few words on the American bounties to fishing vessels may not perhaps, be inappropriate in this place, as the principle on which they are awarded is not very generally understood. They were first granted in 1789, as a commutation or drawback of the duty on salt, in the shape of a bounty of exportation, not on fish only, but on other salted provisions, including beef and pork. They have throughout retained their original character in this respect, for, although in 1792 an allowance on the tonnage of vessels employed in the Bank and cod fisheries, was substituted for the bounty on exportation, when the duty on salt was repealed in 1807, this allowance dropped with it, and it revived in 1813, when the duty on salt was reimposed. By the law now in force, bounties can be legally granted only to vessels exclusively engaged in the cod fishery, and on conditions with respect to manning, equipment, engagements between the masters and crew, and other matters, which are onerous, and give rise to much abuse and fraud. As a domestic question, affecting to some extent industry, trade and morals, within the United States, the bounty system is, no doubt, open to serious objection. But its bearing on the colonial interests specifically involved in the recent treaty, is by no means so direct or important as has been supposed. The amount paid by the Government of the United States for bounties to fishing vessels in the twelve years from 1841 to 1852, both inclusive, was 677,679*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

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57. On the whole, I am inclined to think, that while a certain change in the direction of the import and export trade of Canada is likely to take place under the operation of the reciprocity treaty, the admission of the natural products of the province into the same markets as those of the United States, and on similar terms, will very sensibly affect the value of property within the colony, and tend to attract to it capital and emigrants of a superior class. A powerful effect in the same direction will no doubt also be produced by the completion of the great lines of railway now in course of execution, which will render distant markets more accessible, and cause the province to become the channel of a great transit trade, while they stimulate the productive capabilities of the districts through which they pass. Similar results may be expected to follow in the adjoining colonies, when, under the operation of these combined causes, all commercial reasons for inferiority in the value of land on the British side of the boundary line, disappear. There is, therefore, every reason to hope, that if the great powers now wielded by the local legislatures be exercised with judgment, the prosperity of these provinces, which has been so noticeable of late, will continue to advance with even accelerated speed for some years to come, subject of course to such occasional fluctuations as affect the commercial world generally.

58. On the occasion of a visit to the western section of the province which I made a few weeks ago, to attend the annual exhibition of the Upper Canadian Agricultural Association, which was held this year in the town of London, I saw enough of the effect produced by the railways already in operation, to be able to form some estimate of the results which may be expected to follow when the great schemes now in course of execution shall have been completed. It is indeed, hardly possible for any one but an eye-witness, to form an adequate conception of the impulse which is given to these new countries which contain a vast amount of undeveloped resources, and are accessible to European emigration, by the introduction of such facilities for intercommunication, and the transport of commodities as railways afford. I was the better able to appreciate these effects in the present case, as I had visited portions of the same district of country on a similar errand in 1847. Copies of some of the addresses, which were presented to me on my recent tour, are herewith enclosed, as evidence of the loyalty and contentment which prevails among the population generally.

59. Before passing finally from the subject of the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty, perhaps I may be permitted to observe that in one respect its fitness for the purposes which it is designed to accomplish has been subjected to a test of unusual stringency. As some of its provisions involved an alteration in the tariffs of the colonies, and rendered necessary the repeal of certain colonial statutes for the protection of the fisheries which had received the sanction of the Crown, it was deemed expedient, before bringing it into operation, to invite the colonial legislatures to pass such Acts as might be requisite for effecting these objects. The Canadian Parliament has responded to this appeal, by unanimously enacting the required law. The legislature of Prince Edward's Island has taken the same course. In the Legislative Council of New Brunswick there was no opposition to the measure, and in the Legislative Assembly of that province only five dissentient votes. The Congress of the United States has already ratified the treaty with much unanimity. The Parliament of Nova Scotia has met in special session, for the purpose of legislating on the subject, and I trust that it may be in my power before this Despatch is closed to report the result of its deliberations. Should its action, and that of the Imperial Parliament be favourable, the provisions of this treaty will have received the direct sanction of five of the most popularly constituted legislatures in the world, each of them representing constituencies deeply interested in the issue.

60. Simultaneously with the great industrial and educational movement which I have endeavoured thus summarily to describe, changes have been taking place in the province of another character which are hardly less interesting and noteworthy, in a moral and political than in an economical point of view. On the 1st of January 1847, the force stationed in Canada, and maintained wholly at the charge of the British treasury, consisted of 7,149, sergeants, drummers, and rank and file, besides three troops of provincial cavalry, and one provincial coloured company, both of which were reduced in 1850.

On the corresponding day in 1848, the total amount of this force						
was	-	-	-	-	-	6,191
1st January 1849	-	-	-	-	-	6,253
" 1850	-	-	-	-	-	5,971
" 1851	-	-	-	-	-	5,817
" 1852	-	-	-	-	-	5,714
" 1853	-	-	-	-	-	4,542
" 1854	-	-	-	-	-	3,306
1st October 1854	-	-	-	-	-	1,882

It is not expected that on the 1st of January 1855 it will number more than 1,750, and negotiations are in progress which will probably by that time have relieved Great Britain of the greater part of the charge on account of barracks and military works, which has been hitherto borne by the imperial treasury.

61. The change which has taken place in the temper of the public mind and in the tone of provincial statesmen in reference to charges of this description, is even more important as bearing on the condition and prospects of the empire, than the reduction which has been effected in the actual expenditure incurred by Great Britain. At the commencement of the period which forms the subject of this review, not only was there no willingness on the part of the colonial government and legislature to relieve the mother country from any portion of this class of burdens, but there was even apparently in some cases a disposition to take a not very generous advantage of the liberality with which she bore them. When I arrived in the province in 1847, I found that certain articles imported by the commissariat for the use of the troops, and purchased with British funds, were chargeable on their introduction into the colony with duties which went into the provincial treasury, and it was not until the session of 1849 and 1850 that the alterations in the law were effected which put an end to this anomaly. As there was at that time hardly any semblance of a civil force in the province, Her Majesty's troops were constantly required to render services which would have been discharged more effectually and more consistently with British practice by a body of police. I am happy to say that a very different spirit has been manifested on meeting the requirements which the recent reductions in the military establishment of the province have occasioned, and that there seems to be every disposition to provide the funds necessary for the organization and establishment of an efficient local force. Although I hold that so long as the colonists have no voice in the imperial councils they are entitled to look to the imperial authorities for protection against hostilities which they have no share in provoking, and that it is therefore fitting that imperial garrisons should be maintained at certain important military stations, such as Quebec, as a pledge that this protection, when the contingency occurs, will not be invoked in vain, I am confident that nothing will more effectually tend to the security of the empire, or to the establishment of a high standard of national and manly morals among the colonists, than the assumption by themselves of some portion of the responsibility in respect of self-defence and the preservation of internal tranquillity, which has heretofore been cast upon the mother country.

62. The parliament of Canada has just given proof of interest in the struggle in which the empire is involved, and in the alliance now happily subsisting between the nations whose descendants form one people in this province, by unanimously voting the sum of 20,000*l.* for the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors belonging to either of the allied forces, who may fall in the service of their country during the present war. Is it too much to expect that, if at some future day, when the material strength of these flourishing provinces shall have been more fully developed, Her Majesty should chance to be engaged in a contest which carries with it, as the present contest does, the sympathies of all her people, the same spirit which prompts to this liberal contribution in the cause of charity, may lead Canadians to desire to share with their brethren of the mother country the glories and the sacrifices of honourable warfare?

63. These results have not, it is true, been attained without the introduction of certain modifications into the system on which the government of the province has been administered, in reference to which it may be fitting that I should say a few words before closing this report, as their effect has been in certain quarters very imperfectly apprehended.

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64. The principles of constitutional or parliamentary government, admitted in theory since the date of the publication of the report of the Earl of Durham on Canadian affairs, have been during the past few years allowed their full effect in practice. All attempts to give a monopoly of office to one party in the province, or to relieve the provincial ministers from the responsibility properly attaching to their position as servants of the Crown within the colony, have been abandoned. The Governor has accepted frankly as advisers the individuals who have possessed from time to time the confidence of the country and of the legislature, on the distinct understanding, faithfully adhered to, that they should enjoy his support and favour so long as they continued to merit them by fidelity to the Crown and devotion to the interests of the province.

65. It was not to be expected that this system of administration could be honestly carried out in a country where the fires of recent civil conflict were hardly yet extinguished, without provoking in some quarters feelings of disappointment and irritation. But it ought to be remembered, when these matters are impartially reviewed, that the results of the Canadian rebellion were of a somewhat complicated character. While armed resistance to authority was promptly and effectually crushed, the grievances complained of by the disaffected were denounced by the officers of the Imperial Government appointed to investigate them, in terms hardly less emphatic than those employed by the disaffected themselves; and on the faith of these representations, the Parliament of England, in the hour of triumph, had taken measures for their redress. When referring to those grievances, the language of the report of the Earl of Durham, of Lord Sydenham's published correspondence, and of the biographer of Lord Metcalfe, is uniform. To assume, however, that after the causes had been thus removed, the effects remained—to attempt by indirect methods to maintain a system of exclusivism which had been condemned in principle, was not less illogical than impolitic. It cast a doubt on the sincerity of the Imperial Government, and made it appear that the concessions which it had granted were due to something else than the sense of right and justice. Moreover, to any one accustomed to watch the movements of opinion, it was obvious that attempts of this nature could not by any exercise of skill on the part of the Governor, be rendered permanently successful. In communities where the jealousy of Imperial interference in local affairs was already so great, a special preference by the Governor for one party in the state could not fail, sooner or later, to expose the party so preferred to suspicion, and to weaken its hold on the public mind—while, on the other hand, the fact that any class of politicians was the object of his special distrust had a tendency no less certain to secure for it an amount of popular sympathy altogether disproportioned to its claims on public favour. And as suspicions and sympathies of this nature, when prevalent in the country and Parliament, were sure to tell on the stability of administrations, a Governor adopting this policy, whatever his tact and ability, found himself inevitably, at one time surrounded by councillors too feeble to aid him, at another, by party leaders, who conceived that they had attained to office against his will, and that they were there less as servants of the crown than as tribunes of the people, bound to press popular opinions and party interests on a reluctant and irresponsible executive. I saw enough of the fruits of this policy soon after my arrival in this province, to satisfy me that the situation which it created for the Governor was a false one, and that the perpetual agitation of the public mind occasioned by it was most unfavourable to the material and moral progress of the community,

66. In a despatch which I addressed to Earl Grey early in 1849, and from which I am at liberty to quote, as it was published in the Parliamentary papers of the day, I made the following remarks in describing the results of the constant antagonism between the executive and the popular branch of the legislature, which had characterized for many years the system of Canadian administration:—
 “ In a society singularly democratic in its structure, where diversities of race
 “ supplied special elements of confusion, and where consequently it was most
 “ important that constituted authority should be respected, the moral influence
 “ of law and government was enfeebled by the existence of perpetual strife
 “ between the powers that ought to have afforded each other a mutual support.
 “ No state of affairs could be imagined less favourable to the extinction
 “ of national animosities, and to the firm establishment of the gentle and
 “ benignant control of those liberal institutions which it is England's pride and

“ privilege to bestow upon her children.” And I added, “ I am not without hope that a steady adherence to the principles of constitutional government, and the continuance of harmony between the co-ordinate branches of the legislature, may lead in process of time to the correction of those evils.” It is a fact of some importance, as justifying the hopes expressed in the latter portion of this paragraph, that, during the present session of the provincial legislature, intensely exciting questions, such as those of the clergy reserves and seigniorial tenure, should have been settled on terms which command very general approval both in and out of parliament, by an administration enjoying the confidence of the conservative party in the province.

67. I readily admit that the maintenance of the position and due influence of the Governor is one of the most critical problems that have to be solved in the adaptation of parliamentary government to the colonial system, and that it is difficult to over-estimate the importance which attaches to its satisfactory solution. As the imperial Government and Parliament gradually withdraw from legislative interference, and from the exercise of patronage in colonial affairs, the office of Governor tends to become, in the most emphatic sense of the term, the link which connects the mother country and the colony, and his influence the means by which harmony of action between the local and imperial authorities is to be preserved. It is not however, in my humble judgment, by evincing an anxious desire to stretch to the utmost constitutional principles in his power, but on the contrary, by the frank acceptance of the conditions of the parliamentary system, that this influence can be most surely extended and confirmed. Placed by his position above the strife of parties, holding office by a tenure less precarious than the ministers who surround him, having no political interest to serve but that of the community whose affairs he is appointed to administer, his opinion cannot fail, when all cause for suspicion and jealousy is removed, to have great weight in the colonial councils, while he is at liberty to constitute himself in an especial manner the patron of those larger and higher interests—such interests, for example, as those of education, and of moral and material progress in all its branches, which, unlike the contests of party, unite instead of dividing the members of the body politic. The mention of such influences as an appreciable force in the administration of public affairs may provoke a sneer on the part of persons who have no faith in any appeal which is not addressed to the lowest motives of human conduct, but those who have juster views of our common nature, and who have seen influences that are purely moral wielded with judgment, will not be disposed to deny to them a high degree of efficacy.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—I have just learnt that the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia has, by a majority of thirty-one to ten, passed the law necessary for giving effect to the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty, in so far as that province is concerned; and that the Lieutenant-Governor has assented to it in Her Majesty's name.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Encl. 1 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Baron Elgin, K.T., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the citizens of Kingston, in public meeting assembled, beg leave to convey to your Excellency our sincere gratification at being honoured with your Lordship's presence among us on this occasion, and to express our regret that your Lordship's high and important duties will not admit of a longer continuance of that honour.

The steadily increasing prosperity of this province during the period that your Excellency has governed us as Her Majesty's representative, calls for our grateful thanks.

It is also our duty and desire humbly to thank your Excellency for the manner in which, by all the means afforded by your exalted position and influence Lordship, your has fos-

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tered and encouraged throughout the province our literary, scientific, and educational institutions, our mechanics and agricultural associations, as well as all those great enterprises which tend so much towards the advancement of our material interests and provincial prosperity.

We take this opportunity to convey to your Excellency our humble assurance of our devotion and allegiance to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and our heartfelt prayers for the success of her arms in the just and necessary war in which she is now engaged.

While we regret that the exigencies of this war have temporarily withdrawn from among us the gallant soldiery that has so long occupied this garrison, we venture to assure your Excellency that should occasion require, neither inclination nor exertion will be wanting on our parts to preserve Her Majesty's flag still floating upon our fortresses, and this province as a portion of the dominions of a Sovereign so much and so justly beloved by us all.

(Signed) DAVID SLAW, Secretary.
THOMAS A. CORBEN (Sheriff), Chairman.

Kingston, October 6, 1854.

Encl. 2 in No. 1.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Governor General of British North America, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, members of the Senatus of the University of Queen's College, are happy to welcome your Lordship on your present visit to the city of Kingston. We rejoice to think that your Lordship, as representative of our most gracious Sovereign in this part of the empire, and as such occupying a high and influential position, takes a lively interest in the material prosperity of the province. This has been abundantly shown on former occasions, as well as on your recent visit to the late provincial exhibition. And cherishing the belief that your Lordship entertains a deep conviction that the material resources of a country, as well as its agricultural and commercial advantages, can only in the end prove really beneficial to a people just in as far as those people are thoroughly educated and their minds brought under the salutary influence of Christian truth and sound moral culture, we cannot but express the hope that your Lordship will ever employ the whole weight of your high official station, and also give your personal talents and countenance to the accomplishment of these purposes, so indispensable to the good of the inhabitants of Canada.

As the high objects to which we refer are the objects for which the University of Queen's College was established, and to the achievement of which all our labours are devoted, we cannot doubt your Lordship's good will to this, as also to other institutions engaged in similar efforts.

That God may bless, protect, and prosper your Excellency, is our sincere prayer.

In names, and by appointment of, the Senatus Academicus of the University of Queen's College.

JAMES GEORGE, Vice Principal.

Queen's College, Kingston, October 6, 1854.

Encl. 3 in No. 1.

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

To his Excellency James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE the inhabitants of the town of Cobourg cheerfully avail ourselves of the opportunity presented by the unexpected visit of your Excellency for tendering to you our hearty welcome and congratulations, both as our most excellent and distinguished Governor, and as the honoured representative of our most beloved and gracious sovereign the Queen.

The zeal, ability, and success which have marked the discharge of the difficult and onerous responsibilities of your Excellency's administration are best attested by the condition of our public credit abroad, by our universal prosperity at home, and by the warm and cordial greetings which meet your Excellency in every part and from all classes and parties of our country; and we state our conviction that the distinguished example of moderation and forbearance exhibited by your Excellency upon several trying occasions has largely tended to break down the asperities of party spirit, and to teach us that kindness and gentleness, with firmness, are more powerful weapons than animosity or violence.

We refer with great pleasure to your Excellency's exertions for the benefit of these provinces during the late visit of your Excellency to the mother country; to the measures originated or perfected under your Excellency's administration, which have resulted in the marked advancement of our agricultural interests, in unprecedented commercial prosperity

in rapidly developing facilities for internal communications, and last, though not least, in the progressive development of our almost unequalled system of public instruction.

We regret that the time of your Excellency's visit and shortness of stay prevent a personal observation of an enterprise particularly connected with our locality.

Had circumstances permitted, we should have been happy to escort, with engines and cars all of Canadian manufacture, your Excellency over the finished portion of the Cobourg and Peterborough railroad to the Rice Lake bridge, and feel assured your Excellency would be highly gratified with an inspection of this work; a work totally impracticable for such a community as ours, but for the facilities afforded for raising funds upon undeniable security by a measure originated under your Excellency's auspices, and we feel proud to say, one of the first practical evidences of the great boon conferred by the Consolidated Loan Fund Act for developing the resources of our noble country.

We congratulate your Excellency upon the success which has crowned the labours of your Excellency's administration in obtaining the enactment of the reciprocity measure, and earnestly hope that a like success may result in the final settlement of the other great measures alluded to in the speech of your Excellency at the opening of the present session of Parliament "according to the well understood wishes of the people" expressed in no equivocal manner.

We have heard with regret the probability that your Excellency may shortly leave our shores for a larger, we cannot say a nobler sphere of labour, and ardently hope that the largest measure of success may attend the labours of your Excellency in the development of constitutional government wherever exercised. And earnestly pray that the blessings of a benignant Providence may ever rest upon your Excellency and family; and should your Excellency ever revisit our country, the fruits of your Excellency's labours will be visible in the prosperity of a happy, contented and loyal people.

D. MOULTON, Mayor.

Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

Encl. 1 in No. 1

To his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.

We, the members of the municipality of the town of London, gladly embrace the present opportunity of expressing our devoted attachment to your Excellency, as the representative in this colony of our gracious sovereign the Queen.

We have much satisfaction in expressing to your Excellency our high estimate of the ability and zeal with which our public affairs have been administered since your Excellency assumed the government of this province; and we may congratulate your Excellency upon the fact, that the present condition of the country, when compared with its condition at the period of your Excellency's arrival among us, affords abundant evidence of increasing general prosperity and happiness.

Under your Excellency's administration, public confidence in the practicability of successfully working our political institutions has been strengthened; our public credit has been materially improved and extended; our internal improvements carried vigorously forward; and our country about, in a short time, to rank second to none as regards its admirable system of railway communication.

We have also to express our gratification that through your Excellency's persevering exertions in promoting colonial interests, we have obtained that great boon to the Canadian producer, so long and so anxiously desired by the people of this province,—reciprocal trade with the neighbouring republic of the United States.

In addition to these material advantages, our constitutional liberties have been placed, under your Excellency's administration upon a sounder basis by the extension of the rights of the people, obtained through the new Representation and Franchise Acts.

In order fully to appreciate the measure of your Excellency's success in the government of this colony, we must necessarily take into consideration the fact, that your Excellency has been placed, at different times, and under different circumstances, in a position requiring much governmental ability and a strict adherence to sound constitutional principles, to enable your Excellency to meet and surmount the difficulties that have presented themselves. We do not forget that, upon the occasion of your Excellency's former visit to the town of London, we were in the midst of a political commotion which threatened to subvert public tranquillity in the colony; and that, through your Excellency's forbearance, firmness, and practical political wisdom, the stormy elements of internal strife that then shook the social fabric have been long hushed to repose; and we congratulate your Excellency that we now have met again, after a lapse of several years, not to witness a scene of political excitement, but a scene more pleasing to your Excellency,—an exhibition of the productive industry and mechanical skill of an energetic, thriving, contented, and loyal people. In the various ministerial changes that have taken place among us during your Excellency's administration, we recognize the same strict adherence to constitutional principles, the same measure of justice awarded to contending political parties, the same desire to govern "according to the well-understood wishes of the people," constitutionally expressed. This feature of your Excellency's government so clearly defined will endear your name in the

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recollection of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, and place it in the same category with that of the illustrious nobleman whose invaluable report formed the charter of our constitutional liberties, and to whose family your Excellency is related by such close and endearing ties.

Although your Excellency's sojourn among us as Governor General of this colony has extended over a period unprecedented in the history of Canadian government, still, it is with heartfelt regret that we have heard of your Excellency's probable departure from among us to assume the functions of government in another portion of Her Majesty's dominions; and should such be the case, we have only to express our sincere desire that a similar measure of success may attend your Excellency's administration in your new field of labour, and that the divine Disposer of events may grant to you and your beloved consort many happy years, and crown your lives with every earthly and spiritual blessing.

M. HOLMES, Mayor.

Encl. 5 in No. 1.

Enclosure 5 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Governor General and Governor in chief in and over the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the president, officers, and members of the Toronto Mechanics Institute, beg leave to approach your Excellency with the renewed assurance of our loyal devotion to the person and government of our beloved Sovereign, and with the cordial expression of our congratulations on your arrival once more amongst us.

Whilst we should be ungrateful in not acknowledging the support which during the term of your Excellency's administration has been generously extended to this institution in particular, of which you are the patron, we should be unjust in failing to regard it but as a part of the enlightened system of general education which under your fostering care and energetic guidance has been so successfully established in this province; and which embracing within its beneficial influences every class of the population, has nevertheless never diverted your Excellency's active sympathy and aid from societies specially calculated to elevate and strengthen mechanical and agricultural industry amongst us.

Happily removed by our byelaws from the excitement of political discussions, and engaged in pursuits which tend to promote good will towards all men, we rejoice that our city with the province at large is united in those fruitful efforts of industry and enterprise which the great measures directed by your Excellency for the extension of commerce and the promotion of internal improvement are so well calculated to induce.

Whilst the increase of our city in numbers, material prosperity, and substantial comfort, must, after an absence of three years, be self evident to your Excellency, we may be pardoned for pointing with pride and pleasure to our new hall, now rapidly approaching completion, as an illustration alike of the liberality and enlightenment of our fellow citizens, and although the difficulties attendant upon its erection have not yet been entirely surmounted, we feel confident that in these days of internal prosperity and quietude our efforts will be rewarded by ultimate success, and that we shall then be enabled to extend the practical usefulness of our institution by the more efficient promotion of sound knowledge, the provision of innocent recreation, and the preparation of our youth for the practice of every social virtue, and the temperate exercise of every public privilege.

Understanding that your Excellency's official connexion with this province may soon cease, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our fervent wishes for your continued happiness, welfare, and success.

Signed on behalf of the officers and members of the Toronto Mechanics Institute,
P. FREELAND, President,
ROBERT EDWARDS, Secretary.

Toronto, October 3, 1854.

Encl. 6 in No. 1.

Enclosure 6 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Governor General of British North America, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the mayor and town council of the town of Belleville, beg to approach your Excellency with sentiments of respect for your Excellency personally, as the representative in these provinces of Her most Gracious Majesty.

We beg to assure your Excellency of the unabated devotion and loyalty of the inhabitants of Belleville to the crown and person of our beloved Sovereign; and also to congratulate your Excellency on the increased prosperity of the province, and the wise and constitutional manner in which its government has been conducted since your Excellency

has been called upon to preside over its affairs: and we fervently pray that it may be ever, as now, our pride and boast, that these provinces form an integral part of the wide empire ruled by the beneficent sway of a British monarch.

While we sympathize with Her Majesty, that her unwearied exertions to provide for her subjects the blessings of peace have been frustrated by the ambitious designs of a powerful European sovereignty, we have a firm reliance that the justice of her cause and the blessings of heaven will secure additional glory to Her Majesty's arms and to those of her allies, and pave the way for the conclusion of an honourable peace; and we rejoice that the peace and contentment now prevailing in these provinces, and the settlement of many subjects of difference between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, have enabled Her Majesty to employ a considerable portion of the forces formerly stationed in Canada, in the more pressing services of the empire.

We beg most cordially to welcome your Excellency on the occasion of your visit to this section of the country, which is dependent for its prosperity, in a great measure, on the resources of a large and enterprising agricultural population and the trade in sawed and other lumber. It is therefore with much satisfaction that we hailed the conclusion by your Excellency with the Government of the United States of a treaty for the reciprocal free trade in the great staple products of the field and the forest, on the activity of which trade so much of our welfare depends.

Situated near the head of the waters of the Bay of Quinte, and remote from the great route of travel during the season of navigation, the inhabitants of Belleville have long felt the want of another outlet for their trade, by a short canal connecting the head of the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario, and which would bring them into more immediate connexion with Canadian and American ports on the lake; and we trust that the time is not far distant when this great object will be accomplished.

The settlement of the unsurveyed lands lying to the north of the county of Hastings has also been a subject of much solicitude to us; and while we rejoice that the attention of the Government has latterly been directed to this subject, we feel that much yet requires to be done to prevent our increasing population from seeking in other parts of the province, or even in another country, lands for settlement, which would in many respects be inferior to those at no great distance from Belleville, but which, not having been yet surveyed, have remained uncultivated.

Although our trade is principally dependent on lumber and agricultural products, it may not be unknown to your Excellency that the county of Hastings possesses vast though almost entirely undeveloped resources of minerals, including lithographic stone and marble, iron and other metallic ores, the working of which would greatly increase the commercial importance of Belleville, and be the maintenance and support of a large labouring population.

The completion of the vast system of railroads now in course of construction in the province must be of material benefit to this section, and if connected with tramways or other means of communication with the interior of the county of Hastings, will have the effect of greatly increasing the importance of the trade of Belleville.

We beg again respectfully to tender to your Excellency a cordial and hearty welcome to the town of Belleville.

B. F. DAVY, Mayor.

Enclosure 7 in No. 1.

Encl. 7 in No. 1

Unto his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.,
Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

THE inhabitants of the county of Hastings avail themselves of the present opportunity of addressing your Excellency, and of offering you a hearty welcome to this part of the province.

We approach your Excellency not only with the feelings of loyalty and respect due to the representative of Her most Gracious Majesty in this colony, but with that grateful respect which is due to a trusty and faithful servant of the Crown, who, by a strict adherence to constitutional government and an unremitting attention to the best interests of the colony committed to his charge, has contributed in no small degree to strengthen and confirm their attachment to the British Government.

It has not been unusual on such occasions to direct the attention of such visitors as your Excellency to the peculiar advantages of the particular region honoured by his presence.

We feel that with respect to your Excellency this task would be superfluous, because the whole course of your Excellency's government has tended directly to develop the natural resources of every part of the colony; and because we are sensible that the enlightened mind of your Excellency will readily appreciate the advantages which are due to our peculiar position.

While alluding to your Excellency's career, in which your public and private virtues have been so happily blended, in order to bring about one great result—the prosperity of

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the people—we feel that to your Excellency's untiring efforts and address we are indebted for the great boon conferred on this province of reciprocity in our trade with the United States, with whose commercial interest the prosperity of Canada is, by its geographical position, inseparably connected.

By this great measure, which may ultimately lead to others of a still more liberal character, our commerce and the value of our products and landed property will be extended and increased beyond calculation.

For the countenance and encouragement invariably extended to our provincial agricultural efforts, as lying at the foundation of general prosperity, we feel that our thanks are peculiarly due.

Wherever a sincere and untiring zeal for the agricultural, commercial, and educational interests of the people could find employment, your Excellency's best efforts have been directed.

That the contentment and prosperity diffused by a just and wise government may long continue to add to the domestic happiness of your Excellency, is the sincere prayer of the people of Hastings.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, Sheriff, County of Hastings,
on the part of the people of Hastings.

Encl. 8 in No. 1.

Enclosure 8 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Baron Elgin, K.T., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of Kingston, beg leave most respectfully and cordially to welcome your Lordship, on the occasion of your revisiting this city.

We have also the honour of offering to our beloved Sovereign, through her representative in this province, our renewed assurances of the devoted loyalty and undeviating attachment of the inhabitants of our city to Her Majesty's person and government.

We gratefully acknowledge the watchful care and attention of your Excellency in fostering and encouraging the material and moral interests of the people of this province; and we cannot but express our heartfelt gratitude to Providence for the prosperity which this country has enjoyed during the period that your Excellency has administered its affairs.

In conclusion, we beg leave to assure your Excellency that you carry with you, wheresoever the commands of Her Majesty or your exalted position may place you, our hearty and cordial wishes for the prosperity and happiness of your Lordship and family.

Kingston, October 6, 1854.

Encl. 9 in No. 1.

Enclosure 9 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Governor General of British North America, &c., &, &c.

HER Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor and Councillors of the town of Niagara, approach your Excellency with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret; of pleasure, that, during your present journey through Upper Canada, evidences in every direction must present themselves to your notice of that large advancement in all the constituents of permanent prosperity which has signalized your administration of public affairs; and of regret that a connexion which has borne such happy fruits is so shortly to be severed.

For many years previous to your arrival among us we were distracted with discussions upon the principles of government, and upon the numerous theories propounded in reference to them. The patient moderation with which your Excellency gave form and vitality to the constitutional rule of a parliamentary majority, and the energy and wisdom with which your late advisers directed the finances and resources of the country and the industry of its people, diverted public thought from speculative to practical subjects; with the blessed result that the few years of your government have witnessed the population of our land nearly doubled, its revenue and wealth trebled, and its industrial and commercial interests correspondingly increased.

Your Excellency found us a poor and distracted colony; you will leave us a happy and prosperous people, possessing in abundance all the elements which constitute the basis of national character and power.

We cannot avoid referring to one act of your administration, your Excellency's personal and successful negotiation with the authorities of the United States of the Reciprocity

Treaty, because we look upon it as the "crowning glory" of your government. For that measure, which removes to a great extent the barriers to a close commercial intimacy between nations of a common origin, common pursuits, and common character, millions of both countries will bless your name.

Into whatever quarter of the globe the service of our Gracious Sovereign may hereafter call your Excellency, the people of Upper Canada will ever think of you with affection and gratitude; and they will never fail to pray that God may visit you and yours with His choicest blessings.

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Enclosure 10 in No. 1.

Encl. 10 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.,
Governor General of British North America.

May it please your Excellency,

WE the members of the municipality of the city of Toronto, having heard with great pleasure of the intention of your Excellency to visit our city before your return to Quebec, resolved to embrace the opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the distinguished consideration due to your Excellency as the representative in this colony of our gracious and well-beloved sovereign the Queen.

We have much pleasure in congratulating your Excellency upon the increased prosperity of this province at large during the continuance of your Excellency's administration of the government.

We believe that next to the proper administration of the law under our admirable constitution, that the present and future prosperity of this city and of this province generally will be best subserved by the most extended information being given to the people of Europe of the salubrity of our climate, the fertility of our soil, our vast resources in timber and minerals, and our increasing facilities by land and water for the profitable pursuits of commerce and agriculture.

We beg to acknowledge our feelings of gratitude to your Excellency for the great zeal and ability with which you have upon all public occasions (but more particularly during your late visit to the mother country) advocated our best interests, and recommended to the favourable consideration of the people of England the growing importance of this province, and the many inducements it offered to the capitalist, the artizan, and the labourer for the accumulation of wealth and the possession of a happy home.

We wish also to convey our acknowledgments of the recent eminent services of your Excellency to this province, in expediting by your successful exertions the passing of measures by the Government of the United States as well as our own, to establish reciprocal free trade between that country and the British American colonies, and our gratification that the measure was unanimously concurred in by both branches of our legislature.

We confidently hope that your Excellency will be able to discover during your stay among us that the city of Toronto has not been behind any other portion of the province in its onward progress since your last visit, and that its citizens are not less hospitable than your Excellency found them on that occasion.

Permit us, in conclusion, to assure your Excellency of our grateful remembrance of the uniform kindness and affability of your Excellency and Lady Elgin during your sojourn amongst us, and to express our earnest wishes for the future prosperity and happiness of your Excellency and family.

Enclosure 11 in No. 1.

Encl. 11 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Baron Elgin, K.T., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the president and members of the committee of management of the Kingston Mechanics Institute, beg leave to approach your Excellency to renew our assurance of our devoted loyalty and attachment to the person and government of our beloved Queen to you as her representative, and our cordial congratulations on this occasion of your visit to our city.

We think this a fitting opportunity for expressing our gratitude to your Excellency for the generous and liberal encouragement, and for the warm interest you have personally evinced in the welfare and prosperity in this and kindred institutions during the period of your Excellency's administration of the government of this province, believing, as we do, that they afford great facilities for the self-improvement of the industrious mechanic, a means of innocent recreation for our youth, and are well calculated, by means of their libraries, public lectures, and reading-rooms, to promote the diffusion of sound and useful

CANADA.

knowledge among all classes, the only safeguard for the future prosperity of this our great and growing country.

We have learned with much regret that the period of your Excellency's administration is about to terminate; yet we cannot but congratulate your Excellency on the peaceful and prosperous condition of the province—the inhabitants ardently and devotedly attached to the person and government of our beloved Queen, and ready, if need be in the present crisis of our country's history, to defend her Government from every foe; our country fast advancing in material wealth and prosperity. These are all matters of which your Excellency, as head of the government, may justly be proud, and are indisputable evidences of the success of the administration of your Excellency.

Permit us, in conclusion, to express our earnest wishes for the future prosperity and happiness of your Excellency and family.

Signed in behalf of the officers and members of the Kingston Mechanics Institute,
GEORGE DAVIDSON, President.

Enclosure 12 in No. 1.

Encl. 12 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General of
British North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the president, officers, and members of the Agricultural Society of the county of Frontenac, at their annual meeting assembled, beg leave to approach your Excellency with the assurance of our loyal devotion to the person and government of our beloved sovereign the Queen, and with the cordial expression of our congratulations on your arrival amongst us.

We gratefully acknowledge your Excellency's past exertions in promoting the agricultural interests of this province, holding out encouragement to the farmer by the passing of liberal and wise enactments of law, which have already produced much emulation and improvement; while of no less importance to the same interest are the great internal improvements that facilitate commerce and thereby enhance the value of the products of the soil.

We also beg to assure your Excellency that, as agriculturists, we look upon the treaty of reciprocity with the United States as highly advantageous to this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

While we regret the withdrawal of Her Majesty's troops from our garrisons, it is consolatory to know they are engaged in a good cause, and we have full confidence that in the fostering care of Her Majesty's government over us, in the good feeling existing mutually with our neighbours, and in the bravery and loyalty of our population, we have ample security for peace.

In conclusion, we beg to assure your Excellency of our earnest wishes for the prosperity and happiness of your Excellency and family.

WILLIAM FERGUSON, President.
THOMAS GLASSUP, Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA.

[The usual annual Report for 1853 has not been received from the Province of
Nova Scotia.]

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.
to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

Government House, Fredericton, N. B.,

September 5, 1854.

(Received September 23, 1854.)

(No. 12.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose the "Blue Book" for 1853, with the duplicate copy of the same.

In the despatch which I addressed to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle on the 14th of January last, I explained the condition of the finances of the Colony for the year to which this "Blue Book" relates. It is therefore unnecessary for me to say much on this subject at the present time; as, however, I am on the point of handing over the administration of New Brunswick to my successor, it is important that I should bring the statement of its financial condition down to the last moment.

A reference to the despatch of January 14 will show that the Revenue of 1852 largely exceeded that of 1851, and that the increase of 1853 was still more in excess of that of 1852. Notwithstanding such increase it appears from the account prepared by the Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, which is appended to this Despatch, that the gross amount received from the 1st December 1853 to the 1st June 1854 was larger than that received in the corresponding period of the former years by 24,138*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, currency. The deduction from this sum made in the statement referred to, requires explanation.

3. The surplus income of last year induced my council to advise that a debt due on account of the province to the Bank of British North America, and which need not have been paid for several years, should be at once discharged. This course was taken, and was afterwards approved by the Provincial Parliament; who did not however repeal, as I hoped they would, the duty of one per cent. on all imports, which had been originally established to meet this debt. On the other hand, they did not continue the duty by express enactment, but the Treasurer demanded it as usual until the question was raised by some of the merchants of St John, whether such a demand was justified by the original Act after the loan from the Bank of British North America had been paid off.

4. I submitted this question to the Law Officers of the Crown, and they advised me that such duty was no longer payable. The Treasurer, therefore, has been instructed to return whatever was levied in excess, and a deduction of 6,438*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* currency, must accordingly be made from the gross receipts of the six months in question, leaving a net increase of 17,699*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* currency, after the virtual repeal of the import duty of one per cent.

5. You will observe, Sir, that the portion of the year to which the above return relates includes the mass of the spring importations, which are probably the heaviest. We cannot, therefore, expect an increase on quite so large a scale in the autumn half-year, but still a large portion of goods remain in bond on which the duty will be paid hereafter, and a considerable trade may be generally expected in this and the two following months.

6. The unfortunate affliction of St. John by the cholera, and the consequent stoppage of many mills and ship yards, will no doubt derange in some degree the commerce and industry of that city. I rejoice to say that the public health is restored, and things have resumed their usual course. The mortality has been very great in proportion to the population, and many persons left their homes altogether for several weeks. A certain number of deaths from Asiatic cholera occurred at Fredericton also; but the disease has now subsided, and the panic which prevailed for some time has in a great degree gone off.

7. On the other hand I conceive, Sir, that the conclusion of the recent treaty with the United States of America will apply a new stimulus to the trade of St. John and all our ports. I cannot for one moment suppose that the Provincial Legislature can be so blind to their own interests as to hesitate to make the necessary changes in our tariff. The constant demand from such close neighbours for all our natural products will give a new impulse to our farming and fishing as well as to our lumber trade. Oats, hay, potatoes, cordwood, deals,

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BRUNSWICK.

and lumber of all kinds will find a market constantly open and easily accessible. The citizens of the United States will catch some of our fish for themselves, but I firmly believe that we shall hereafter send them more caught by our own people, than we have ever done, whilst we had the monopoly of the article. Our fishermen will learn by example and will be stimulated by competition to pursue with greater vigour a trade which has hitherto been neglected. 'I have seen the whole Bay of Chaleur, abounding as it does in fish, with scarcely a single boat upon its surface, and I felt, I confess, that no zeal or respect for national privileges could justify such a waste of the gifts of providence. This state of things will now, I trust, cease, and I feel sure that the import trade and the revenue of the province will in a very short time show the working of the increased freedom which is about to prevail.

8. I have been led away by the consideration of the Treaty to consider the future rather than the past, to which the "Blue Book" relates.

There are, however, one or two other topics to which it may be worth while to advert in a despatch of this general character as requiring some consideration.

I do not think that the arrangements connected with the Savings Bank in new Brunswick are completely sound. The interest allowed is high, and no regular investment of the money for which the Government is answerable, is made.

The enclosed memorandum has been laid by me before my Executive Council, and I trust that hereafter some steps may be taken in pursuance of it.

9. The visitation of the cholera has forced upon me not only the general importance of sanitary measures, which are difficult in a new country, but the necessity of more action on the part of the Colonial Government to insure precautions against another disease which may appear at any moment, the small pox. I have called the attention of the Executive Council to this matter also, and have urged them to bring forward some Legislative measures for offering gratuitous vaccination to all parts of the province, however remote, at certain fixed periods. Steps were taken in Sir W. Colebrook's time for securing a supply of pure lymph, but I fear that the general healthiness of the people has caused them and their representatives to overlook the necessity of constantly renewing the preventive of vaccination. I know of no reason for apprehending an inroad of small pox at the present moment, but such precautions are never misplaced, and the sufferings of remote settlers and of the Indians, living far from medical aid, would in the event of such an epidemic be frightfully severe. I doubt much whether the habits and temper of the people would allow the Government to carry out any measure of compulsory vaccination, however much such a system might operate for their own good; but periodical visits of a medical man to different parts of the country at the public expense for the purpose of vaccination would be highly beneficial.

I have now, Sir, only to close the last despatch on the condition of this province, which it will be my duty to address to the Secretary of State and to beg you to believe me, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

Encl. 1 in No. 2.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue of New Brunswick for the Half Year ended 31st May 1854, with the same period in 1853.

	From 1st Dec. 1852 to 31st May 1853.	From 1st Dec. 1853 to 31st May 1854.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Import Duties -	50,713 11 3	69,132 17 8	18,419 6 5	—
Export Do. -	4,156 6 1	5,044 16 10	888 10 9	—
Lighthouse Do. -	1,745 8 4	1,514 0 1	-	231 8 3
S. & D. Seamen's Do. -	615 17 2	568 11 8	-	47 5 6
Emigrant Do. -	91 5 0	172 12 6	81 7 6	—
Loan Fund Do. -	4,873 11 1	7,226 7 9	2,352 16 8	—
From receiver-general of casual revenue -	1,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	—
From Clerk of the Pleas	58 1 3	- - -	- - -	58 1 3
Total £	63,754 0 2	87,159 6 6	23,742 1 4	336 15 0

	£	s	d.	£	s.	d.	NEW BRUNSWICK.
Net increase on the half year	-	-	-	23,405	6	4	
To which is to be added the amount collected at Fredericton during that period	-	-	-				
Add amount of duties collected by Deputy Treasurer Taylor at Fredericton, not included in this return for the six months ending 31st May 1854, (returns not being in possession of Treasurer)	-	-	-	732	17	6	
Deduct:				24,138	3	10	
Deduct loan fund duties collected for the six months, ordered to be refunded from the date on which the balance of loan was paid off in England, which took place on the 1st January 1854	-	-	-	7,226	7	9	
Less:							
Duties collected from the 1st December 1853 to 1st January 1854, not refunded, and will form part of the revenue of present year	-	-	-	787	10	0	
					6,438	17	9
Net increase for six months	-	-	-	17,699	6	1	
Fredericton, 1st September 1854.				J. R. PARTELOW,			
				Secretary.			
Treasury, St. John, 12th August 1854.				(Signed)	B. ROBINSON, Treasurer.		

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

Encl. 2 in No. 2.

In Council, 25th August 1854.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor recommends the Council to prepare a scheme for securing the regular and systematic investment of money received by the province on account of the Savings Banks.

It is clear that receipts of this character ought not, under any circumstances, to be liable to be applied to meet the current expenditure of the year.

Whilst on the one hand the rate of interest paid to the depositors should be such as to leave *no profit* above the average expense of management, so, on the other hand, it is not desirable to destroy the independent character of the deposits, or as it were to pauperise the working classes who place them there by paying out of the public revenue a premium over and above the fair rate of interest.

His Excellency would recommend :—1. That before the commencement of the next year, a sum (say 10,000*l.*) be invested in some public funds of undoubted character, or in exchequer bills or bonds, as a beginning towards investment of the whole sum now due on account of the Savings Banks; 2. That a Bill should be prepared and submitted to the Legislature legalising the first investment, and prescribing the continued investment, of all interest accruing thereon, as well as of stated sums from time to time until the interest of the whole so invested shall cover the interest payable to contributors, and the actual cost of management.

When this is accomplished the law ought to provide that investments be made once or twice a year in like manner, so as to keep the capital fund up to a proper amount, and the interest becoming due on that fund should be applied to the payment of interest for which the province is answerable.

3. The Bill should provide carefully for an audit of the Savings Banks accounts, and the publication of a balance sheet once a year at least; some two or three public officers ought to be named in the Bill, in whose joint names the stock purchase may stand.

Extract from the Minutes.

JOHN C. ALLAN, Clerk Executive Council.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND.

[The usual Annual Report for 1853 has not been received from Prince Edward Island.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 96.)

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland.

May 12, 1854.

(Received June 5, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1853.

Imports and Exports.

2. It will be observed that the imports amount to 912,095*l.*, being an increase of 116,337*l.* over those of 1852; the exports to 1,170,503*l.*, being an increase of 204,731*l.* over those of 1852. This increase, however, in the value of imports and exports, but more especially of the latter, arises more from increased value than increased quantity.

Although Newfoundland has been the means of developing commerce and increasing wealth, the natural features and products of the country have had the effect of impressing on it a comparatively stationary character.

3. As every removal of restrictions upon trade is a practical acknowledgment of the fact that Providence, by assigning to each climate its appropriate productions, evidently designed that these should be diligently cultivated and interchanged among men, for their mutual benefit; so, therefore, the more general the abandonment of the former restrictive laws of trade becomes the more it behoves each country to ascertain what are its peculiar productions. Here it is a favourite theme to discourse on the vast undeveloped resources of this country. It is true that they are not sufficiently developed; but it is, perhaps, from the sea rather than from the plain that they must be educed. Being without agriculture, properly so called (for almost all that is exacted from this soil towards the subsistence of the people is the potato), and without manufactures, this colony has not witnessed the great changes which the extraordinary progress in those departments of industry has produced in other countries; and at the end of the last quarter of a century—a most momentous era in the history of the world, and which has imparted a new character to many other countries—Newfoundland, with the exception of its capital town, remains comparatively little altered; and notwithstanding the increase of its population, and that it has been the means of developing commerce and increasing wealth, that wealth is transferred to more genial climates, and this colony is still dependant upon other countries for what its people eat, drink, and wear. The power of the steam engine, which everywhere supersedes a vast amount of physical labour, performs a portion of that work which here might employ our people in the winter season, and the very staves of the barrels in which our produce is removed can be imported cheaper than they can be prepared in a country in which the woods are free to all. A due consideration of the dissimilarities of our geographical position, climate, and soil, and their influence upon the circumstances and pursuits of the people, will show that the inferences that are often attempted to be applied from the example of other and differing countries, are inapplicable to us. I allude to these circumstances, and to those deficiencies of nature which can only be partially corrected by human industry, not in disparagement, but because the true source of the riches of this country lies in the incomparable position of its shores for the prosecution of a valuable fishery, offering to us wealth more bountiful, more accessible, more easily guarded, and less liable to be influenced by variable seasons than the wealth produced in more genial climates. But to ensure the prosperity which seems offered to us, it is necessary that the fisheries should be guarded not only against encroachments from without, but against the no less serious detriment to them resulting from the cupidity of our own people, which induces them to carry on an illicit traffic in bait with our great rivals. And it is to be feared that the unrestricted taking of bait likewise for agricultural purposes, and the absence of any regulations for protecting the breeding of it, will, if not corrected, have injurious influence upon the great industrial pursuit of the colony.

Causes of Distress during the past Winter.

4. Previous to the year 1846, the culture of the potato, the crop of which vegetable amounted, according to the census of 1845, to no less than 341,300 barrels, compensated, in no small degree, for the injurious consequences to the labouring classes of the competition of our rivals in the fisheries. Upon this vegetable, indeed, the fishing population had come to depend in a great measure for their support. With this esculent to fall back on, they were never, excepting in a very few localities, without sustenance of some sort during the long and inclement winter of this climate. But the disease of the potato, which, with unabated rigour, has prevailed for seven years, has had a most disastrous effect upon the condition of the fishing population. An increase in the value of the staple commodity of the island has had no sensible influence in mitigating

the severity of the distress caused by the loss of such an article of food as the potato, since the price of fish and that of imported provisions have generally undergone parallel fluctuations. NEWFOUNDLAND

5. The distress arising from the failure of the fishery of last season in many localities, and a more than usually destructive visitation of the potato disease in all parts of the colony, was aggravated in no small degree by the consequences of the unexpected failure and sudden stoppage, in the middle of last summer, of the operations of the late electric telegraph company. Owing to all these causes, the extent of pauperism exhibited during the past winter has surpassed that of any previous year, and has taxed to the uttermost the means at the command of the local government to meet it.

6. After a winter of more than usual length and severity, during which great numbers of able-bodied as well as of sick and infirm paupers had become a very heavy burden on the public funds, the prospects of the labouring classes for the ensuing fishery season, with provisions at exorbitantly high prices, were most discouraging. Numbers of those who possessed the necessary means were preparing to quit the colony, and it began to be a serious economical consideration whether it might not be politic to assist the removal of others who would not probably obtain remunerative employment during the ensuing season, and who had not the means of emigrating in order thus to diminish the public burdens during another winter.

Electric Telegraph with Continent of America—immediate and prospective advantages of the resumption of the project of.

7. In this state of affairs the recent organization of a new company, consisting of capitalists of ample means and extensive commercial influence, for carrying out the project of uniting this port by an electric telegraph extending across the island for upwards of 300 miles, and thence by a submarine cable, with the continent of America, was hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by all. The many and great advantages to result to this island from the successful completion of such an enterprise are not easily estimated. Among some of the more prominent of these advantages may be mentioned the value of prompt and frequent information of the state of the markets for our staple produce, as well in the United States as in the West Indies and South America, and the removal of the great disadvantage under which we now labour in receiving intelligence from these markets, always a fortnight, sometimes a month later, than our competitors in the same trade in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada. The advantage in this respect will be the more easily comprehended when it is borne in mind that telegraphic communication will, before long, be extended in an unbroken line from hence to the island of Cuba. The increasing trade and intercourse with the continental provinces and the interior of Canada will by this undertaking also be greatly promoted, to the general benefit of all, especially of this island. But, above all these, this port must, with the successful completion of this great project, be the point at which will be received and forwarded the earliest European, and from whence will be transmitted the latest American, intelligence, and will consequently become a port of call for the steamships, yearly increasing in number, which traverse the Atlantic ocean.

8. At no period, however, could the execution of this enterprise have been entered on with such peculiar advantage to the colony as at the present time. The large amount of money which must be expended during the present year in the construction of the works of the company will afford ample and remunerative employment for a considerable portion of our labouring population, and thus, by indirectly enhancing the value of the labour of those engaged in the fisheries, many of whom would otherwise remain unemployed, profitable occupation will be found for all.

9. But there are other advantages of great importance which the colony will derive from this undertaking. Among these will be the construction of a main trunk line of road, of sufficient width for present purposes, leading from the capital to the southern and western extremities of the island. Secondly, the opening up of the interior, and the inducing capitalists to embark in the development of the mineral resources of the island, thus furnishing new fields of labour and sources of commerce, and, eventually, an addition to the revenue of the colony. The interior of the island is, in almost all parts, waste and barren, and

NEWFOUNDLAND

the lands to be allotted to the company will be useful for little else than mining purposes. Compared with our large territory, our population is small; on the other hand, with reference to the actual means of employment, the colony is too populous; but, as emigrants as well as our people will now probably be induced to settle on parts of the company's lands for the prosecution of other branches of industry, in which capital may be profitably employed, the result can hardly fail to be beneficial to the colony.

10. The new company has already discharged all the debts and outstanding obligations of the former company, amounting to several thousand pounds, including more particularly the sums due to the numerous labourers, the families of very many of whom have been receiving, and would otherwise have continued to receive, pauper relief from the public funds.

11. Although this colony cannot with truth be termed an agricultural one, yet in many parts of it cattle can be and are reared. But in the absence of good roads connecting the capital with those more distant settlements, not only is the former deprived of a more plentiful and cheaper supply of food than it now enjoys (the cattle being imported), but the inhabitants of the district I allude to are deprived of motives to improve advantages which now lie waste around them. In these localities there are cattle which cannot now be removed to the capital; but if, by means of transport, the demand for them could be met, then the necessity of assuring a good supply of food for them in the places where they are bred would, in its turn, contribute to the profitable cultivation of the soil. Were the main lines of road completed—a result towards which the electric telegraph will contribute—the agricultural capabilities of the colony, whatever they may be, would be developed, and the prosperity of the island would be greatly promoted.

12. On the whole, the best estimate of the advantages which the colony will derive from this project is to be gathered from the readiness and unanimity with which the Legislature acceded, with some modifications, to the terms upon which the projectors proposed to undertake the enterprise.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

BERMUDA.

No. 4.

BERMUDA.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT
to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

Bermuda, June 15, 1854.

(Received July 3, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Duplicate Blue Book for 1853.

Although the returns of revenue and expenditure exhibited a deficit of 6717., the decline in the year's income compared with that of the preceding year is extremely trifling, and I am happy to report that there appears no feature indicative of any general decline, while a manifest increased degree of enterprise in the productions of the soil promises results of a gratifying nature.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MONT. WILLIAMS, Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Administering the Government.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

PART II.

WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.

PART II.—WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

JAMAICA.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from GOVERNOR SIR HENRY BARKLY to
the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 70.)

King's House, 30th May 1854.

(Received 29th June, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for 1853. I did not arrive in the island until the year had nearly closed, and the position in which I then found not only matters connected with the revenue, but all branches of internal administration, was so exceptional, that my report must necessarily be brief and unsatisfactory.

2. In consequence of the dissensions which had arisen between the Council and Assembly, the import and rum duties were, as your Grace is aware, suffered to expire on the 30th of April, and as the payments from the public treasury from that period necessarily fell into arrear, the abstract of net revenue and expenditure, though made up in the usual form, gives very little real information.

3. It was on this ground that I ventured to accede to the Receiver General's request that he should be allowed to make up this abstract for the year ending 10th October 1853, the date at which the public accounts of the island are balanced, instead of as heretofore to the 31st December, which entails very great additional labour on that hard-worked officer, as he has to make up another quarter's accounts and construct a fictitious balance sheet, which has been one great cause of the delay in forwarding the Blue Book in former years.

4. The period embraced in the abstract, therefore, only includes about six months of the financial crisis; but the effects even of that are sufficiently deplorable, the revenue falling short of that of the previous year by 67,000*l.* The expenditure meanwhile remained, in point of fact, unreduced, though of course an equivalent decrease appears on the face of the accounts, no notice being taken of the debt accumulated.

5. The system of book-keeping adopted appears, judging from these accounts, defective, and by no means calculated to give a correct idea either of the monies collected or disbursed. Salaries and contingent expenses are, on the one hand, deducted before the revenues out of which they are payable are accredited, while, on the other hand, the net expenditure, and not the gross, is given under many heads.

An example will be found in the first item on both sides of the account, viz., "customs tonnage," which is totally omitted as a source of revenue, though it will be seen that no less a sum than 7,293*l.* 6*s.* was levied on the shipping, and applied as authorized by law in payment of the salaries of Custom House officers, the amount debited under that head being only 1,034*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, in lieu of 8,328*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* as it ought to have been carried out. Such a method of stating the public burdens and the cost of collection is evidently fallacious, and I trust will be abandoned so soon as the finances of the colony are put under proper superintendence.

6. The parochial expenditure, so far as the imperfect state of the returns in both years admits of a comparative estimate, exhibits a reduction from similar causes of about 10,000*l.*, amounting to fifty thousand pounds odd, in lieu of sixty; but it still constitutes a very heavy addition to the general taxation of the island, and presses with very unequal severity upon some of the poorest and worst managed parishes.

7. The military expenditure incurred by the island consists chiefly of the outlay on the defences at Port Royal from the Council Fund, which, owing to alterations and repairs of some importance, reached the considerable sum of 2,500*l.* in the year 1853; the outlay on the other island forts having ceased from the 31st March, when the Board of Forts Act and Gunpowder Tonnage Act were suffered to expire, and have never since been renewed, whilst the expenses for the support of the militia dwindled from 712*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* in 1852 to only 2*l.* 14*s.* in 1853.

The disbursements of the Commissariat and Ordnance on account of the army and navy stood the mother country in about the same sum as in the previous year.

I have, as your Grace is aware, endeavoured to impress upon the Assembly the necessity of re-organizing the militia, but as yet without success.

8. The succeeding portions of the returns, which relate to public works, legislature, and the details of the civil establishment, I am not at present in a position to comment on with any advantage. The latter will no doubt form the subject of a searching investigation, with a view to its reduction upon equitable principles, so soon as anything like responsibility to the Crown in such matters can be introduced into this colony.

9. Meanwhile I proceed at once to the return endorsed "Education," which I am happy to say presents a much more complete view of the number of children educated in the schools of the different religious denominations than was given last year, those of the Baptists, Independents, and Presbyterians being now inserted, by which means the grand total is raised from 12,792 to 19,662, although I am afraid that the increase is simply apparent and not real, the schools of the Established Church in particular having actually fallen off about 12 per cent., which is not a surprising result when it is remembered that they ceased to derive the usual aid either from the Education Board or from parochial grants.

10. Considering indeed that at the present moment no provision of any sort is made by the State for the promotion of education, the House of Assembly having declined to make any grant last session for this purpose, on the plea that a new system of public instruction was contemplated, I think it is a subject of congratulation that nearly twenty thousand children should be receiving so inestimable a boon. The general standard of teaching is necessarily not a very high one, owing to the great want of qualified masters, but efforts are being made by the Mico Trustees, at their training institution in Kingston, by the Baptists at Calabar College, and by the Presbyterians at their academy at Montego Bay, to rectify this defect, and I have met with very intelligent native teachers, trained at either one or other of these establishments.

11. Passing on to the returns connected with the commercial condition of the island, I am sorry to observe that the shipping trading to its different ports again diminished by nearly 8,000 tons, a result too surely accounted for by the falling off in the exports, the article of sugar alone having declined from 537,000 cwt. in 1852 to 421,000 cwt. in 1853, or equal to more than 5,000 tons weight.

12. The value of goods imported from Great Britain exhibits a reduction of 36,000*l.*, but as that of the imports from foreign countries was in excess by 62,000*l.*, owing no doubt to the speculative importation which took place when the duties first ceased to be levied, there is on the whole an increase of 26,000*l.* in the value of the year's imports.

13. The value of the exports shows a decline of no less than 90,000*l.*, consisting entirely of goods the produce of Jamaica, the transit trade having been the same in both years.

14. The comparison for the two years therefore stands thus :—

		Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
1852	-	£927,377	£837,894
1853	-	837,276	864,094
Diminution		- £90,101	Increase - £26,200

15. I need hardly say much on the subject of the distress among all classes dependent on the production of exportable produce, which returns of this sort, forwarded as they must have been for a series of years by my predecessor, too

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clearly indicate. They will go far to extenuate, if they cannot altogether excuse, the folly of the course ultimately adopted by the planting interest, with the view of forcing the consideration of the sad position of Jamaica upon the attention of the mother country.

16. I wish it were in my power to assure your Grace that this downward course of affairs was likely to be at once arrested, but I am afraid that so far as the import trade is concerned the confusion into which the financial crisis of last year plunged every description of business, will be productive of more serious effects than have yet been manifest; with regard to exports, I am in hopes that the crops will be somewhat in excess of those of 1853, and that the high price of rum will render them in most instances remunerative to the producer.

17. The enormous rise in that article occasioned by the deficient harvest and the increased demand for warlike purposes, came most opportunely to prevent the complete abandonment of many estates which had otherwise been determined on, and I am not without hopes that as the political horizon grows brighter, proprietors may take a less desponding view of the capabilities of Jamaica as a sugar-growing country, and continue to keep up the cultivation thus rescued from destruction.

18. Little, it is true, has yet been accomplished in the way of supplying the deficiency of labour, which has been the main obstacle to remunerative production, nor can anything exceed the hardship of the position in which the planter has been placed during the past year in this respect; for whilst scarcely an immigrant has been introduced, owing chiefly to the defective provisions of the island law intended to regulate immigration, he has been compelled in virtue of that same law to pay a direct tax on his produce, the proceeds of which have been applied solely to sending back the coolies, whose term of service had expired, to India, thus reducing the supply of labour instead of augmenting it.

19. A very large emigration too has lately sprung up from Kingston to Navy Bay, where immense wages are offered to labourers willing to engage in the construction of the railway across the Isthmus of Panama; but though the absence of some 1500 to 2000 of the labouring population must occasion additional inconvenience to estates in this vicinity, I do not look on it as an unqualified evil, as the majority of them will no doubt return in a short time with enlarged ideas and a taste for comforts which can only be acquired by honest industry.

20. The concluding returns of the Blue Book relate to the gaols, in which it would appear that the greatest number of persons confined at any one time during the year did not exceed 1080. I have not the means of comparing this total with the maximum of last year, as the returns were then, as observed, at the time very incomplete, but in comparison with the criminal statistics of Guiana, the result appears much in favour of the Jamaica population.

21. The Judges, however, unite in deploring the increase of crime of an immoral and degrading character, and I am afraid that if the police system were as effective as it ought to be many more convictions would take place.

22. Discouraging as must be the impression as to the state of the island deduced from the Blue Book Returns of 1853, and small as seems the chance of speedy or complete recovery, I venture however in conclusion to express an opinion, that the lowest point of depression has very nearly, if not quite, been reached. A new era in its political and financial administration is, I trust, about to commence; and even as regards its agricultural position it may fairly be presumed that as the equalization of the sugar duties is on the eve of accomplishment, the worst is now-known of the effects of foreign competition, and that the self-reliant spirit and thirst for improvement, which I am happy to say is becoming as manifest here as in other colonies will be crowned with success, whilst under a sounder system of legislation the population increases in numbers, in intelligence, and in industry, until with the aid of an influx of suitable immigrants it is gradually rendered sufficient for the development of the natural resources which Jamaica possesses in so eminent a degree.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

The Duke of Newcastle,
 &c. &c. &c.

HONDURAS

HONDURAS.

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir HENRY BARKLY to the
Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 17.)

King's House, Jamaica, May 25, 1854.

(Received 15th June, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for this settlement for the year 1853, together with a report from the Superintendent, Mr. Stevenson, upon its contents, which is so clearly and elaborately drawn up as to supersede the necessity of any remarks from myself.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. BARKLY.

REPORT on the Blue Book of British Honduras for 1853.

Taxes and Duties.

The only important alteration that has been made in this department consists of an additional permanent duty of one per cent. on all imported goods, 2s. per imperial gallon on all imported wines and spirits, and 2s. per ton for tonnage dues.

This is under the authority of the "Act to amend the System of Government," 16 Vict. c. 4. s. 40., which requires a perpetual revenue to be raised to meet the small civil list it provides, amounting to 6,100*l.* sterling.

Fees.

The Act 16 Vict. c. 8. takes away the fee of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* currency, (or 3*l.* 4*s.* sterling) on the celebration of marriages by special licence.

Revenue and Expenditure.

It would appear by the comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for 1852 and 1853, that, although the figures show an increase in the revenue of 1853 over that of 1852 to the extent of 4,225*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, and at the same a decrease in the expenditure to the extent of 1,158*l.* 18*s.*, there still seemed to be an excess of expenditure over revenue to the extent of 657*l.* 15*s.* "as returned to the legislature of 1854, and confirmed by the auditors." This apparent anomaly is to be accounted for thus :

It is the customary mode of settling duties on imports, to give a credit paper at three months, instead of paying cash, to which that paper is deemed and dealt with as quite equivalent ; and, as much of the imported merchandise arrives towards the close of the year, there is then a considerable amount of duty unpaid by cash, but provided for by paper becoming due early in the ensuing year. Some of the expenditure of the year remains also to be worked out against or paid by such paper credits, and thus artificial balances are shown.

This is no doubt a wrong mode of dealing with customs revenue, which should in strictness be paid in cash. But where, as is the case here, all the papers of the end of the year fall due and are paid in time to square off unpaid liabilities, no practical evil seems to result.

The late superintendent, Mr. Wodehouse, saw the difficulty, and tried to rectify it, and it is that attempt to rectify it by a new mode of keeping the accounts only, without striking at the root of the error, that has occasioned the apparent anomaly in the present year's account.

The treasurer, however, reports to me that it is a very convenient and intelligible mode of dealing with the customs and of keeping the public accounts ; the several mercantile gentlemen to whom I have spoken, agree in saying so, as of course they would be inclined to do, as a matter tending to their accommodation, and the auditors of public accounts concur in recommending a continuance of that mode of keeping the accounts as the best understood by the commercial community here. And as I see that the radical error and difficulty consists in the

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custom of paying by credit papers instead of cash, which cannot be now readily altered without great inconvenience, I have thought it best not to require the attempted change to be persisted in, but to allow the "credit papers" to be entered as heretofore as cash, and to be dealt with by the treasurer in that character, since no practical inconvenience seems to be the result, or has ever been known to be so.

I may also add that as all payments in this settlement are made in bullion, and there are no banks or substitutes for banking, the commercial "credit papers" are considered by the mercantile community a convenient method of dealing; and I am informed that no bad debts to the public have ever been known to result from this "credit paper" system.

Public Works.

None of any importance were prosecuted during the past year; there being no competent person to superintend; and hence the great difference in amount between that and the preceding year in this item of expenditure.

But I have had an opportunity of inspecting the gaol, court houses, legislative hall, bridges, and other principal works requiring immediate alteration; and as I find a great deal is now required to be done, and ample provision has been made by the legislature for defraying the expense of necessary repairs and improvements, I have put the proper public officer in motion, and he has already begun his active operations.

Legislation.

The most important legislative enactment of last year was that "To amend the System of Government in British Honduras," 16 Vict. c. 4., which passed at the commencement of the year, but was not proclaimed as an Act that had received the Royal assent until the 17th of September 1853.

That Act gives a new and improved constitution to the settlement.

The legislature now consists of twenty-one members, of whom eighteen are elected and three are appointed by the Government; with a speaker and other necessary officers chosen by the Assembly, and the superintendent, with the choice and consent of the Legislature, has power to make all laws for the peace, welfare, and government of the country.

The superintendent has also the assistance of an Executive Council of six members; three of whom are designated official members, and the other three appointed by the superintendent by the approbation of the Crown.

A perpetual revenue is raised under this Act for the civil list, but to a limited extent only; and the other revenues are raised by periodical Acts in the usual manner; but all these latter revenues are only appropriated by Acts of the Legislature introduced on the recommendation of the superintendent; and such revenues are payable under the warrant of the superintendent, and not otherwise.

The remaining Acts of the past year have been already specifically reported on by the late superintendent.

They are enumerated, and their object shown, at pages 48 and 49 of this Blue Book.

An Act or Decree of the Government of Guatemala, for the mutual extradition of criminals with British Honduras, in accordance with the Act of this settlement of 1852, was also proclaimed in September 1853.

Council and Assembly.

The late Executive Council became extinct at the promulgation of the Royal assent to the New Constitution Bill in September, 1853.

The present Council has lately been appointed, under Royal instructions issued in pursuance of the Constitution Act, 16 Vict. c. 4. s. 43. It consists of six members, as already stated, under the last head in my comments on that Act.

The new Legislative Assembly, elected and appointed under the authority of the same Act, has likewise been described under the last head of this report.

Civil Establishment.

It may seem strange to find a minister of the Free Scotch Church among the civil officers of the settlement.

When the civil list was proposed, there were at first two items of 600*l.* and 300*l.* specified for the stipends of the two paid clergymen of the established

church; but, when the Bill was passed, these two items and their aggregates were struck out, and the sum of 1,200*l.* substituted for "public worship."

The intention was found to be to secure a permanent provision to the Scotch minister of 300*l.*, which had already been given him by an Act passed about three years before, but which was only annually secured by grant from the House.

There appeared to be a difficulty in the mind of the late superintendent in dealing with this item of the civil list, so far as the stipend of the Presbyterian minister was concerned; and he refused to allow any part of it to be paid, unless the congregation would consent to an Act, giving to the former some control over the appointment, and otherwise in reference to the discipline. But to this there was an objection on the part of the committee of the congregation, and there the matter ended for the moment; although it left the minister without the stipend that the law sanctioned, and which the Legislature refused to provide by any other grants, conceiving it to be already settled by the undefined civil list appropriation. *

I have been able to set this difficulty sufficiently at rest by making the appropriation of the 1,200*l.* under a Council order, among the three clergymen to whom stipends are provided by Acts of the Assembly, namely,

1st. To the incumbent of St. John's 600*l.*

2d. To the incumbent of St. Mary's 300*l.* (giving these two incumbents the designations of their respective incumbencies, so as to perpetuate the appropriation to their successors), and

3d. To the Rev. David Arthur, minister of the Presbyterian church, 300*l.*, (giving to the latter an appropriation to the present minister, by name only).

And thus, by naming the present approved minister, and leaving the continuance of all the appropriations open to any future change by the superintendent and Council, the whole effect of a legislative provision for a wholesome expression of approbation in the choice of the minister is sufficiently secured.

The only other addition to the establishment of civil officers that has taken place during the past year, is that of the engineer and surveyor of public works, an officer long wanted in this settlement; he arrived at the close of this year, and is now in the exercise of his official duties.

Education.

So far as I have been able to judge by personal inspection and inquiry since my arrival in Belize, the remarks at page 147 made by the chairman of the Board of Education appear to be substantially correct.

The settlement is very liberal in its contributions towards educational purposes, and is inclined to be still more so where individual exertion deserves support; but some well-considered improvement of the system is much required, and will soon be pressed upon the attention of the Board.

Imports and Exports.

There is a deficiency in the value of imports of 1853 over those of 1852, to the amount of nearly 4,000*l.* This is confined to the imports from the West Indies and from foreign states, those from Great Britain and the United States having slightly increased.

In the exports there has been a far greater deficiency in value, the amount being nearly 46,000*l.* Those to Great Britain have fallen off to the extent of 63,000*l.*, while those to the United States have increased to upwards of 20,000*l.* Those to foreign states have also diminished.

Gaols and Prisoners.

The arrangement for the separation and accommodation of the prisoners, although as perfect as the present inadequate buildings will admit, are exceedingly defective.

An adjacent piece of land has lately been purchased, which will afford space for the exercise of the prisoners, as well as for the enlargement and improvement of the prison in the various respects now contemplated and soon to be carried into execution.

WILLIAM STEVENSON,

Government House, Belize,

H. M. Superintendent.

May 15th 1854.

BAY ISLANDS.

BAY ISLANDS.

[*The usual Annual Report has not been received for Bay Islands.*]

BAHAMAS.

BAHAMAS.

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor NISBETT to the
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 24.)

Government House, Nassau,
Bahamas, March 29, 1854.

(Received May 18, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith in duplicate the Blue Book for this colony for the year 1853, prepared under the superintendence of the acting colonial secretary, Mr. Doyle, together with a report which I have prepared to accompany the same.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. R. NISBETT, Lieut.-Governor.

The Duke of Newcastle,

&c. &c. &c.

Lieut.-Governor NISBETT's Report upon the Blue Book for 1853.

AFTER the disappearance of cholera in the month of February 1853, the colony was restored to its ordinary healthy state. Pains were taken to preserve its sanitary condition intact, by the improvement of roads, removal of weeds, filling in allotments liable to swamp in the low grounds, and paying greater attention generally to cleanliness and purification.

2. Under the impression that disease was liable to be communicated to the shore from vessels arriving and pumping out putrid and offensive bilge water, the malaria from which, at peculiar seasons, and with the wind blowing on shore, is capable, probably, of contaminating the atmosphere, and originating or aggravating any tendency therein to produce cholera, yellow fever, or other malignant disease, the health officer was instructed by me in the month of September last to ascertain the state of the bilge water, before granting vessels pratique, with the view to their purification at a proper distance, and to leeward of the town.

3. The births in 1852 were 1156, and the deaths 1653, while in 1853, the births were 1185, and the deaths were only 540.

4. Among the latter the Governor of the colony is to be numbered. Although the atonic effects of the climate may have accelerated his death at the age of fifty-seven, yet it is not attributable to any disease peculiar to this climate. Mr. Stipendiary Justice Inglis reports, "that fever has been unusually prevalent in the district of Abaco, and no medical assistance being procurable there, many valuable lives are sacrificed." I have reason to believe that a skilful medical man settling in this district would realize not less than from 150*l.* to 200*l.* per annum.

5. The legislature have paid a graceful tribute to the memory of Governor Gregory by unanimously voting the erection of a monument, at the public expense, over his Excellency's grave.

6. The revenue for the year 1852 was 28,250*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, and for 1853, 29,212*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

7. In both years are to be included receipts from the Turks Islands in aid of the liquidation of the debt allotted to that colony on its separation from the Bahama government, and deducting the sums received on this account, and for "drawback," during the years 1852 and 1853 the net revenue for those years stands respectively as follows :

	£	s.	d.
For 1852 - - - - -	26,104	3	8
For 1853 - - - - -	27,251	15	9

8. The ordinary expenditure and liabilities differed but little from preceding years, but the arrears arising out of the expenses of cholera prevented any portion of the revenue being appropriated to the liquidation of the public debt, except the remittances received from the Turks Islands.

9. The balance of the debt due by the Turks Islands Government has been discharged, and the present reduced debt of this colony is 18,508*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* bearing interest at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. payable quarterly, under an Act of the Bahama legislature, 13 Vict. c. 6.

10. Owing to the non-passing of the "Appropriation Act" for 1853, at the usual period, advances from Crown funds, arising from local sources, and available for colonial purposes, were made during that year, to defray the expenses of the Nassau prison, of the New Providence Asylum, the repairs of roads, and various other public contingencies. The Legislature was convened in the month of January 1854, and having readily passed the Appropriation Act for the service of the year 1853, all the advances referred to have been promptly replaced.

11. The Crown funds collected in 1852 amounted to 513*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, and in 1853 to 1,349*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, viz.:—

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sales of land - - - - -	407	17	9
Timber licences - - - - -	8	11	6
Quit rent commutation - - - - -	375	0	0
Rental - - - - -	31	2	0
Contingencies - - - - -	6	0	10
Imprest refunded - - - - -	520	14	1
	£1,349	6	2

The total expenditure out of Crown funds amounted in 1852 to 579*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, and in 1853 to 1,553*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.*

12. The cause of the apparent large expenditure in 1853, arises from the various advances referred to in paragraph 10 of this Report; and the large receipts to the refund of a previous imprest for 431*l.* for militia clothing in 1851.

13. The year 1853 was not a successful one for the salt raker, and a hurricane in last November destroyed, at Rum Cay, a considerable quantity of salt, stacked, but not housed.

14. The value of salt exported in 1852, was estimated at 14,440*l.*, and in 1853 at 11,880*l.*

15. One of the principal canals referred to in Governor Gregory's annual report for 1852 at Inagua were completed, but the new elected commissioners of salt ponds for that island under date of 9th January 1854, report "that though it has been so recently completed, and has been so short a time exposed to the action of the water passing through the canal, the Board regrets to have to state, that it is in a very dilapidated state, a large portion of the work on both sides has fallen or is falling, and it is beyond a doubt, that in the course of a short time the whole of it will tumble down. The Board is unable to attribute this very unsatisfactory result of the heavy outlay, to any other cause than to the slight superficial manner of its execution." With respect to the other canals the Board of Salt Pond Commissioners report, "everything about this work appears to have been bad," and after detailing the causes, add, "to render the canal of any further use, the whole will require to be rebuilt."

16. It did not appear to me that similar errors could be prevented without the presence, on the spot where public works were constructing, of a civil engineer to take care of the public interest; and having communicated with the Legislature convened in January of the present year, an Act has passed for the appointment of a civil engineer and assistant-surveyor, for the Out Islands. I trust, therefore, the appointment and arrival of such an officer will be a guarantee against similar wasteful expenditure.

17. The rentals of salt ponds received in 1853, was 1,213*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, and the total expenditure 2,310*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

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18. The principal salt-producing islands now are :—

Inagua, which produced in 1853	-	-	249,852 bushels
Rum Cay, which produced	-	-	183,389 "
Long Cay, Crooked Island, which produced	-	-	63,019 "
Long Island, which produced	-	-	40,568 "
Exuma, which produced	-	-	18,138 "
Ragged Island, which produced	-	-	51,347 "
Total	-	-	606,313

It is not improbable that these may be extended as capabilities and population increase.

19. Mr. Acting Stipendiary Justice Pinder makes the following remarks relative to "Lake Gambier," Great San Salvador.

"This lake is of immense size, extending in length and width so far, that a person on the opposite side could not be discovered. On the eastern side a small quantity of salt has, during the present season, been made, and on the same side does it make salt every year, but to what extent no one can inform me. The bottom of the lake is, as far as I am capable of judging, very good, and well adapted for the production of salt." Mr. Pinder further reports, that a canal to the sea to draw off rain water would be indispensable to the cultivation of this pond for the production of salt. Mr. Pinder points out two routes by which, avoiding hills, canals might be made from Lake Gambier to the sea, one about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in extent, and the other 3 miles over perfectly flat ground. Without capitalists, the peasantry at San Salvador are unable to work this lake as a salt pond. This lake has been supposed to have been the river or lake alluded to by Columbus on his first arrival and brief visit at San Salvador, on the discovery of the New World. There are other ponds at San Salvador from which salt is occasionally obtained.

19. The value of fruit exported in 1852 was 10,850*l.*, and in 1853, 15,709*l.*

20. The value of sponge exported in 1852 was 11,257*l.*, and in 1853, 14,515*l.* Mr. Stipendiary Justice Inglis reports that "49,462*lbs.* of sponge have been shipped from New Plymouth (Abaco) for Nassau, most of which has been collected within the last six months, and under date of 7th February 1854, sponging is still carried on by the inhabitants of Hope Town as actively as ever, the demand for sponge at Nassau still continuing at remunerative prices. Five small vessels for the above purpose were on the stocks at Hope Town, and rapidly progressing, along with one large schooner, which will probably tonnage at least 60 tons."

21. In 1852 the number of ships built in the colony was 12, measuring altogether 393 tons. In 1853 13 were built measuring 432 tons.

22. There are very fine materials for the construction of vessels in this colony consisting of cedar, mahogany, dogwood, mastic, and pine.

23. The total number of vessels registered as belonging to this colony are 141, measuring 4963 tons.

24. The total value of goods imported in 1853 was 131,007*l.*

The total value of exported goods in 1853, was 78,403*l.* at the following ports of entry, viz. :—

	Imports.	Exports.
Nassau	- £ 111,738	- £51,016
Rum Cay	- 78	- 2148
Long Island	- 47	- 881
Abaco	- 9,459	- 4,471
Crooked Island	- 347	- 160
Ragged Island	- 56	- 1,069
Eleuthera	- 2,894	- 5,562
Exuma	- —	- 446
Harbour Island	- 4,648	- 5,668
Inagua	- 1,740	- 5,707

Of the exported goods, upwards of 30,000*l.* in value were previously wrecked on the Bahama Coasts, or brought into port from vessels in distress.

25. The value of imports from Great Britain was 39,158*l.*, exports to Great Britain, 16,013*l.*

26. The value of imports from other countries (including goods wrecked) was 91,849*l.*, exports to other countries 62,390*l.*

27. Comparative statement of shipping which visited the Bahamas proper, in 1852 and 1853.

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	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1852	400	41,138	410	43,395
1853	319	29,673	342	30,304

28. There were only nine Acts passed by the Legislature in 1853, and none of them of any great importance. The one for authorizing the loan of 1000*l.* for the service of the several salt ponds of the colony, has been found very beneficial pending the slow collection of rents, owing to adverse seasons.

29. Some improvement took place in this respect in 1853, but the limited funds at the disposal of the Education Board prevented it supporting the requisite number of schools. I communicated a copy of the report of the Board of Education, accompanied by the school inspector's report to the Assembly, soon after the commencement of the session in January of the present year. The Education Board were enabled, by some changes, to establish one additional school in the year 1853; and with the approval of the late Governor Gregory, in Council, augmented the rate of the school fees, which, by a comparison of the receipts of school fees from scholars in the years 1852 and 1853, yielded an increase in the past year of 17*l.* 11*s.* 9³/₄*d.*

30. At some schools these fees are punctually collected, at others they are very imperfectly so; but the circumstances of widely-scattered districts vary materially; some are afflicted by poverty, occasioned by temporary drought or disaster, from which others are exempt. Yet it is to be feared that all do not pay who are able; but it is undesirable that children should suffer from the culpable negligence of parents to pay their fees, and no power is at present delegated to any school teacher to refuse admission to children for non-payment of school fees. The Education Board having reserved to themselves the power of investigating and deciding on individual cases of omission from time to time.

31. The number of scholars taught in the schools under the Board of Education in 1853 was 1749.

32. I have the satisfaction to add that the Legislature have, during the present session, augmented the funds of the Education Board at the rate of 300*l.* per annum.

33. There are various Sunday schools and day schools not in connexion with the Board of Education, in New Providence Harbour Island, Inagua, and other islands, besides private schools.

34. In the Education Act (10 Vict. c. 1, sec. 9) it was declared that a knowledge of music should be one of the indispensable qualifications of the inspector, or general superintendent, of schools. Mr. Webb, the teacher appointed, has not confined his instruction to the children of the public schools, but the children of the Sunday schools of different denominations have had the benefit of his services, and choirs, bands, and concerts have been formed under his superintendence. In these respects, much benefit has accrued from this judicious provision in the law.

35. Mr. Webb, the inspector of schools, in his annual report for the year 1853, states, that "for many years past the annals of crime in the town of Nassau have not contained the name of any person who had regularly passed *through* any of the public schools. Another pleasing proof also of the influence and success of the system may be witnessed any Sunday in every place of worship in this island (New Providence). In some, where formerly only a solitary bible, prayer or hymn book here and there was to be seen, at the present time the large majority use books. Being able to read is now the *rule*, as it was formerly the *exception*. The respectable position which children who have been educated in the public schools are taking up, and the eagerness with which they are sought after, afford alike gratifying evidence of success."

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"Some are employed as teachers, others as clerks in stores, and others are learning useful trades: all, however, as far as I can learn, bid fair to become useful members of society."

36. The inspector of lighthouses under date the 14th December 1853, reports that "he has visited the lighthouses at 'Abaco,' 'Gun Cay,' and 'Cay Sal,' and found them each in excellent order."

Steps are in progress for surveying sites for two additional lighthouses in this Colony, one on "Lobos Cay" at the southern edge of the "Great Bahama bank," and the other on the "Great Isaacs," on the northwest edge of the same bank.

37. There can be no doubt of the great advantage of lighthouses to the passing mariner; still, however, one or more are represented as needed, agreeably to a report already made by me in a despatch on the subject No. 10 of 1st February 1854, with enclosures, one of the most important points requiring one being "Castle Island," at the most southern end of the Crooked Island.

38. In one of those enclosures the following remark is made, affording some idea of the number of vessels that pass through the Crooked Island passage.

"A gentleman residing at Inagua in 1852, kept an account of the vessels he saw pass daily, and during the year the number nearly approached 800."

39. By another enclosure in that despatch it was shown that in 1853 thirty-two vessels other than Bahama vessels were wrecked in this colony. (See Appendix for detailed list of vessels wrecked.)

40. So late as the month of November 1853, a hurricane occurred in this colony, visiting some islands more severely than others, damaging the growing crops of corn and other edibles approaching maturity, as also fruit and salt, to a considerable extent. Numerous applications from the sufferers were made to me, and, in the absence of available pecuniary funds, the inhabitants of New Providence were successfully appealed to, through the resident ministers of different denominations of the gospel. This timely relief, with some credit authorized for the purchase of provisions, enabled the poorer classes to tide over the calamity.

41. Diagrams were drawn by Lieut. Heygate of the Royal Engineers. It would appear that this hurricane was first experienced in the Island of St. Domingo and travelling with a rotatory motion over Inagua, Turks Island, Rum Cay, Long Island and Exuma, passed a little to the north of New Providence and ended at Grand Bahama. It was not felt at Abaco or Bimini, or by vessels coming from the northward, who during the severity of the hurricane were becalmed.

42. The number of grants of Crown land in 1853 were 82, containing in the aggregate 1045½ acres. In the previous year the number of grants were 84, containing in the aggregate 612 acres.

43. These grants of land indicate an increased number of settlers as small farmers on the "out islands" of the colony. The greatest number of acres being granted on "San Salvador" and "Eleuthera," both fruit-producing islands, viz., pine apples and oranges.

44. Some publications which appeared during the year 1853 on a new use to which the leaves of the pine (*pinus sylvestris*) had been applied near Breslau in Silesia, after obtaining from them a hemp-like fibre, attracted attention; those publications stated the fibre to be extensively used in Germany for "stuffing pillows, cushions, and mattresses, or instead of wadding," and substituted for cotton and wool in the manufacture of blankets, also that "it can be spun and woven resembling the thread of hemp for its strength, and that it can be made into rugs and horse-blankets."

45. There being vast forests of pitch pine trees on New Providence and certain other portions of the Bahamas, a specimen from the fibre of such trees was sent to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, who forwarded portions of the same to Sir William Hooker, director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, and to the Society of Arts, and the result of the promised investigations of the latter are anxiously awaited. A packet of "Argan" seeds, sent out by Sir William Hooker, has been received and distributed.

46. The total receipts in the Nassau Bank in the year 1853 were 236,599*l.*, the total payments in the same year were 239,222*l.*

47. The average quantity of specie in the Nassau Bank in the year 1853 was:—

BAHAMAS.

British Gold	-	-	-	£ 1,000
Foreign Gold	-	-	-	22,000
British Silver	-	-	-	8,000
Foreign Silver	-	-	-	7,000

48. Extract from the report of the Trustees of the Library and Museum for 1853 :

“ About 100 volumes have been added to the library during the past year, and an order for a further supply has been recently remitted to England.

“ The trustees deem it a gratifying circumstance to report that, whereas in the year 1850 the subscriptions only amounted to 57*l.* 13*s.*, in the year 1851 they increased to 81*l.* 18*s.*; in the following year to 82*l.* 13*s.*, and during the last year they have increased to 84*l.* 5*s.*

“ They have further to report that several specimens and objects of interest and value have been presented during the past year to the Museum.”

49. The number of volumes now in the library are 2,260.

50. Return of the number of interinsular letters which have passed through the General Post Office, Nassau, including letters on the public service and the amount of postage received during the same period, including remittances from the several deputy postmasters :

Number of Letters sent.	Number of Letters received.	Total Number of Letters.	Amount.
1,637	2,301	3,938	£ s. d. 13 14 11

51. Mr. Stipendiary Justice Inglis reports that a resident at New Plymouth (Abaco) Mr. Parris, has succeeded in obtaining from the “ Aloe ” a composition, with which he makes with other mixtures a species of submarine paint which bids fair to supersede verdigris, used extensively here for the bottom of vessels, A specimen of this called “ Parris’s Submarine Paint ” will be forwarded to the Sydenham Exhibition.

52. To convey the latest intelligence on matters of interest to trade and commerce, I subjoin a copy of the new tariff of duties,* to commence on the 1st April 1854.

(Signed) C. R. NISBETT,
Lieut.-Governor.

Nassau, Bahamas, March 29, 1854.

STATE of the Barometer and Thermometer at the Nassau Library during the year 1853.

Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January	30·30	29·80	81	65
February	30·30	29·94	81	69
March	30·34	30·00	84	74
April	30·22	30·00	83	75
May	30·18	30·00	86	79
June	30·25	30·05	88	81
July	30·26	30·15	91	84
August	30·24	30·00	90	84
September	30·17	30·04	91	81
October	30·16	29·86	88	79
November	30·20	29·70	85	75
December	30·33	29·84	78	65

(Signed) AUG. W. SMITH,
Librarian.

* This Tariff will be found printed with the usual collection of Colonial Tariffs annually laid before Parliament.

BAHAMAS.

A RETURN of VESSELS wrecked in the Bahamas during the Year 1853, excluding Vessels belonging to the Colony.

When Wrecked.	Where Wrecked	Vessel's Name.	Country.	From Whence.	Whither Bound.	Nature of Cargo.
January 7	Mayaguana	Mary Lutterloh	United States	Philadelphia	Cerufugos	Shooks and hoops.
" 24	Beaks Cay	Hero	British	Mantanzas	The Clyde	Molasses.
Feb. 1	Abaco	Enna Francis	United States	New York	Attakpos	Ballast.
" 12	Ditto	L'Abouette	French	St. Domingo	Marseilles	Coffee and logwood.
" 15	Near Memory Rock	Wildes P. Walker	United States	Mantanzas	Providence, Rhode Island	Molasses.
" 17	Ditto	Elsimore	Ditto	New York	New Orleans	Assorted cargo.
" 17	Hogsties	La Perle	French	Port au Prince	Havre	Coffee, cotton, cocoa.
" 20	Near Memory Rock	Emily	United States	Havana	Boston	Molasses.
March 13	Orange Cays	Wabash	Ditto	Boston	Mantanzas	Empty casks.
" 17	S.E. from G. Bahama	Osbourne	Ditto	Liverpool	New Orleans	Railroad iron, &c.
" 18	Abaco	Yamouri	Ditto	Bordeaux	Ditto	Wine, Brandy, &c.
" 18	Ginger Cay	Luise y Jessussa	Spanish	The Clyde	Cuba	Assorted cargo (derelict).
June 3	Great Isaac	William and Mary	United States	Liverpool	New Orleans	Railroad iron.
July 8	Mirafior-bos	David Francis	Ditto	Gonaives	Boston	Coffee, logwood.
August 6	Egg Island	Adelaide	Ditto	Nassau	New York <i>via</i> Inagua	Ballast.
" 27	Abaco	Joseph Henry	Ditto	Baltimore	Texas	Provisions.
Sept. 3	Berry Islands	Gipsev	Ditto	New York	Ditto	Ditto.
" 13	Biminies	Henry	Ditto	Boston	New Orleans	Assorted cargo.
" 26	Ellenthera	Fanny Heron	British	Halifax	Mantanzas	Lumber and shooks.
" 26	Inagua	Solon	Danish	-	-	Ballast.
" 26	Ditto	Gold Hunter	British	St. Domingo	Halifax	Logwood and cotton.
Nov. 11	Abaco	Ira Brewster	United States	Wilmingon	-	Lumber.
" 21	Inagua	Elizabeth	Ditto	-	-	-
" 21	Ditto	Henry Woodis	Ditto	-	-	-
" 21	Ditto	Prospect	Ditto	-	-	-
" 21	Ditto	Lapwing	British	-	-	-
" 23	Abaco	Urania	United States	Jamaica	Halifax	Salt.
Dec. 9	Memory Rock	L'Ocean	French	Charleston	Tampa Bay	Government stores.
" 10	Castle Island	Asof	United States	Havani	Marseilles	Sugar, &c.
" 11	Wood Cay, G. Bahama	Water Lily	British	Hayti	Boston	Coffee and logwood.
" 24	Bud Rock	Young Queen	Ditto	Jamaica	London	Rum and sugar.
" 28	Nassau Bar	Janes	Ditto	St. Jago de Cuba	Swansea	Copper ore.
				Honduras	London	Mahogany.

Wrecked in a Hurricane.

Custom House, Nassau,
(Signed) T. H. ROUSE, Controller.

TURKS ISLANDS.

TURKS ISLANDS.

[*The usual Annual Report has not been received from Turks Islands.*]

TRINIDAD.

TRINIDAD.

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord HARRIS to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 10.)

Trinidad, January 23, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received February 15, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1853.

I am happy to say there is no diminution in the income of the colony as compared with last year.

Under the most important head of Customs there is an increase of nearly 4,000*l*. This must partly be attributed to the increased duties which were exacted for the last six weeks of the year; but, independently of their aid, there still would remain an increase over last year.

The large sum of 37,802*l*., which appears on the side of receipts, comprises the monies repaid from the loans to the colonial treasury for sums advanced for immigration and other purposes.

The only items on the side of expenditure which require any notice from me are as follows:—

In the fixed establishment there is an increase of 2,539*l*. as compared with 1852, arising from extra clerical assistance in the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Treasury, Customs, and Superintendent of Public Works departments, an addition to the Church of England, and to the police; also an increase in the allowances of about 400*l*., and of a similar amount in the contingencies.

Under the head of "Conveyance of Mails" there is apparently a large increase, which has been caused by the advance in part payment which was made to a new steamer from Glasgow.

Interest.—This comprises the payments made on account of interest and sinking fund on the loans.

Under the head of "Local Revenues" I am happy to be able to inform your Grace that the wards are nearly all out of debt, and most of them possess a balance to their credit; about seven still remain in arrears for monies advanced, and it is doubtful when they will be able to repay their debt, their income being very small.

Of the public works, a large addition to the Royal Gaol was completed, which has added materially to the conveniences for the detention of prisoners, and has allowed of better opportunities for the enforcement of discipline.

The waterworks on the side of the Maraval river were also completed, by the means of which an ample supply of water has been introduced into the town of Port of Spain.

The expenditure on roads has been as usual large, and I see no probability of there being any diminution under this head, so great is the damage caused by the climate in all parts of the island, but more especially in those where the soil is of a loose and friable nature.

The funds which are raised annually by means of the contribution from the wards and from turnpikes are I consider very nearly sufficient to keep the royal roads in repair, where they are put thoroughly in order. This has been effected in some cases; in others, the funds have been wanting to permit an outlay sufficiently large at any one time to complete them.

I have appointed a committee of council to reconsider this subject; it is now sitting, and I hope that, with the knowledge now possessed and the experience which has been gained within the last four years, they may be enabled to adopt a method which will prove permanently advantageous.

TRINIDAD.
—

The chief feature in the legislation of last year was the ordinance which enlarged the powers of the municipalities, by which the veto of the Governor on the general business of these bodies was withdrawn.

I am happy to be able to give a very favourable account of the progress made in the system of education lately established. The schools, which have been placed under the control of masters from the normal school, are well attended, and the acquirements made by the scholars very satisfactory.

Much still remains to be done in order to perfect this system, and I have greatly to regret that the state of the funds of the colony has not enabled me to commence an industrial school. I am of opinion that schools of this description would be attended with the happiest results.

Under the head of immigration there are two points which I have to notice. The first is the arrival of 1,000 Chinamen into the colony.

These immigrants are, upon the whole, doing well, though I should say they have not entirely fulfilled the anticipations which had been formed about their powers of labour and their habits of industry.

It is difficult, however, to come to any very satisfactory conclusion upon this subject, as the reports respecting them vary considerably. On some estates they are reported to be far superior to any labourers previously imported; from others a directly contrary report has been received. The season was very unhealthy, which naturally had an effect on persons just introduced, and disabled them from performing as much labour as they might otherwise have performed.

The second point to which I would allude is the departure of 600 coolies, taking with them savings to the amount of 45,000 dollars. I cannot but hope that this will be a sufficient proof that there is no want of opportunity in this colony for the labourer to gain a fair subsistence.

I touched on this subject in the blue book for 1852, as well as on many other points on which it is scarcely necessary for me now to dilate, as I could add nothing to what I then stated.

The immigration has certainly done much for this colony, in fact, without it, I have no doubt that it must have gradually dwindled into a state of poverty. By its means the cultivation has been greatly improved, the crop of sugar increased on an average by 10,000 hogsheads, and that of cocoa in equal proportion.

At the same time, I cannot but remember that this result has been effected at a fearful expense. When I arrived in this colony in 1846, there was a sum of 72,000*l.* in hand, of which more than 30,000*l.* was entirely free and applicable to any purpose; there now exists a debt of 180,000*l.*, the greater portion of which has been expended in immigration.

It is useless to indulge in vain regrets on the past, and I feel sure that your Grace is fully impressed with the fact, that the struggle for existence in this colony still continues, and that it requires every aid, and that immediately, which by just and fair means the protecting hand of the mother country can afford.

In closing the last annual report which I shall have the honour of forwarding from this colony, nearly the last act of a career of almost eight years, during which numerous changes have been effected in every department of its government, which have been considered not altogether unsuccessful, it is my pleasing duty to state, that if in anything I have done well, it is mainly attributable to the kind encouragement, the anxious attention, the steady support, liberal minded confidence, and the valuable counsel which I have received from the four Secretaries of State under whom I have had the honour and the gratification to serve.

To your Grace my best thanks are due for many favours conferred on me; neither can I omit to mention the zealous and efficient aid which I have received from most of the officers of the Government, and from the members of the Legislature, and most especially have I been encouraged by the fact, that however much the measures proposed might be contrary to the previous impressions and notions of this community generally, I have always found that its members have been invariably willing to give a ready, a sensible, and a fair consideration to the subjects announced to them.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARRIS.

BRITISH GUIANA.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from GOVERNOR WODEHOUSE to the Right Honourable
Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 41.)

British Guiana, George Town,
Government House, July 23, 1854.
(Received Aug. 16, 1854.)

SIR,

I do myself the honour of transmitting to you the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1853.

As I was not in the colony during any part of that year, I thought it would be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government if it were accompanied by a report from the Government Secretary, and I now enclose for your consideration a memorandum which Mr. Walker has been good enough to draw up.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. P. WODEHOUSE.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c.

MEMORANDUM to accompany the Blue Book for the year 1853.

1. FROM the comparative yearly statement of the colonial revenue, it would appear that there was a net increase of 32,000*l.* (omitting fractions) for the year, over 1852; but from that amount must be deducted bills for upwards of 14,600*l.* drawn against the guarantee loan for immigration purposes which ought not, strictly, to be classed amongst the items of annual revenue. The increase has principally been in the import and wine and spirit duties; arising doubtless from the larger importations made during the first half of the year, on its becoming known that the Combined Court proposed to raise the duties on certain articles, on the 1st of July. There was, of course, a decrease in the amount of duties on exports, consequent upon the short crop of the year.

Vide Enclosures
A. and B.

2. The accompanying financial statements, prepared for the Combined Court of 1854 give a more complete account of the financial operations of the year, and the result may be thus concisely stated:—

Vide Enclosure C.

The balance forward from 1852 (omitting fractions)

was	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
							16,500
The ordinary revenue of 1853 was	-	-	-	-	-	-	844,000
							886,500
The ordinary expenditure of 1853 was	-	-	-	-	-	-	757,000
Old debts paid, including remittances for the aug-							
mentation of the sinking fund for the immigra-							
tion loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,000
							816,000
Balance to Cr. of 1854	-	-	-	-	-	-	844,500

3. It will therefore be seen that the finances of the colony were not at any time in a condition to cause any anxiety as their meeting the unavoidable expenditure, which, even assuming the maintenance of the public departments to remain at its ordinary level, must nevertheless for some time continue to enlarge in consequence of the necessity of providing for the interest and sinking fund of an increasing public debt for immigration purposes.

4. Should, however, nothing untoward intervene, the measures taken for the repayment of the portion of the immigration loan falling due in 1857, will release an important amount of revenue which may then be applied in aid of the current expenses of immigration.

5. It will be observed that in consequence of the Combined Court of 1853 deeming it prudent to increase the specific duties on certain articles, and also to raise the rate of ad valorem duty uniformly to ten per cent., the statement of "import duties received" has been divided into two periods of six months each, so as to show at one view the effect of the operation of the two systems. As might have been expected, the quantities imported were larger in the first than in the second half, because the importers having

BRITISH GUIANA. time to make their arrangements in anticipation of the increased rates of duty, would naturally bring in as large a stock as possible before the 1st of July, when the new fiscal year would commence. The stocks of wines and spirits especially were completely cleared out of the bonded warehouses, and brought in at the lower duties.

6. As in the majority of instances the amount of duties received in the second half year upon a smaller quantity of goods equalled, if they did not exceed, the sums received in the earlier half, the arrangement can hardly be said to have so far failed as a fiscal experiment; though it was to be regretted that it should have been found necessary to make it, so soon after the reductions effected in 1851.

7. It may not be without interest to select for comparison the items in the tariff upon which the changes in the rates of duty chiefly took effect: they are embodied in the table appended, marked D.

8. The municipal expenditure of Georgetown shows a decrease of about 1,500*l.*; that of New Amsterdam an increase of between 600*l.* and 700*l.*, arising apparently from causes of a temporary character.

9. The military expenditure for the year exhibits a large reduction, namely, from 32,684*l.* to 26,711*l.*

10. The number of ordinances passed was about the average; some of them were of considerable importance, especially

No. 2, for regulating the relations of employers and labourers; and

No. 3, for the regulation of emigration, which had the misfortune of failing to receive Her Majesty's approval.

To which may be added,

Nos. 5 and 6, for settling a renewal of the civil list, and providing for the maintenance of the ecclesiastical establishment.

11. The difficulties alluded to by Sir Henry Barkly in his report on the Blue Book of 1852, as operating to defeat the effectual working of the sanitary arrangements contemplated by Ordinance No. 5, of 1852, led to the passing of Ordinance No. 8, of 1853, for appointing a local Board of Health for the city of Georgetown in the room of the mayor and town council. Some beneficial results attended the change, but as the powers of the local board were confined to private lots and premises, and as no corresponding exertions were made by the mayor and town council to improve the condition of the public roads and drainage, it cannot be said that the system altogether worked satisfactorily.

12. Although no actual legislation took place in regard to the condition of the peasantry settled in villages, the subject occupied much anxious attention, and a bill was introduced modifying the provisions previously enacted for the maintenance of village roads, bridges, &c., by local assessment, and introducing a proposition for ensuring to such villages adequate medical attendance and a proper supply of medicines.

13. Another bill introduced, but not yet passed, was for the purpose of amending the ordinance for repairing the roads and bridges generally throughout the colony; and a bill was also introduced to provide for the education of the people, in the hope of obviating the objections entertained to that previously submitted by the then Commissioners of Education, and to which allusion is made in the report on the Blue Book for 1852.

14. Under the head of Civil Establishments there is nothing calling for any particular observation.

15. In continuation of the return of mortality amongst the immigrants for 1850, 1851, and 1852, transmitted with the Blue Book for the last mentioned year, the subjoined would appear to be the result for 1853:—

Month.	Portuguese, 2,650.	Africans, 4,454.	Coolies, 7,964.	Chinese, 506.*	Total, 15,574.
January - - -	10	14	29	1	54
February - - -	10	5	12	3	30
March - - -	17	4	15	7	43
April - - -	3	7	19	7	36
May - - -	5	2	17	1	25
June - - -	10	4	25	7	46
July - - -	6	8	22	9	45
August - - -	26	5	29	5	65
September - -	28	4	33	5	70
October - - -	38	3	31	6	78
November - - -	35	3	25	4	67
December - -	22	2	26	2	52
Totals - - -	210	61	283	57	611

* As the Chinese came in for the first time in 1853, and the bulk of them arrived after the month of January, it has been thought better to give the average of their number. The other classes are numbered as on the 1st of January.

16. It will be seen that there is a marked improvement as to the proportion of mortality; but there are some striking discrepancies as to the numbers of immigrants at work at the respective dates, especially as regards Portuguese and Africans.

17. It is extremely difficult to afford anything like an accurate view of the progress of population in the intervals between the decennial periods of taking the census. The registers kept by the ministers of religion give only the baptisms and burials of their respective congregations; while those of the immigrant population are necessarily defective for the reasons mentioned in the note annexed to the table; and there is no authentic record whatever of departures from the colony. Upon the whole, however, there is no reason to doubt that an effective addition was made to the population during the year, although for the reasons above assigned it is not easy to arrive at its actual amount.* It may be here remarked that yellow fever continued to prevail with varying intensity throughout the year, and that the mortality amongst unacclimatized persons continued high. In the Georgetown cemetery the interments for the month of January were 207; they fell to 93 in May, rose to 157 in October, and again sank to 97 in December.

Vide Enclosure F.

Vide Enclosure G.

18. There is no material progress to report under the head of "Education," arrangements having been allowed to go on as they previously existed until the decision of the Legislature should be definitively pronounced upon the Education Bill. Something, however, has been effected towards raising the standard and regulating the nature of the qualifications required to be possessed by teachers, so as to entitle them to an extra amount of pay granted by the Combined Court.

19. Queen's College grammar school has benefited by the liberality of the Legislature, and a new building, comprising accommodation for the various classes, with a residence for the principal, is nearly completed; the present house will then be converted into a domicile for boys whose parents reside at a distance from Georgetown, many such having been hitherto prevented from attending the school by the difficulty of providing suitable domestic accommodation for them in the city.

20. The Orphan Asylum is in full career of usefulness, and its operations are conducted on a large and effective scale; but owing to the prejudices of some and the opposition of others, it has not yet received 100 inmates, although calculated for the reception of at least three times that number.

21. The returns exhibiting the state of the community in regard to crime appear to me to be of a less satisfactory nature than must be desirable; but on the present occasion I think it preferable to submit merely the general results in figures, leaving others to draw their own inferences from them.

22. The number of commitments to all the gaols for the five years ending with 1852 show a gradual decrease, the number for that year being 2,090, and the average of the five years 2,928. The return for 1853 amounts to 2,828, made up as under:—

Georgetown	-	-	-	-	-	2,015
Mahaica	-	-	-	-	-	121
Wakenaam	-	-	-	-	-	146
Caponey	-	-	-	-	-	273
New Amsterdam	-	-	-	-	-	273
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>2,828</u>

23. Again, the number of cases disposed of by the stipendiary magistrates in 1852 was 10,315; amount of fines paid into the colony chest, \$9,182. In 1853 the return of cases reaches 12,945, with \$14,000 fines paid. The police magistrate of Georgetown in 1852 returned 4,107 cases, and \$3,945 amount of fines paid in; in 1853 the same department reports 4,218 cases, and \$5,071 of fines; exclusive of fees. It would appear either that the magistrates had inflicted heavier pecuniary penalties, or that the convicted parties more readily found the means of paying the fines awarded, and thus avoided commitment to prison. Probably both suppositions have some foundation in fact.

Vide Enclosure H.

Vide Enclosure I.

24. The number of prisoners in actual confinement on the 31st of December, including the penal settlement, is rather under the average of the preceding three years, the decrease being chiefly amongst the inmates of the country prisons.

Vide Enclosure K.

25. By the return of indictments tried at the Supreme Criminal Court, it would seem that there has not been any sensible variation during last year as compared with 1852, except that there was an unusual proportion of misdemeanants, which is accounted for by the occurrence of some disturbances amongst coolies whilst celebrating their religious festivals, and in which many individuals were compromised.

Vide Enclosure L.

26. Enclosure M. is a classified return of commitments to the gaol of Georgetown for the year, with a detail of the cases in which whipping has been inflicted under sentence of the inferior Criminal Court.

Vide Enclosure M.

* Enclosure F is a return of immigrants arrived in, and departed from the colony, during the year; and deducting from the aggregate of the former those who left, and the number reported to have died upon estates, there would be a net balance of 4,533 on this head, irrespective of the natural increase of the resident population.

BRITISH GUIANA. 27. There is a considerable falling off in the declared value of imports for the year, the difference as compared with 1852 amounting to 117,800*l.*; on the other hand, there is an excess of 36,600*l.* in the estimated value of exported produce; although the quantity of sugar shipped fell considerably short of that of the previous year:—

		1852.	1853.
Hogsheads	-	55,700	44,230

Enclosure O. 28. In the tonnage inwards there is also a considerable diminution, owing in a great measure, it is believed, to the large demand for shipping to the Australian colonies and California.

29. The detailed accounts of all articles imported and exported will be found in the financial statements appended to the estimate for the year, and prefixed to the Blue Book.

30. The falling off in the crop of 1853 was caused to a great extent by a drought in the early part of the year; and towards its close exportation was nearly at a stand still from the deficiency of tonnage to carry it away; the prospect for the crop of the present year is, however, highly favourable, and if no unforeseen check should occur, it may be safely expected to at least equal that of 1852. Up to this date the quantities actually exported are nearly balanced.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WALKER,
Government Secretary.

Guiana Public Buildings,
July 22, 1854.

Enclosure A.

Enclosure A.

REVENUE.

Customs.			Rum Duty and Spirit Licenses.	General Revenue.	Total 1853.	Total 1852.
Import.	Export.	Tonnage.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
100,109 12 9	6,353 4 9½	6,239 0 10	51,193 3 7½	86,122 2 8½	250,017 4 8½*	218,014 16 9½

* Increase in 1853, 32,002*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

EXPENDITURE.

Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Poor.	Police.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
17,327 7 11	12,739 18 0	16,810 15 8½	5,353 14 7½	8,768 19 7	23,357 9 0

Roads.	Hospitals.	Penal Settlement and Prisons.	Public Buildings.	Immigration.	Public Debt.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3,695 10 7½	16,037 18 3½	9,444 12 5½	5,609 9 7	64,438 5 0	25,806 17 11

Collection of Revenue.	Ferries and Steam Communication.	Extraordinaries.	Total 1853.	Total 1852.	Increase 1853.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
13,923 12 8	5,982 5 10	7,261 1 0	236,557 18 2½	227,070 11 3½	9,487 6 11

Enclosure B.

Enclosure B.

COMPARATIVE statement of duties received on goods imported into British Guiana
in the years 1852 and 1853.

1852.

Amount collected as specific duties	-	-	-	Dols.	245,923
Duties collected under schedule B. at 10 per cent. ad valorem :—					
Clocks and watches	-	-	-	Dols. Cts.	
				43	96
Drugs and chemicals	-	-	-	2,108	14
Glassware	-	-	-	1,278	02
Jewellery	-	-	-	372	95
Musical instruments	-	-	-	242	25
Perfumery	-	-	-	729	27
Pickles and sauces	-	-	-	193	00
Preserved meats	-	-	-	527	50
Saddlery	-	-	-	538	38
Silver and plated ware	-	-	-	449	64
					6,482
Duties collected on non-enumerated goods at 4 per cent, ad valorem					40,584
					<u>292,989</u>

N.B.—This return is exclusive of the duties received for wines and spirits, for which see schedule D.

1853.

Amount collected as specific duties	-	-	-	Dols.	281,233
Duties collected under schedule B. at 10 per cent. ad valorem, to 30th June :—					
Clocks and watches	-	-	-	Dols. Cts.	
				22	50
Drugs and chemicals	-	-	-	1,132	58
Glassware	-	-	-	830	36
Jewellery	-	-	-	80	92
Musical instruments	-	-	-	124	29
Perfumery	-	-	-	487	25
Pickles and sauces	-	-	-	83	42
Preserved meats	-	-	-	220	84
Saddlery	-	-	-	207	73
Silver and plated ware	-	-	-	79	93
					3,269
Duties collected on non-enumerated goods at 4 per cent. ad valorem, to 30th June	-	-	-	Dols.	25,028
Duties collected on non-enumerated goods, including those previously in schedule B., at an advalorem duty of 10 per cent. to 31st December	-	-	-	37,895	
					62,923
					<u>347,425</u>

Enclosure C.

Enclosure C.

COMPARATIVE statement of duties received on produce exported in the years

1852.	1853.
£36,144 47	£30,495 55

N.B.—Rates of duties the same in both years, except that in 1853; the subjoined
were first subjected to duties :—

Shingles	-	-	-	per 1000	50 cents.
Fuelwood	-	-	-	per cord	16 „
Charcoal	-	-	-	per bushel	8 „

BRITISH GUIANA.

Enclosure D.

Enclosure D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Quantities of the under-mentioned Articles imported into this Colony during the years 1852 and 1853, and of the Duties received thereon, with the increased Rate of Duty as levied on July 1, 1853.

Description of Article.	For the Year 1852.			For Six Months, ending June 30, 1853.			For Six Months, ending December 31, 1853.			Total Amount of Duties for the Year 1853.	
	Quantities.	Rate of Duty.		Total Duties.	Quantities.	Rate of Duty.		Total Duties.			
		dols.	cts.			dols.	cts.		dols.		cts.
Butter	649,125½ lbs.	-	0 1½	9,736	77	dols.	cts.	251,746 lbs.	-	dols.	cts.
Candles, Tallow	428,245 "	-	0 1½	6,423	67	4,698	47	76,280 "	-	5,015	82
Cheese	197,857½ "	-	0 1½	2,967	78	3,883	50	92,954 "	-	1,525	60
Cigars	763,666, No.	-	2 00	1,527	33	1,523	16	347,300 No.	-	1,859	03
Coals, loose	14,348 tons	-	5	717	38	1,190	22	6,770½ tons	-	1,041	90
Cocoa	164,926 lbs.	-	1	1,649	26	244	32	40,640 lbs.	-	1,005	44
Lard	164,233 "	-	1	1,642	33	587	49	41,319 "	-	609	60
Malt Liquor, &c., hhds.	2,839½ hhds.	-	2 00	5,678	83	1,320	75	639 hhds.	-	826	24
do. bottles	41,373½ doz.	-	10	4,137	33	3,886	40	24,917½ doz.	-	1,597	49
Snuff	6,906½ lbs.	-	5	345	33	2,087	87	1,585 lbs.	-	2,982	11
Tobacco	264,125 "	-	5	13,206	25	255	45	19,987 "	-	126	80
do. less than 1000lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 "	-	1,598	96
do. manufactured	-	-	-	-	-	18,224	60	3,509 "	-	-	96
Tea	13,713 lbs.	-	10	1,371	30	-	-	5,083 "	-	350	90
Matches	6,197 gross	-	1 50	9,295	50	867	20	38 gro. 8 doz.	-	609	96
Wine in wood	39,233 gals.	-	54	21,180	42	11,925	75	9,429 gals.	-	77	32
do. in bottle	1,413 doz.	-	1 00	1,413	08	18,102	05	467 doz.	-	6,787	44
Brandy	47,037½ "	-	1 20	56,445	50	1,170	17	2,638 gals.	-	691	68
Gin	13,535½ gals.	-	1 20	16,242	30	73,734	90	1,304½ "	-	3,955	20
Rum	-	-	1 20	-	-	32,277	90	64 "	-	2,050	95
Whiskey	123 gals.	-	1 20	147	60	205	20	-	-	96	-
Liqueurs and Cordials	697 gals.	-	1 20	836	39	3	-	399 gals.	-	1 50	-
	-	-	1 20	-	-	887	50	-	-	580	11
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 50	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,467	61

(Signed)

C. BAGOT,

Inspector of Imports.

British Guiana, July 20, 1854.

Enclosure E.
EXPENDITURE (LOCAL).

Enclosure E.

City of Georgetown.	Town of N. Amsterdam.	Total, 1853.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
11,226 17 7	2,662 8 1½	13,889 5 8½

MILITARY EXPENDITURE BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Commissariat. Pay of Troops, Provisions, &c.	Ordnance. Military Works, Stores, &c.	Total, 1853.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
17,076 10 9	9,634 17 3	26,711 8 0

Enclosure F.

Enclosure F.

IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING DURING THE YEAR 1853.

From what Place or Country.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Calcutta - - - -	1,410	344	90	68	109	2,021
Madeira - - - -	1,047	771	216	174	331	2,539
Africa - - - -	276	-	-	-	-	276
China - - - -	647	-	-	-	-	647
	3,380	1,115	306	242	440	5,483

EMIGRANTS DEPARTING DURING THE YEAR 1853.

To what Place or Country.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Madras - - - -	143	44	15	6	3	211
Madeira - - - -	47	13	2	4	3	69
Africa - - - -	53	-	5	1	-	59
	243	57	22	11	6	339

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Immigration Agent General.

BRITISH GUIANA.
Enclosure G.

Enclosure G.
RETURN of all INTERMENTS in the City of Georgetown during the Year 1853.

1853.	Europeans.	Madrirans.	Coolies.	Africans.	Chinese.	Creoles.	Americans.	Unknown.	Total per Month.	Total per Quarter.
January	68	36	12	2	8	74	7	-	207	
February	40	15	4	1	3	62	2	-	127	
March	33	30	7	10	12	52	2	1	147	481
April	10	18	11	3	-	61	1	-	104	
May	7	10	11	6	1	58	-	-	93	305
June	18	15	6	5	-	63	1	-	108	
July	18	24	6	13	2	70	-	-	133	
August	18	20	2	12	-	52	1	-	105	
September	43	18	7	9	-	59	2	-	138	376
October	50	37	3	10	-	57	-	-	157	
November	18	27	2	9	-	53	1	-	110	
December	16	19	8	2	-	51	1	-	97	364
Total	339	269	79	82	26	712	18	1	1526	1526

WHITE SEAMEN included in the above.

January..... 69	April..... 5	July..... 15	October.... 50	Total for the
February... 37	May..... 5	August.... 13	November.. 18	Year 1853 :—
March 30	June 16	September.. 37	December.. 12	
136	26	65	80	307

City of Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana,
21st July, 1854.

PAUL PARIS MASSIAH, Colonial Sexton.

Enclosure H.

Enclosure H.

RETURN of Business disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrates of British Guiana in the year 1853, and the Amount of Fines and Costs received by them and paid into the Colonial Treasury.

Year.	Number of Coroner's Inquests.	No. of Days in attendance at inferior Criminal Courts.	No. of Courts held as Stipendiary Magistrates.	No. of Cases disposed of under the Petty Debt Ordinance.	No. of Cases disposed of under Miscellaneous Ordinances.	No. of Cases disposed of under Ordinance No. 19, of 1845, being the Rural Police Ordinance.	Total Number of Cases disposed of.	Amount of Fines and Costs paid into the Colony Chest.	Grand Total in Sterling.
1853	33	22	1,738	4,727	3,856	4,362	12,945	Dollars. Cents. 14,008 70	£ s. d. 2,918 9 7

(A true Abstract.)

(Signed) W. B. WOLSELEY,
Circuit Stipendiary Magistrate.

Enclosure I.

Enclosure I.

RETURN of Cases disposed of by the Police Magistrate of Georgetown during the year 1853. Also of Fines and Fees paid into the Colonial Chest during the same period.

	No. of Cases.	Amount of Fines.		Amount of Fees.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
January - - -	323	436	00	141	98
February - - -	292	331	-	131	08
March - - -	321	360	42	159	40
April - - -	308	566	-	140	90
May - - -	301	342	-	113	84
June - - -	361	281	-	112	64
July - - -	427	506	-	149	48
August - - -	398	563	-	170	48
September - - -	324	253	-	132	40
October - - -	363	516	-	150	18
November - - -	409	493	-	161	44
December - - -	391	424	-	191	16
Total - - -	4,218	5,071	42	1,754	98

(True Return.)

(Signed) L. F. CHIGNARD, D.P.M.

Enclosure K.

Enclosure K.

RETURN of Convicts at the Penal Settlement and Prisoners confined in the respective Gaols of British Guiana, on the 31st December 1853.

Penal Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	217
Georgetown Gaol	-	-	-	-	-	134
New Amsterdam Gaol	-	-	-	-	-	24
Mahaica Gaol	-	-	-	-	-	6
Capoucy Gaol	-	-	-	-	-	15
Wakenaam Gaol	-	-	-	-	-	7
Total	-	-	-	-	-	408

BRITISH GUIANA.

Enclosure L.

Enclosure L.

STATEMENT of the number of Persons committed for Trial before the Supreme Court of Criminal Justice at each of its Sessions, held in and for the counties of Demerara and Essequibo, for the year 1853, distinguishing those committed under each head of Crimes mentioned in the annual Blue Book.

Session.	Number of Crimes and Indictments filed.	Number of Persons Committed for		Average Number of Causes at each Session.	Average Number of Persons committed at each Session.
		Felony.	Misdemeanor.		
<i>Demerara.</i>					
January 25, 1853	- 14	15	4		
April 19, 1853	- 14	16	1		
July 19, 1853	- 19	20	4		
November 18, 1853	- 26	19	26		
	73	70	35	County of Demerara } 18½	County of Demerara } 26½
<i>Essequibo.</i>					
March 29, 1853	- 6	6	-		
October 10, 1853	- 6	6	1		
				County of Essequibo } 3*	County of Essequibo } 3½
Total	- 85	82	36	Total - 21½	Total - 29½

* Assuming, for the purpose of comparison with previous years, that these would have formed part of the Demerara return had it not been for the separation of the criminal business of the two counties, and that there had been four sessions in the year for the county of Essequibo.

Registrar's Office, Demerara and Essequibo,
July 21, 1854.

(Signed) HENRY WATSON,
Acting Clerk of Court.

BRITISH GUIANA.
Enclosure M.

Enclosure M.
REPORT of PRISONERS in Georgetown Gaol for each Month of 1853.

	Soldiers.	Seamen.	Coolies.	Portuguese.	Africans.	West India Islands.	Creoles.	Lascars Seamen.	Chinese.	Total.	Number of Prisoner worked each Month on the Treadmill.	Names of Prisoners Whipped.	No. of Lashes.	Date.	Nos. of Previous Convictions.	Sent to the Penal Settlements.
January	16	16	28	4	30	25	70	-	-	189	January.... 3	Damon Wilday	39	1853. January 31	26	January
February	-	26	20	3	26	21	50	-	6	164	February... 17	Waldron Cummings	39	April 9	12	February 8... 11
March	-	15	27	3	21	18	50	19	5	163	March..... 12	Abel Putsey -	39	" 30	10	March
April	-	8	21	4	18	14	60	-	3	135	April..... 8	Chr. Brathwaite	39	July 2	27	April 20..... 1
May	-	12	23	4	12	10	90	-	13	167	May..... 22	Jacob Smith -	39	" "	15	May 5..... 8
June	-	10	22	7	26	16	70	-	-	171	June..... 15	Peter Waldron	39	" "	5	June
July	-	20	29	4	18	27	75	-	4	188	July..... 13	John William -	39	" "	25	July 11..... 3
August	-	22	27	7	22	19	60	-	2	177	August.... 18	Anthony Hodge	39	Nov. 17	22	August 7..... 16
September	-	13	18	7	19	20	70	-	4	173	September.. 25	Edward Colina	39	" "	38	September
October	-	12	8	6	15	25	73	-	-	160	October.... 13	John Gay - -	39	" 26	28	October 6.... 2
November	-	10	8	4	15	29	87	-	15	188	November.. 19	Edward Coleman	39	Dec. 31	13	November 26 12
December	-	6	14	3	17	20	65	-	3	140	December.. 17					December 3... 12
Total	-	170	167	245	56	239	820	19	55	2,015	Total.... 182					Total..... 65

Memorandum.—On Monday, the 17th November, 1851, the Treadmill was put in execution for the first time since its reinstatement.

Her Majesty's Colonial Gaol, City of Georgetown,
July 22, 1854.

JNO. PEARCE, Keeper.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Enclosure N.

Enclosure N.

IMPORTS, 1853 (STERLING VALUE).

From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.
£ 456,803	£ 134,817	£ 255,563	£ 847,183

EXPORTS, 1853 (STERLING VALUE).

To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
£ 958,616	£ 26,856	£ 29,472	£ 1,014,944

Enclosure O.

Enclosure O.

SHIPPING, 1853 (TONNAGE INWARDS).

From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From the United States.	From Foreign States.	Total.
42,815	50,579	17,822	13,772	124,988

SHIPPING, 1853 (TONNAGE OUTWARDS).

To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To the United States.	To Foreign States.	Total.
49,339	28,323	5,814	25,630	109,106

BARBADOS.

BARBADOS.

No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, C.B., K.H., to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 15.)

Windward Islands, Barbados, March 20, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received April 17, 1854.)

IN transmitting my Report upon the Barbados blue book for 1853, I subjoin to it an abstract of the several returns in the form which accompanied my report for 1852.

In reviewing the finances of these colonies in that report and in my previous report for 1850, I adverted to an alteration which had taken place in their system of taxation, in the augmentation of the duties of Customs and the reduction of the assessed taxes. This change was a consequence of the liberation of the peasantry and the greater facility of raising a revenue through the customs than by direct assessment, but it has proved detrimental to the trade of the islands and particularly of the smaller ones.

By means of the greater productiveness of the revenue in this populous island the duties are lower, but in the last year a new scale of duties was adopted which came into operation in April, and, although there was a decline from the preceding year of 207,811*l.* in the value of goods imported for consumption, there was a surplus on the import and tonnage duties collected of 1,873*l.*, so that the duties which in 1852 were 7·5 per cent. of the aggregate value of the goods entered for consumption, in 1853 were 11·8 per cent. of the value, and deducting the value of the goods entered free of duty under the new tariff, the charge upon other importations was 13· per cent. nearly.

The assessed taxes, which have not materially varied, were in the proportion nearly of one fifth of the aggregate revenue of 1853.

The returns from the other islands have not yet been received; but the custom duties, which have generally been increased in a higher ratio than in Barbados, have pressed with greater severity where the population has been so much smaller and the establishments disproportionably large.

In the present disjointed position of the colonies, any reduction of their expenses, so far as this might be effected by a consolidation of their establishments, is impracticable; and although a more economical administration of their finances will be productive of some saving, the expense of the local establishments, if rendered efficient, must be increased rather than diminished.

In Barbados there has been a considerable increase in the charges for 1853, chiefly owing to the expense of erecting a new prison which had long been required, and an Act is in progress to provide for a larger prison establishment with more adequate remuneration for it. See Abstract, Appendix 1.

The defective state of the gaols in the other islands also has been long a subject of complaint, and it can only at present be partially remedied.

The governments in Barbados and the other chartered colonies, with some slight modifications originating in local peculiarities have been formed upon a uniform principle. The resident proprietors have gratuitously taken an active part in the local administration as members of the Councils and Assemblies, and instead of creating salaried departments as in the Crown Colonies, it has been the practice to associate the members of both branches in committees under the authority of local Acts. In Barbados they have been more numerous than in the other islands, but in all of them there are committees on whom have devolved the control and management of the finances. The chief defect of this arrangement has been that the Governor has stood in no relation with the committees, except through their members in the Councils, and having no recognized organ in the Assemblies, he has been unable to advise with those bodies in questions of public interest; so that in matters of finance where any See Appendix 2.

BARBADOS.

derangement has occurred, he has had no other alternative than to decline, as lately at Saint Vincent, to issue warrants on the treasurer or for monies granted, until funds had been provided to meet them.

So many of the proprietors having of late years retired from the colonies, there has been an increasing difficulty to find fit candidates for the Councils and Assemblies; and, from the desire of those who remained to obtain appointments in the Councils, several of the most efficient members of the Assemblies have thus been withdrawn from them. To obviate this defect without interfering with the system of local administration so long established, it appears to be advisable to appoint a separate Executive Council in each island which should include with the members of the Legislative Council a certain number of members of the Assembly, with which body the Governor would thus be placed in relation. In Barbados and Saint Lucia the chief justice has ceased to be a member of the Councils; and the opportunity might be taken of removing the Chief Justices from the Councils in the other islands, a measure which would have the effect of relieving those high functionaries from the inconvenience of being involved in the local party disputes which are apt so frequently to prevail in them.

The principles of responsible or party government are so obviously inapplicable in these small communities, that it should be distinctly understood that the appointment of members of the Assembly to the Executive Council did not alter the relations of that body to the Governor as his advisers, or divest him of responsibility for the measures which he might adopt with their advice.

The impracticability of carrying out, through the local legislatures, any general measures in which the several colonies have a common interest, and the unfavourable effect on the local administration of the smaller islands arising from the absence of so large a proportion of the proprietors, have long impressed me with a conviction of the importance of recurring to the principle of general legislation, and the following are the leading provisions which I should recommend to be made in carrying such a measure into effect:—

1. That an Act should be passed to sanction the convention of a general Legislature at Barbados.

2. That there should be a Legislative Council, to consist of twelve members, and a general Assembly of thirty members triennially elected, in which the colonies associated should be represented.

3. That the legislative councillors should be chosen by the Governor and Legislative Council in Saint Lucia, from amongst the members of the Council, and by the Governor, Council and Assembly in the chartered colonies from amongst the members of the Council or Assembly, and that the general Assembly should be elected by the freeholders.

4. That the qualifications of the members and electors should be defined with reference to the value of their property, and not to the extent of their possessions in land, viz: for the members not less than 200*l.* per annum in any of the associated colonies, and for the electors not less than 10*l.* per annum in the towns, and 6*l.* per annum in the country.

5. That there should be an Executive Council of not less than seven members, to be selected by the Governor in chief from the members of the Legislative Council and general Assembly, who should be responsible to the Governor for the measures which, with his consent, should be brought forward in the Legislature.

6. That the Government so constituted should have the sole authority to originate in the Assembly votes of money, and that authority should be given to raise for the public service, and at a uniform rate throughout the colonies, such moderate duties of customs as would be sufficient to defray the expenses of the general Legislature, and provide for other objects of common interest to the colonies at large.

7. That to enable the general Legislature to provide for the establishment of courts of circuit; the Act of Parliament (6 Wm. cap. 17.) should be amended, and that a supreme or superior court should be established at Barbados, to consist of one chief justice and one senior puisne justice, by either of whom the court might be holden, and in each of the other islands, of the chief judge (or the senior puisne judge) with one resident puisne judge, as at present in St. Lucia; their qualifications to be as defined by the fifth clause of the Act,

See Appendix 2.

and instead of the provisions in the twenty-fourth clause, for giving effect to the Act by reference to the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the several colonies, that the reference should be limited to the central Legislature, who should have authority to provide for the whole expense of the establishments, including the resident puisne justices.

8. That the militia throughout the colonies should be raised under an Act of the general Legislature, and at the charge of the general revenue; and that there should be a general fund to be applied in aid of local rates or contributions for the support of schools; and a loan fund raised under Parliamentary guarantee, for the execution of public works, and to aid when required, the introduction of labourers.

9. That the local duties levied upon trade in the several colonies should progressively be reduced as the revenue could be spared by the consolidation of establishments, and the reduction of the local expenses, so that ultimately, the general and intercolonial trade might be liberated from all charges, excepting such uniform and moderate duties as are raised by general enactments and for general purposes.

10. That the laws of the several colonies should be as far as possible, assimilated, and that the local legislatures should be restricted from passing any laws conflicting with the enactments of the general Legislature.

11. That there should be a general Act to provide for the municipal incorporation of towns and districts in the several colonies.

Although the number of resident proprietors in the different colonies has been much reduced, there are sufficient remaining to form, if returned, a highly respectable and intelligent Council and Assembly, and as the session would be held during the winter months, some proprietors who are not constantly resident, but who visit their estates at that season, might be induced to take part in the general Legislature.

In regard to the qualifications for members and electors, it will be seen from the returns, that the rate proposed for the former is generally the maximum in these islands; but the qualifications for electors to the local assemblies being in general too high, a rate is proposed which would enlarge the constituency, with a due regard at the same time to the interests of property.

See Appendix 3.

The qualification derived from the possession of land, with reference only to its extent is open to objection from the great diversity in the value of land in the different colonies—the average price of an acre of land in Barbados being 75*l.*, while in some of the small islands, and wherever there is much unoccupied land the price of it is merely nominal. Although the opposition to the convention of the general Legislature of the Leeward Islands in 1838, arose from the jealousy of the local assemblies who were not represented in it, the common law qualification of the electors under the Act of 1705, constituted likewise a strong ground of objection. It would doubtless have been necessary to amend this qualification by a general Act, but it is just to the electors to remark, that some of the principal and most influential resident landholders were returned by them in all the islands.

It is of much importance that the Legislative Council should possess all the weight which it would derive from being elected by the local legislatures, and that the Executive Council should be selected from the general Council and Assembly, and held responsible for the measures which it advised, with authority to prepare estimates, to initiate grants of money, and to relieve the local governments from those charges of a general nature which press unduly and unequally on their resources; and if Parliament should be induced to aid the colonists by guaranteeing, through the general Legislature, a loan to encourage immigration when labour is required, and for the execution of useful works, on the principles of the Act of 1848 (11 & 12 Vict. cap. 130), their improvement would be greatly accelerated.

The construction of a harbour of refuge at Barbados was recommended in my report on the blue book for 1850, but works even of inferior magnitude are not likely to be undertaken by the unaided resources of the local legislatures, and still less by private capitalists. Of the establishments to be formed, the institution of circuits would be of the first importance, and the Act of 1833, founded on the report of the commissioners of legal inquiry may, with some modifications be adopted. As it was found to be impossible to induce the several legislatures to unite in giving effect to it, partial circuits were established,

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which have exemplified the benefits to be derived from the system, if fully carried out, not only in an improved administration of justice, but in promoting an assimilation of the laws of the several colonies.

The re-organization of the militias upon a general principle, and with assistance in defraying the expense attending them, would facilitate this important measure.

The progressive reduction of the various indirect duties which are locally imposed in the several colonies, would liberate and encourage the general and inter-colonial trade, to which last I particularly adverted in my report on the Barbados blue book for 1848, and the municipal incorporation of towns and districts would lead to their expenses being defrayed to a greater extent than at present from local rates.

The necessity of giving greater encouragement to education is becoming daily more obvious. This has lately been done in Barbados, but the provisions elsewhere made are still very inadequate, and the system defective. In the last year a report was made of the schools in Barbados by the inspector, an abstract of which when printed will be transmitted; meanwhile, the return in the Appendix is taken from it.

See Appendix 1.

The principal of general legislation for these colonies having been recognized in some of the earliest enactments on record, it may be desirable to trace the causes which have led to its decline. The Leeward Island "Act" passed in Antigua in 1694, "to prevent disputes in electing Assembly men to serve in "General Assemblies," had an obvious reference to some earlier enactment, and the Act passed in Nevis, in 1705, "to settle general Councils and Assemblies for the Carribbee Islands, and to secure to each particular island their "own particular laws and legal customs," whilst it indicated the local jealousies which then existed, recognized the importance of conferring on the Governors authority for such general conventions, although there is no trace in the Windward Islands of such early conventions.

In the later history of the colonies, the most important occasion when the General Assembly of the Leeward Islands was convened under the Acts of 1694 and 1705, was in 1798, when measures were contemplated in Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade; and the Act of the General Assembly then passed for ameliorating the condition of the slaves, which was fully carried out in Antigua, may be considered to have been the basis of those reforms which prepared the negroes of that island for complete emancipation in 1834.

On the establishments of the general governments of the Windward and Leeward Islands in 1833, the question of reviving the convention was again considered, and in anticipation of the approaching abolition of slavery, the subject was referred to the Council of Antigua, by whom a minute was recorded which is explanatory of the views of the colonists at that period. In recommending the measure as a means of providing for the safety of the colonies at an important crisis, they were desirous that the local communities should be represented in the General Convention, and reconciled to it by the repeal of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duties. These duties had been granted to the Crown in the seventeenth century for the defence of the colonies on the concession to them of their local privileges, and they were ultimately repealed by Parliament in 1839, without any equivalent.

I have already alluded to the opposition in 1838, to the convention then proposed in anticipation of the abolition of the system of apprenticeship; but I have no doubt that if that Convention had been carried out, it would have been productive of great benefit to those islands, and have been a means of saving them from many difficulties to which they have been since exposed.

In the present circumstances of the colonies, and with their improved means of intercourse, if a more comprehensive measure should eventually be thought advisable, it would admit of being provided for as proposed in regard to the judicial circuits by the Act of Parliament (6 Wm. 4. cap. 17.), but to whatever extent the measure might be sanctioned, experience has shown that it is hopeless to expect an agreement of the separate colonies in any general proposal for their common benefit, or to carry out in them the principle of responsibility, the application of which would greatly tend to give effect to their efforts for the general advantage.

It is also to be considered that the measure proposed is not one of interference with their local institutions, but would confer an additional franchise, with such

See Appendix 4.

provisions as are calculated to protect the rights and interests of all classes of the people, and by restoring confidence and credit to encourage the influx of capital and revive the prosperity of the colonies. To effect these purposes in their present condition, the creation of a loan fund for the execution of public works I deem to be essential. The loans granted under the Act of 1848, although to a large extent taken up by colonies requiring supplies of labourers, have been inadequate to meet the applications even for this purpose, while many useful works have been suspended from inability to obtain funds for their execution.

A schedule is subjoined of the population of the several colonies, which may be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of showing the extent to which each colony might be represented in the Legislative Council and General Assembly ; but without a registration of the persons qualified to vote in the several colonies, it would be impracticable to obtain even an approximative estimate of the number of electors in proportion to the population. See Appendix 2.

I have submitted at this time a proposal for the formation of a general Legislature, considering it to be desirable to preserve and improve the institutions of these ancient colonies, and to hold out an inducement to the proprietary body to identify their interests more closely with those of the other classes, than from the prevalence of non-residence they have been of late years enabled to do.

The substitution of an irresponsible agency in the management of their estates, and especially of a commercial agency where property is encumbered, has been not less unfavourable to themselves than to the prospects of the colonies, and the beneficial influence which is exerted by those who remain and take part in the local affairs of their respective communities, is an earnest of the good effects which would result were the habit to become general.

As there is no immediate prospect of forming an educated middle class to any extent, it is of the greater importance that the relations of the peasantry with the proprietors should be preserved and improved, and that the latter should be encouraged to take a prominent part in the government of the colonies, for which they are in general well qualified by education and experience.

As the interests of the several colonies are so closely identified, advantage will be derived from their association, and the example of Barbados, where the Legislature would be assembled, would be held out with good effect to the others.

Referring to the abstract of the Barbados blue book for further statistical details, and to the correspondence in the appendix.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

(APPENDIX I.)

BARBADOS.

ABSTRACT RETURN from Blue Book of 1853.

Revenue.

Customs Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Import.	Export.	Tonnage.					
£ *41,835	Nil	£ 4,711	£ 12,209	£ 58,755	£ 2,450		*1,689 ; the amonut of Drawback is not included.

Exclusive of Arrears of last year, and Incidental Revenue from miscellaneous sources.

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Expenditure, Colonial.

Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
£ 8,258	£ 7,034	£ 7,535	£ 2,674	£ 16,412	£ 11,633	£ 14,653	£ 68,199	£ 10,425	Nil.

Exclusive of the amount of Drawback, &c. &c.

Expenditure, Local and Parochial.

Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.	Remarks.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.		The Returns are not sufficiently accurate to fill up this Return.

Expenditure, Great Britain.

Civil.	Military.	Total.	Remarks.
£. 10,000	£. 75,220	£. 85,220	The first Column includes the Governors, Bishops, Private Secretary, Ministers, and Stipendiary Magistrates' Salaries.

Population.

Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
62,272	73,667	135,939	By Census of 1851.

Lands.

Acre in Square Miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.	Cultivation has lately increased, but there are no returns of the amount.
166	100,000	

Coins and Currency.

Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	Remarks.
£ 50,000	£. 30,000	British Gold and Silver Coins are the standard Currency of the Island, which circulate with Colonial Bank Paper.

Churches.

No. of Churches,		No. of Sitzings.	Average Amount.	Remarks.	
Church of England.	Other Denominations.				
		26,844	Nil.		
49	Nil.				

Schools.

Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Total.	Per Cent. on Population.	Remarks.
6,480	1,880	7,360	5.4	From the Report of the Inspector of Schools.

Value in Sterling.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign States.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign States.	Total.
£ 312,119	£ 94,175	£ 165,019	£ 571,313	£ 607,550	£ 153,605	£ 14,164	£ 775,319

Shipping.

INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign States.	Total.	From Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign States.	Total.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
32,500	33,137	31,799	97,436	35,576	34,028	30,979	100,583

Criminal and other Prisoners.

Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Increase.	Decrease. 1852.	Debtors.
1126	676	205	121	—	291	31

BOUVIERIE ALLEYNE,
Priv. Sec.

(APPENDIX 2.)

RETURN of Councils and Assemblies of Executive Committees and Courts of Justice in the Windward Islands.

Island.	Popula- tion.	Council.			Assembly.				Boards and Committees.			Courts of Justice.	
		Minimum Number of Members by Royal Instructions.	Actual Number.	Number of Mem- bers.	Qualification of Members.	Qualification of Electors.	Number of Elec- tors.	Numbers which polled at last General Election.	Number of Bills passed.	Correspondence District - Gaol - - - three police magistrates. Police Board -	Council. 3 - 4 3 3		Assembly. 4 2 3; and 3; and 5
Barbados -	135,939	7	10	24	Age 21; thirty acres of land, with a house valued at 33 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . ster- ling; or a freehold es- tate of an annual value of 133 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . sterling; or an income of 200 <i>l</i> . ster- ling per annum from trade, public funds, se- curities, or mortgage.	Age 21; a freehold estate 13 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . sterling annually, or a lessee 66 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . ster- ling; a householder rated parochially at 33 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . sterling; or taxed two years pre- ceding the election 3 <i>l</i> . sterling.	1,359	78	30	Correspondence District - Gaol - - - three police magistrates. Police Board -	3 - 4 3 3	4 2 3; and 3; and 5	<i>Court of Chancery</i> .—Chancel- lor, the Governor; Assessor, the Chief Justice. <i>Error</i> .—Judge, the Governor; Assessor, the Chief Justice. <i>Ordinary</i> .—Ordinary, the Governor; Assessor, the Chief Justice. <i>Exchequer</i> , <i>Vice Admiralty</i> , <i>Grand Sessions</i> , and <i>Com- mon Pleas</i> .—Chief Justice. <i>Escheat</i> .—Escheator General and Casual Receiver. <i>Assistant Court of Appeal</i> .— Three Justices.

Grenada	32,671	7	9	26	Fifty acres of land, twenty being under cultivation. For the town of St. George a messuage of the annual value of 60 <i>l</i> .	191	99	8	Public Accounts Correspondence Public Buildings Mount George Trustees. Library and Museum. Colony Hospital the Rector of St. George.	3 2 3 3 2 5	5 3 4 5 3 9 ; and	<i>Court of Chancery</i> .—Chancellor, the Lieut.-Governor. <i>Error</i> .—The Lieut.-Governor, and members of Council not being Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature. <i>Ordinary</i> .—The Lieutenant-Governor. <i>Vice Admiralty</i> .—The Chief Justice. <i>Supreme Court of Judicature</i> .—The Chief Justice, and three Assistant Judges.
St. Vincent and Grenadines.	30,128	7	14	19	A freehold estate of annual value of 100 <i>l</i> ., or paying taxes upon not less 400 <i>l</i> ., being value of estates produce; lessee of an estate for five years and pay rent not less than 200 <i>l</i> .; an annual income of 300 <i>l</i> .; or a landed qualification of not less than 100 <i>l</i> ., but shall, with income otherwise derived, amount to 300 <i>l</i> .	273	152	9	Public Accounts Public Buildings Correspondence Gaol	2 2 2 2	4 4 — 3	<i>Court of Chancery</i> .—The Lieutenant-Governor. <i>Error</i> .—The Lieutenant-Governor and Council. <i>Ordinary</i> .—The Lieutenant-Governor. <i>Supreme Court of Judicature, and Court of Complaints</i> .—Chief Justice, and three Assistant Justices. <i>Grand Sessions</i> .—Chief Justice, and three Members of Council.

RETURN of Councils and Assemblies of Executive Committee—continued.

Island.	Popula- tion.	Council.			Assembly.				Boards and Committees.			Courts of Justice.
		Minimum Number of Members by Royal Instructions.	Actual Number.	Number of Mem- bers.	Qualification of Members.	Qualification of Electors.	Number of Elec- tors.	Number which polled at last General Election.	Number of Bills passed.	Public Accounts Audit - - -	Council. 2 2	
Tobago	14,478	7	9	16	Fifty acres of cultivated land, or lands tenement, or hereditaments of the annual value of 100 <i>l.</i> ; an annuity or rent charge in possession of 100 <i>l.</i> charged upon real property; manager of an estate, receiving 150 <i>l.</i> per annum; attorney on a plantation; practising and medical practitioner. For Seabro', land or messuage rental at 100 <i>l.</i> sterling per annum; for Plymouth, 50 <i>l.</i> per annum.	Ten acres of cultivated land, or an annuity of 50 <i>l.</i> sterling per annum issuing out of lands, tenements, or hereditaments; or as manager of an estate with salary of 100 <i>l.</i> per annum; or as attorney of plantation, messuage, or other buildings rented at 30 <i>l.</i> per annum.	135	111	11	Corporation for the town of Castries, consisting of ten members.		<i>Court of Chancery</i> .—Chancellor; the Lieutenant-Governor. <i>Error</i> .—The Lieutenant-Governor and Council. <i>Ordinary</i> .—The Lieutenant-Governor. <i>Vice Admiralty</i> .—Lieutenant-Governor and Council, Chief Justice, Assistant Justices, Secretary, and Treasurer. <i>Queen's Bench and Common Pleas</i> .—Chief Justice, and three Assistant Justices.
St. Lucia	24,353	12	18	—	A Crown colony.		—	—	Ordinances 14			<i>Royal Criminal Court</i> .—Chief Justice, or resident Puisne Judge. <i>Royal Civil Court</i> .—The Puisne Judge. <i>Vice Admiralty</i> .—The Puisne Judge, and Judge Advocate. <i>Court of Appeal and Superior Criminal Court</i> .—The Puisne Judge. <i>Court of Requests</i> .—The Stipendiary Magistrate of the district, and one or more Justices of the Peace.

BOUVÉRIE ALLEYN, Private Secretary.

(APPENDIX 3.)

SCHEDULE of Population and proposed Representation in the General Council and Assembly of the under-mentioned colonies.

Colony.	Population.	Members of Council.	Members of Assembly.
Barbados - - - - -	140,000	4	10
St. Lucia - - - - -	24,000	2	5
St. Vincent - - - - -	29,000	2	5
Grenada - - - - -	30,000	2	5
Tobago - - - - -	15,000	2	5
	238,000	12	30

N.B.—If other colonies should be associated, the number of members might be increased, or the same number re-distributed.

(APPENDIX 4.)

ANTIGUA.

EXTRACT of Minutes of the Privy Council, held by special summons at Government House, on the 23d November, 1833.

The Governor solicits the opinion of the board on the practicability and expediency of eventually establishing in Antigua a central legislature for the general government of the Leeward Islands and of Dominica, pursuant to the suggestion of Lord Viscount Goderich.

The board conceives that such an amalgamation of the institutions of the islands of this government will doubtless prove greatly to the advantage of Antigua, and they are of opinion that, as far as regards the judicial functions, there might probably be a concurrence on the part of the other islands. It is agreed that they take into their consideration, how far the whole measure may tend to the general advantage of the islands of this government.

(APPENDIX 5.)

ANTIGUA.

EXTRACTS of Minutes of the Privy Council, held by special summons at Government House, on the 10th January, 1834.

The Honourable Samuel Warner informs his Excellency the Governor, that the members of Privy Council having formed themselves into a committee to consider and report on the expediency and practicability of consolidating the legislative and judicial functions of the Leeward Island government, they were now ready to present that report; whereupon the report is read by the secretary as follows:—

“ In compliance with the expressed wish of his Excellency the Governor, the undersigned forming a committee of the Privy Council, especially appointed for this purpose, have had under their consideration the despatch of the Right Honourable Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 11th February last, more particularly the following part of it to which their attention has been directed by his Excellency the Governor:—

“ ‘ Amongst the many important subjects connected with His Majesty’s West India colonies to which the circumstances of the present times have called my attention, a prominent place has been occupied by the inconvenience resulting from the division of those possessions into so many distinct governments.

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“ ‘ Were it likely to be acceptable to the respective islands, it would not be difficult to show that advantages essential to their good government would be derivable from a more complete consolidation of their institutions than His Majesty has the power of effecting by his prerogative.

“ ‘ Antigua will be the ordinary place of your residence. It is at once the most populous and important of the islands to which your commission extends; and from its geographical position, affords peculiar facilities for communication with the rest.’

“ The committee have had no difficulty in coming to a decision on the question of expediency or practicability of consolidating the several legislative bodies of this government into one House of Assembly. They are aware of the great inconvenience which has attended, and which must still attend a government formed of so many separate and distinct institutions, and it appears to them that a consolidation of the executive, without a simultaneous concentration of the other function of the government, is not calculated to remove the inconvenience complained of; neither are the committee insensible to the advantages which would accrue to this island in particular, as the seat of the general government under the consolidated system.

“ On general grounds of utility, therefore, as well as for especial reasons also in reference to the approaching change in the condition of the slave population, they incline strongly to the hope that such an alteration in the system of government of these islands as has been contemplated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, may, if possible, be carried into effect.

“ When they consider that nearly 90,000 persons in this government alone—who have never known freedom—who have from their birth been restricted to the narrow circle of their own domiciles, and kept in order and subjection by rules and regulations to which long usage and the ignorance of any other state had fully reconciled them, are about to be released at once from the trammels of slavery, and to claim by right all the privileges of a British free subject, they cannot but regard the near approach of so momentous a change with considerable anxiety, and they are led to believe that the difficulties of this new position might be more advantageously encountered by a legislature composed of representatives from all the islands, whose united experience would doubtless effect more benefits to the community, and also would legislate with more enlarged and liberal views than can be expected from small and distinct associations.

“ But in regard to the manner in which such a measure may be accomplished, the committee have felt, and still feel, considerable difficulty.

“ On referring to the accompanying return of the representation in the several islands of this government, the committee observe a total number of representatives which, if brought into one general assembly, would present a legislative body far too unwieldy for effective operation, and be quite inconsistent with a population composed of little more than 108,000 souls. It would follow then that a considerable reduction in the number of representatives would be found expedient, and hence would arise the main obstacle to the undertaking; for were it proposed to reduce the present number to a reasonable and efficient scale, nothing less than a strong opposition on the part of the local legislatures can be expected. The usual arguments of general utility, or prosperity of the whole, would have but little weight with those who are to part with their immediate share in the legislation of their country, and who would be called upon to give up a station of some consequence and importance in the society in which they live.

“ The committee (stating this view of the subject) are at a loss to devise means for obtaining the concurrence of the parties concerned. It appears to them, however, that some proposition which, whilst it left the actual number of representatives untouched, yet restricted the legislatures of the sister colonies from sending more than a certain number as delegates to the seat of government, would have more chance of success. But even this proposition would be assented to probably only if contingent upon some concession or boon that might be esteemed an equivalent for ceding local privileges, which, whatever may be the inconvenience attached to them, are naturally considered as national rights, and will be clung to with all the tenacity that usually belongs to them.

“ This reflection having led the committee to revert to the origin of the institutions of these colonies as they now exist, they find in the instance of some of them, that they were granted by the parent state in consideration of a voluntary impost of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the exportable staple produce for the use of the Crown, and for an indefinite period, at a time when proprietary governments on the one hand, and the exigencies of the Sovereign on the other, made such an arrangement mutually advantageous and agreeable.

“ And although this intimate connexion between a burdensome tax and the existing institutions of the country will be found applicable only to a part of the colonies, it naturally leads to the suggestion that a relinquishment of this tax might possibly afford the means of purchasing the concurrence of the colonists to the plan proposed, and they respectfully take leave to add in this place, that they know of no measure on the part of the King’s government which would go so far to restore and to cement a cordial good feeling between the colonies and the mother country, as an abandonment of an impost which has been so long and grievously felt by the colonial proprietors.

“ The committee are not informed whether any or what means are in the contemplation of the King’s government for effecting the plan which has been proposed by the late Secretary of State for the colonies; but if they may be allowed to presume that they are

such as will prove acceptable to the colonies, they would then humbly suggest that the number of representatives or delegates to be sent up from the other islands of this government be restricted to such a scale as should in the aggregate not exceed a convenient number for the purposes of business.

“ That those members who may be thus called, from their homes and private affairs on this public duty should enjoy a remunerating allowance from their respective islands for the sacrifice of their time and their necessary expenses. That in order to restrain these expenses within proper bounds, and at the same time to promote despatch in the transaction of their legislative duties, the session of the general assembly should take place once a year, and continue for a period not exceeding three months.

“ That for the purpose of obviating any difficulties which might arise under a concentrated legislature in voting supplies for the several islands, some improvement in the financial system might be suggested, such as sanctioning by vote of the general assembly a fixed expenditure for each island, upon an estimate previously submitted, instead of the existing practice of granting every little item of expenditure upon petition; whereby much time and inconvenience may be saved both to the assembly and to the public.

“ With respect to the judicial functions, the committee feel no difficulty in recommending their consolidation, as far as may be found practicable; nor do they anticipate in this respect any material objections on the part of the sister colonies.

“ It appears however, that the appointment of a supreme judge to adjudicate on circuit would be found more practicable and convenient, and less expensive to suitors than the establishment of a supreme court at the central seat of government, and it would be probably found expedient that the individual selected for this high office should also be the assessor in equity to the chancellor. These points however, and others connected with them, in reference to an improvement in the constitution of our courts, and more particularly in the court of chancery, the committee respectfully suggest, may more properly form subject matter for a separate report from the leading professional gentleman of the island. Thus much however, the committee beg to add, that there exists so general a feeling of the necessity of a reform in the administration of justice in the colonies, that they think they are not too sanguine in anticipating a combined effort of the sister colonies towards meeting the expense of a necessary provision for that purpose.

“ The committee beg, in conclusion to observe, that they offer the above remarks with considerable reserve, and particularly those which regard any alteration in the legislative institutions of this government, and that they have entertained this question exclusively under the impression, that having been called upon by his Excellency the Governor for their opinion on the subject as privy councillors, they are thereby fulfilling their duty, and that whenever means may be proposed by His Majesty's Government for carrying such a consolidation into effect, they will be made acceptable to, and in concurrence with the local legislatures.

(Signed) “ SAMUEL WARNER.
“ M. H. DANIELL.
“ RICHARD W. NANTON.
“ C. SAVAGE MARTIN.
“ W. LEE.

“ St. John's, Antigua, January 9, 1833.

“ POPULATION of the Leeward Island Government, and how Represented.

Island.	Free.	Slaves.	Total.	
Antigua - - - -	5,800	29,839	35,639	25 Members.
Montserrat - - -	1,144	6,262	7,406	11 „
St. Christopher - - -	4,600	19,310	23,910	24 „
Nevis - - - -	2,700	9,259	11,959	15 „
Anguilla - - - -	365	2,023	2,388	—
Tortola - - - -	1,773	5,399	7,172	8 „
Dominica - - - -	4,446	15,392	19,838	19 „
	20,828	87,484	108,312	102 „

The Report having been approved and confirmed by the Board, it is ordered to be inserted on the Minutes.”

(APPENDIX 6.)

EXTRACT of Despatch from Sir Evan M'GREGOR, to the Right Honourable E. G. STANLEY, dated Leeward Islands, Antigua, January 11, 1834.

THE changes about to be experienced by the different classes of society in these islands, on the abolition of slavery, naturally leading to the reconsideration of the Earl of Ripon's

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recommendation, as announced in a Despatch of the 11th of February last, No. 1, for the concentration in Antigua of a general Legislature, I do myself the honour of transmitting a report prepared, at my request, by a committee of His Majesty's Privy Council, expressive of the sentiments of the Board upon the proposed measure.

Even if disposed to contribute to its accomplishment, the gentlemen of the several colonies, it will be observed, are not deemed likely willingly to waive the enjoyment of dignities and privileges held under the present order of things, in connexion with annual, triennial, or septennial Parliaments, and varying in other respects, according to the usages prevalent in each lieutenant government and presidency.

Perhaps their being suffered to retain local legislatures whence deputies shall be sent to the central Council and Assembly may not be esteemed objectionable, if means can be devised of accurately defining the line between the functions of the general and subordinate bodies respectively, and of strictly limiting the powers of the latter to matters of interior detail. In the event of such an arrangement, the particular footing in which the Antigua Legislature is to be placed will also require to be determined, so as to decide whether the deputies from other colonies are to be incorporated therein, or whether it is to continue distinct, merely deputing members like the rest, to the temporary annual congress when convened.

The Privy Council regard the remission, by the King's Government, of the four-and half per cent. duty, a concession likely to produce acquiescence in the contemplated legislative union.

(Signed) E. J. MURRAY M'GREGOR.

(APPENDIX 7.)

EXTRACT of a Despatch from The Right Honourable E. G. STANLEY to Sir Evan MACGREGOR, dated March 1, 1834.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No 8, of the 11th January, transmitting a report from the Privy Council of Antigua, upon the subject of the concentration in that island of a general legislature for the government of the Leeward Islands. In expressing to the Council my thanks for their report, you will inform them that I am compelled for the present to postpone the consideration of this measure.

(Signed) E. G. STANLEY.

(General, No. 280.)

Windward Islands, Government House, Barbados.

MY LORD,

December 7, 1837.

IN a letter of the 1st March, 1834, (marked General, No. 48,) acknowledging mine of the 11th January of that year, (General, No. 8,) in which had been transmitted a report from the Privy Council of Antigua upon the subject of the concentration in that island, of a general legislature for the government of the Leeward Islands, I received Lord Stanley's directions to inform the Board that his Lordship was pleased to postpone the consideration of this measure.

It thus became my duty to relinquish the design of contributing towards the accomplishment of an object that I could not fail originally to cherish, in deference to the sentiments respecting it communicated, in the creation of the Leeward Island Government, in the Earl of Ripon's Despatch, No. 1, of 11th February 1833.

Understanding, however, that permission has been lately granted for holding a general Assembly in those colonies, I venture on the liberty of submitting to your Lordship's consideration the possible convenience of entrusting me with discretionary powers for the eventual adoption in the Windward Islands of a similar arrangement.

The impression of its being entirely abandoned by the Royal Government so long diverted my attention from this project, that I am by no means prepared now to pronounce a decided opinion upon its merits. In regard to the apprentices, the effect of congregating a general Assembly in the Leeward Islands would probably be more favourable than in this Government, because Antigua is already the seat of freedom, and the proprietary body of the principal colony may be expected, in the course of legislative deliberations, to acquire from that circumstance and from the force of their own laudable example a salutary influence over the members attending on the behalf of the neighbouring islands.

With respect to the same question again, in the Windward Islands Government—the system of apprenticeship still prevailing in Barbados, the arrival here of delegates from St. Vincent, Grenada, or Tobago would only possibly tend to produce a perfectly opposite result.

In any proceedings that may be entered on with the view of accelerating the liberation of the apprenticed population, it is therefore rather to be inferred from present appearances, that the Leeward Legislatures will assume the lead: But without further troubling your Lordship with speculations upon this point, or upon the general expediency of collectively assembling at the principal settlements, deputies from the associated colonies,

I hope to be favoured with the provisional authority herein solicited for the purpose of enabling me according to circumstances to take advantage of events in the spirit of such instructions as your Lordship may be pleased to issue for my guidance.

The Lord Glenelg,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. T. MURRAY MACGREGOR.

BARBADOS.

APPENDIX 8.

SIR,

Downing Street, 12th February 1838.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Despatch marked "General," No. 280, in which you bring under my consideration the propriety of investing you with provisional authority to convene the meeting of a general assembly of the Windward Islands at Barbados.

My own impression is that the establishment at Barbados of such a general legislature might have a very beneficial influence on the colonies comprised within your government; and feeling disposed to support your proposition, I transmit to you for your information copies of the Despatches which I have addressed to Sir William Colebrooke in reference to the similar measures which he is endeavouring to carry out within his government, I must, however, draw your attention to the essential distinction which subsists between the supposed exercise of the royal prerogative in the Leeward Islands in pursuance of an ancient and established usage and the exercise of the same prerogative in the Windward Islands where no such usage can be alleged in its favour; but I would observe that if all the legislative bodies within the Windward Islands should be desirous to co-operate in the meeting of general legislature, and should address the Crown for that purpose, the constitutional difficulty might probably be overcome.

The adoption of such a measure should of course be preceded by much careful enquiry and reflection; and before it could be finally resolved upon and sanctioned, it would be necessary that you should have ascertained the general opinion of the parties immediately interested, and that you should prepare and transmit to me a report explanatory of the details of the plan and of the particular purposes to which you would propose to direct the attention of the general legislature.

Major General Sir E. J. M. MacGregor, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GLENELG.

No. 11.

No. 11.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 67.)

Windward Islands, Barbados, September 27, 1854.

(Received, October 19, 1854.)

SIR,

With reference to my Despatch, No.* 15, of the 20th March last, I have the honour to forward an abstract of the return made by the inspector of parochial schools in Barbados for the half year ending the 31st of March last, from which it will be seen that 24·6 per cent. of the number of children under fifteen and over five years receive instruction in them, besides those in private schools who are not enumerated.

The disorganization occasioned by the recent epidemic has been very unfavourable to their progress, and there are defects in the provisions of the Act under which the public contributions have been made which will require to be amended.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey,
&c. &c.

*Page 67.

Enclosure 1 in No. 11.

Encl. 1 in No. 11

ABSTRACT REPORT.

Some improvement has been effected during the three years since the present Education Act has been in force, but from the inefficiency of the teachers as a class, and a want of some method in awarding the public grant by the Committee, which would be calculated to remedy this evil, but slow progress can be expected; what has been effected is chiefly owing to a better supply of books, &c., and to the zeal of some of the clergy.

Great improvement has been effected in the Wesleyan and Moravian schools through the zeal of their ministers.

BARBADOS.

Enclosure 2 in No. 11.

ABSTRACT of the REPORT of the INSPECTOR of SCHOOLS for the half-year ending April 1st, 1854.

PARISH.	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.												Per cent. on Population, &c.		
	Number of Schools.				Average Daily Attendance.								Number on the List.						
	Receiving Public Aid.		Applying for Public Aid.		Endowed Schools.		TOTAL.		Receiving Public Aid.		Applying for Public Aid.		Endowed Schools.		TOTAL.				
	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.			
St. Michael	14	2	—	—	881	169	—	200	35	1,285	1,449	297	255	50	2,084	9,173			
Christ Church	9	1	—	—	542	61	—	50	—	653	865	111	50	—	1,026	4,232			
St. John	3	1	—	—	293	113	—	600	—	1,006	388	160	760	—	1,303	2,548			
St. Lucy	7	2	—	—	509	168	—	30	—	707	641	250	35	—	926	2,312			
St. Joseph	3	—	—	—	180	—	—	50	—	230	225	—	65	—	290	1,914			
St. James	7	—	1	—	267	—	45	—	—	312	361	—	—	—	419	1,805			
St. Thomas	3	2	—	—	200	345	—	—	—	545	299	485	—	—	784	2,590			
St. Philip	4	2	1	1	212	200	40	80	—	592	259	264	60	80	783	3,908			
St. Peter	3	1	1	—	171	52	36	—	—	259	255	75	52	—	382	2,583			
St. Andrew	1	1	—	—	52	53	—	30	—	135	64	96	35	—	195	1,917			
St. George	5	—	1	—	482	—	30	30	—	542	666	—	45	—	746	3,176			
	59	12	4	1	3,789	1,161	106	1,070	35	6,266	5,467	1,738	157	138	1,388	50	8,938	36,257	24.6

Remarks—Column 1. Are those which Schools which receive aid under the Act through the Education Committee.

" 2. Are those to whom aid has not been as yet granted on account of their not having fulfilled the conditions of the Act.

" 3. Schools endowed by the Legislature or individuals.

BOUVIERIE ALLEYNE,
Private Secretary.

GRENADA.

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No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE
to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 21.)

Windward Islands, Barbadoes,
May 16, 1854.

(Received June 15, 1852.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Grenada, forwarding the Blue Book of that island for 1853, with a report and an abstract of the returns, also copy of my observations thereupon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor KEATE to
Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

(No. 40.)

SIR,

Government House, Grenada, May 4, 1854.

I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book for Grenada for the year 1853, with an abstract of the Returns contained therein, and a report which I have drawn up to accompany it, but which, owing to my arriving in the island so near the close of the year, must necessarily give a very imperfect view of the state and prospects.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBT. W. KEATE.

Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrook, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the BLUE BOOK for the Year 1853.

Taxes and Duties.

1. The financial condition of the colony being calculated, under present circumstances, to produce some little uneasiness, it will be profitable to look narrowly into the sources from whence its revenue is derived. These are few in number, and may be divided under two separate heads, viz., duties and dues levied under permanent enactments, and taxes voted from year to year. The former consist of duties upon the importation of goods, and tonnage and water dues on vessels clearing from the harbour, and they have undergone no alteration since they were respectively fixed at the dates mentioned in the schedule of taxes and duties. The latter are composed of an assessment on houses, a tax on saddle horses and mules, on licenses to sell spirituous liquors, and to exercise the callings of auctioneers and of hucksters. The tax on hucksters' licences was an additional one, and the only such for the year under review to those of the preceding year; while at the same time horses and mules used with the crook or in draught were entirely exempted, having previously been so if belonging to proprietors or tenants of estates who paid other taxes to the amount of 2/. The valuation of houses for the purpose of assessment being practically estimated by their owners or tenants, though ostensibly by commissioners appointed by the House of Assembly, and each owner or tenant possessing almost as a matter of necessity a riding horse or mule, the payment which exempted crook or draught horses or mules was so easily made up that the tax upon them had proved inoperative. It fell in fact with such inequality upon those who had not exercised sufficient foresight to place themselves in a position to be exempted from it, that in the few instances in which it was paid

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by tenants of estates during the time it was in force, it was on petition remitted by a vote of the Legislature. The chief practical result of the tax, indeed, appears to have been to raise the assessment valuation of houses; it remains to be seen how far its withdrawal has affected it in an opposite direction.

2. In addition to these ordinary taxes there is an annual duty levied on rum consumed within the colony, the proceeds of which, though originally intended to be applied exclusively to the advancement of immigration, have, by special enactments, been taken from time to time in aid of the general revenue. A portion of this fund was so applied in the past year, and since its first establishment in 1846, no year has gone by, with the sole exception of 1851, without such an appropriation having been made. I consider myself justified, therefore, in looking upon it as in fact forming a part of the ways and means of the colony, and in concluding that a tax on the consumption of rum is not only abstractedly a most legitimate source of revenue, but one without which the expenditure of the island can hardly be met. The House of Assembly has apparently come to the same decision, for an additional tax of this description has been imposed for general purposes in the Money Bill for the present year, which had passed the Council and Assembly before my arrival in the colony.

3. Besides this rum tax there are other receipts in aid of revenue consisting of market fees and rents, of fees and fines collected and imposed by the magistrates, and of the proceeds of sales of forfeited goods.

Fees.

4. On my assuming the administration of the Government on the 22d November last, an Act passed in 1850, to regulate the fees of the future holders of certain public offices and benefices, came into operation, so far as the fees of the Governor, Chancellor, and Ordinary are concerned, but no other change has taken place in this particular.

Revenue and Expenditure

5. The sources of income having been pointed out, their produce and its expenditure come next under consideration. The total revenue raised in the colony during the year 1853 amounted to 15,038*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, while that of the preceding year reached the sum of 17,365*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, exhibiting a decrease of no less than 2,327*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

6. The principal deficiency is in the item of import duties, which produced:—

					£	s.	d.
In 1852	-	-	-	-	9,637	11	8
In 1853	-	-	-	-	8,613	10	11

Shewing a deficit of - 1,024 0 9

There is of course a corresponding diminution in the receipts from tonnage and water dues. These produced together:—

In 1852	-	-	-	-	1,237	1	0
In 1853	-	-	-	-	981	19	10

Decrease - - 255 1 2

There has therefore occurred a falling off of an aggregate sum of 1,047*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, as the deficiency in that of the yearly taxes.

7. The decrease under the former head is no doubt to be accounted for in some measure by the demand for imported articles having been restricted, owing to a reduction which was effected in the early part of the year in the numbers of the garrison, the withdrawal of several families from the colony, and the gradual adoption of greater economy in the personal expenses of all persons occupied in the production of sugar and the other staples of the island. The consuming powers of the community have not, however, diminished to such an extent as to afford an explanation of the whole of this deficiency. Its suddenness and rapidity, and the general complaints of scarcity disprove such a supposition. The cause of it must rather be looked for in an unexpected failure of the supply, attributable to those disturbing influences which have affected the regular course of commerce throughout the world, and diverted its operations into more lucrative or more attractive channels. Nor have the inconveniences and loss occasioned by these circumstances ended with the year in which they may be said to have begun; for the decrease in importations in the year 1852 can hardly be considered as more than a reaction after the large

increase in 1851. The scarcity of imported articles during the few months that have elapsed of the current year, and especially of such as have hitherto been supplied from America, has been so great as to induce the belief that this branch of the revenue will exhibit a still more serious diminution in the next than in the present blue book.

8. Among the taxes imposed by annual vote the largest deficiency is exhibited by that levied on the consumption of rum.

					£	s.	d.
Its produce in 1852 was	-	-	-	-	2,386	19	6
„ 1853 „	-	-	-	-	1,544	14	6
Decrease	-	-	-	-	£842	5	0

The revenue derived from this tax has been somewhat fluctuating during the last four years, as will be seen by the subjoined figures:—

					£	s.	d.
Immigration fund receipts—1850	-	-	-	-	1,706	1	6
„ „ 1851	-	-	-	-	1,489	8	8
„ „ 1852	-	-	-	-	2,393	14	6
„ „ 1853	-	-	-	-	1,544	14	6

The sudden expansion in 1852, after the fall in the two previous years, arose from causes of a temporary nature, which, on ceasing to operate, left the receipts for 1853 slightly superior to what they were previously. I am informed that in 1852 considerable speculation took place among the local merchants in this article, owing to the low rate at which they could then obtain it from the planters, who had made a larger quantity than it was worth their while to export at the unremunerative prices ruling in the home markets. The same circumstance prevented its exportation by the merchants to the extent they had contemplated, and necessitated the entry for consumption within the colony of a larger portion of it than the actual wants of the population justified; much therefore remained unconsumed in the beginning of 1853, and smaller purchases were made during the year.

9. It would be a satisfactory set off to this loss of revenue if the conclusion could be drawn from it that the taste for ardent spirits was diminishing, but the large amount which I find is constantly allowed for leakage and evaporation confirms me in the opinion to which other circumstances have led me, that the system of collecting this tax is very defective, and that its produce offers but a very uncertain test of the quantity really consumed. Some more efficient check upon the possible admission of untaxed rum into consumption must be devised and exercised, before the revenue will be swelled to the extent it should be from this source. It is the more desirable that this should be done without delay, and, indeed, that the internal taxation in general should be rendered as productive as possible as from the causes already alluded to, the import duties which have hitherto played so important a part among the ways and means of the colony, are for the present but little to be depended upon.

10. The remaining deficiency, amounting to 205*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, occurs in the assessed taxes and licences, in every branch of which there is a decrease, except in the case of houses assessed at less than 10*l.* per annum. In 1852 the aggregate assessed rental value of houses above 10*l.* a year, and paying one and a half per cent. upon such rental, amounted to 20,409*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* In 1853 the valuation had fallen to 15,969*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and the produce of the tax from 306*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* to 239*l.* 11*s.*, showing a decrease of 66*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* I have endeavoured in vain to ascertain the number of houses comprised in these valuations, so as to determine whether the decrease is attributable to the circumstance of a smaller number of houses being occupied, or of those occupied being valued at a lower rate. By the Act for obtaining Returns as it now stands, a person possessing any number of houses can return in one sum their aggregate value, and his own valuation appears, as far as I can learn, to be accepted by the commissioners appointed by the Assembly, without much, if any, questioning. Previously to 1851, when the present Act was passed, assessors instead of commissioners were appointed also by the Legislature, whose duty it was to assess the valued rental of each separate building, and I am informed by the public treasurer that the returns were then much more

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accurately taken. It is also the opinion of that officer that the large difference in the respective returns of 1852 and 1853 can arise from no other cause than that lower valued rents were returned in the latter than the former year by owners of houses, and accepted by the Commissioners. Of these houses no doubt many are in towns, and could not, therefore, be affected in one way or another, as plantation residences might be, by the operation of the tax upon crook or draught horses or mules, to which I have previously alluded; but I am inclined to think that the withdrawal of this tax has not been altogether without its influence on the valuation placed by their owners upon the latter. The smaller description of houses, on the other hand, on which three shillings per annum is payable, have increased in number from 5,647 to 6,277, giving an additional revenue of 104*l.* 10*s.* It is possible that some among these may be houses previously valued at a rate which rendered them liable to the one and a half per cent tax, but they are doubtlessly, for the most part, additions to the number of cottages built and inhabited by the peasantry and working classes. But for this, and a small receipt from the new tax upon hucksters' licenses, and a casual increase in the receipts in aid of revenue, other than the immigration tax, the total deficiency in the year's income would have been still larger than it is.

11. Before proceeding to compare the revenue with the expenditure, which is the next step in the investigation of the financial condition of the colony, it is necessary to make a reduction from the gross amount of the former of a sum of 1,544*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, which it has been shown was the portion raised within the year ostensibly for the purpose of promoting immigration. The revenue, therefore, stood thus—

	£	s.	d.
Gross amount	-	-	-
Deduct immigration tax	-	-	-
	15,038	12	11
	1,544	14	6
	£13,493	18	5

The expenditure amounted to 17,130*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, showing a surplus outlay and a discrepancy between the estimated and realized income of the colony, as applicable to its general requirements, of no less a sum than 3,636*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

12. No practical scheme for importing labour by means of the fund raised for that purpose having been put into operation, appropriations from it for other objects had become so habitual that in estimating the ways and means for the year the Assembly had very probably in view a recurrence to this expedient, and consequently inquired less closely that it otherwise would have done, into the sufficiency or other of the ordinary taxes. It can hardly, however, have contemplated what has actually occurred, that the demand upon this reserve would be so large as to swallow up not only the whole amount added to it within the year, but a considerable portion of its previous accumulations. The deficiency has been met by taking a further sum of 3,000*l.* from that fund, being the 1,544*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* raised within the year, and 1,455*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* from the surplus of former years, leaving no more than 2,133*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* as applicable, together with future collections, to the furtherance of immigration, if it should escape, being again drawn upon for other objects.

13. The expenditure slightly exceeded that of the previous year having been

In 1853	-	-	-	£ 17,130	14	11
In 1852	-	-	-	16,894	14	7
Increase	-	-	-	£ 236	0	4

This is accounted for by some small augmentations having been made to the ecclesiastical and civil establishments, and by additional payments to rural constables called upon active duty to supply the numerical deficiencies of the police force. Though no new public works were undertaken during the year, a sum of 1,074*l.* is included in the disbursements, being the balance due for works commenced in 1852. There is also a small increase in the grant for educational purposes, and an extraordinary vote of 400*l.* for printing copies of a new collection of the laws of Grenada.

14. The remarks I have thus far made upon the financial condition of the colony, have reference rather to the efficacy of the means at present relied upon for meeting its requirements than to its general resources and capabilities. At

the commencement of my report I represented that condition as calculated to produce uneasiness, and this feeling is likely to be enhanced when it is considered, that with a falling revenue, increased expenditure must for the future be incurred in consequence of the establishment of a largely augmented police force, and the necessity which is daily growing greater of taking earnest steps for the introduction of labour into the colony, without which its industry runs a risk of becoming before long completely paralysed. On the other hand there are some encouraging circumstances to be noticed, the first and most important of which is, that whatever regret may be felt at the gradual extinguishment of the immigration fund which is taking place, one result of its having so often been dipped into is, that the colony is entirely free from debt, and so far is in a most favourable position for making whatever sacrifices may now be required of it. It is true that in order to effect this it has for the present crippled its powers of adding to its own industrial resources—but it is certainly to be expected that so soon as a practicable scheme is set on foot for introducing labour, the drain upon the fund intended to be set aside for that purpose will cease; nor do I doubt, notwithstanding the present appearance of the revenue, that if any such scheme had been in operation, and the temptation offered by the existence of a reserve of this nature in the Treasury had been withdrawn, other means would have been sought and found for balancing the revenue with the expenditure. These means still exist. The very article itself on which the excise is placed for creating this fund was capable, and still is so, of bearing a further charge, without the slightest danger of decreasing its consumption to such an extent as to defeat the object in view; and I consider that one of the first steps that the Legislature should take in order to put the finances in a healthy condition is to consolidate and render permanent its laws upon this subject—amending the system of collecting the duty, dividing its proceeds into separate funds for general and for immigration purposes, and putting out of its control that portion of it which is intended for the latter object. Nor do I think that on recurring to the details of the other items of taxation so as to ascertain the scale upon which they are fixed, it will be found that the burden they impose upon the community is such as to lead to the inference that an absolute necessity existed for such constant recourse to an expedient, or that if that resource were now put out of reach, any very great difficulty would arise of finding an equivalent.

15. Besides these fresh items of expenditure for which means must be found by additional demands in some shape or other upon the internal resources of the colony, a further call must necessarily be made upon them to replace the deficiencies in the proceeds of the present taxes, and especially to make up for the shortcomings in the customs receipts.

16. A step has already been taken in this direction by the imposition, as I have previously stated, of an additional duty upon rum. One or two other objects have also been made subject to taxation. The loss of revenue on the customs receipts may perhaps be only temporary, for it is impossible to say how long the present fluctuating and uncertain condition of the import trade is likely to continue. To whatever extent, however, the scarcity of imports may be attributable to extraneous causes, which local regulations cannot adjust, still it is possible that these may have some influence in increasing their effect. The Tonnage Act, for instance, by imposing the same dues upon vessels landing the whole or a portion only of their cargoes, appears certainly to act prejudicially upon the trade of the harbour. Under present circumstances the transactions of commerce in this island are not likely to be carried on on a grand scale, and the local merchants are not in a position to give extensive orders, or to lay in large stocks. It is, therefore, their interest to select from cargoes such articles as they require; while, under the present harbour regulations it is, of course, that of the masters of vessels to dispose of the whole of their freight at once. This has reference more particularly to the casual ships that arrive, or used to arrive from America, and not to such as are despatched from England with full cargoes of consigned goods, to return with the sugar, rum, or other produce of the island. The alteration required to be made would not affect them, but would give an impetus to that species of commerce which is at present best adapted to the general requirements of the place.

17. A return was compiled from the blue book for 1852, for the purpose of comparing the aggregate revenue raised in that year on corn, flour, and cured

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provisions, and on spirits. I have annexed to this report a similar return for 1853, but with a different object, namely, to show that though the duties on the former articles are, as I believe, about on an average with those levied in other West Indian islands, yet, such as they are, they undoubtedly have the effect of giving an artificial stimulus to the cultivation of provisions within the colony and consequently of discouraging the consumption of imported food; that the impression which is calculated to arise at first sight upon comparing their produce with the smaller revenue raised upon spirits, namely, that they are fixed upon a scale to attract rather than repel importations of this nature, will be entirely dissolved on comparing it with the quantities introduced. The average value of imported food consumed per head upon the whole population was in 1852, 2s. 10d.; in 1853, 2s. 4½d. The former year offers the fairest criterion, in consequence of the failure of supply in the latter. It is said, that in these small communities it is difficult materially to diminish prices by lowering duties, because, from the absence of sufficient competition, the difference is apt to find its way into the pockets of the merchant or retail trader, instead of being saved by the consumer; and that in attempting to do so, there is danger of the revenue becoming a loser without that class being benefited for whom the alteration is particularly made. I have, however, sufficient confidence in the intelligence of that class, especially where their pecuniary interests are concerned, to be convinced that if these duties were lowered, such a result, if it arose at all, would not be more than temporary. There is evidently a great tendency at present among the owners and occupiers of small portions of land to use them for the production of other things besides ground provisions, to the cultivation of which they had become so much addicted, and any measure which would encourage this could not be otherwise than beneficial in this point of view to the whole colony. I have little doubt, too, that such a reduction, and such a general revision of the table of duties as would adapt it to present circumstances, would assist in modifying the causes which are now affecting its revenue by cutting off the supplies upon which it relies.

18. I have looked closely into the returns, to see if any means present themselves for equalizing the revenue and the expenditure by curtailing the latter, but the observation which it occurs to me to make on this head, is not so much that the ordinary expenditure is too large for the requirements of the colony, as that its results are not always such as it is intended to produce. I refer more particularly to the sums expended for education and the repairs of roads, to which I shall have occasion further to allude under their respective heads. There is, however, one mode of relieving the general revenue of the burden imposed upon it, which has some affinity to the reduction of expenditure, and to this I have not failed to call the attention of the legislature,—I mean the throwing some portion of it upon local sources, by the imposition of special parish rates for special purposes. This method is already followed to some little extent.

Local Revenues.

19. In addition to certain sales and rents of land and fines on renewals of leases, which form the funds of the colony hospital, and the rents of the church lands, there will be found under this head, (where they are inserted, I believe, for the first time,) the proceeds of a special tax levied on houses for the repair and improvement of the streets of the several towns in this island and in Carriacou, and also of certain special dues levied on shipping for the conservation of the harbour. The latter are under the management of commissioners appointed under the Act by which they are imposed; and the receipts have been suffered to accumulate for several years to enable an efficient dredging machine to be purchased, without which it has been found impossible to keep down the rapid shoaling which is going on. It is stated that the funds are now almost sufficient for the purpose; and as of course the accumulations of earth and sand have kept pace with those of the means intended to be applied to their removal, it is to be hoped that with or without the assistance of the legislature, some steps will shortly be taken by the commissioners to carry out their intentions. Taking this circumstance into consideration, it would be hardly fair to look upon the present state of the harbour as offering any test of the efficiency of the system.

under which its revenues are controlled and appropriated. The proceeds of the street tax are also applied under the direction of commissioners nominated by the Assembly. It is certainly an argument in favour of special rates, that though I am unable, generally speaking, to bestow any praise upon the commissioners of roads (who are appointed in the same manner) for their application of the sums voted by the legislature and placed in their hands for the repairs of the highways, yet these gentlemen appear to have expended with considerable judgment those arising from this source. It is an argument in favour also of local municipal organization, as tending to show that a restricted sphere of action is the best adapted to the materials which this colony affords for administrative purposes. The absence of such organization is very inadequately supplied by the appointment of various commissioners, whether by the executive or the Assembly (and in this island it is usually the latter); and it is easy to be seen that their work is likely to be done carelessly and inefficiently, when almost the only public inducement to exertion takes the shape of a penalty for non-acceptance of office. I should hardly venture therefore to recommend the extension of the principle of local rating unless it were accompanied by the establishment of a better system of collecting and managing the funds to be raised. The objects which appear to invite its application will be treated of under their respective heads, but in the meantime and by way of closing my observations upon the financial prospects of the colony, I would confidently express my conviction that it is one which is calculated, perhaps beyond any other, not only to relieve its general revenue, but to invigorate all its institutions.

Public Works.

20. No new public work was undertaken during the year, but it was marked by what was considered the completion of one commenced in 1852, namely, the construction of a bridge over the river St. John, in the immediate vicinity of the town of St. George. No better instance could be brought forward of the wasteful, because unscientific expenditure of funds, than the history of this bridge. Though the site which it occupies—the sandy and shifting mouth of a river, which at one period of the year is a mere brook, and at another a torrent—is one that would appear peculiarly to demand the most careful application of engineering skill, yet no scientific opinion seems to have been called for until long after the work was confided to the hands of a common carpenter. When partly finished the resident engineer officer was requested to report upon it, who found not only that the contract, the specification, and the execution were perfectly repugnant one to another, but that the amount of material employed was excessive, and that the plan on which it was being built was such as to ensure its entire, or at least partial, destruction at the first flush of water that might occur. No great alteration of plan was made in consequence of this opinion, but the contractor completed his work and received payment, being however under agreement to keep the bridge in repair for seven years. The result proved the correctness of the opinion given. The first rains had the anticipated effect; and since then, until the present time, the public has been entirely debarred from the use of the bridge, while the contractor has been slowly and laboriously patching it up, equally as unscientifically as before, and with a prospect before him and the public of the same having to be done after the recurrence of each rainy season. The committee of public buildings is partly responsible for this failure, the superintendence of the work having been intrusted to it, but the plan was selected and adopted by a joint committee of the two Houses of Legislature. As a general rule, the construction of bridges where required comes within the province of the commissioners of roads, who are appointed from time to time by the Assembly.

21. In the expenditure for the year, a sum of no less than 1,813*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* occurs as having been entrusted to the management of these commissioners and expended by them for the repair and maintenance of the public highways. Nothing, perhaps, could be better than the tracing of the roads throughout the island; nothing certainly could be worse, with certain exceptions here and there, than their condition. In fact, they may be said to be still little more than tracings, not having yet been converted into roads by the process of metaling. This will account in some measure for so large an outlay being constantly made upon them; for year after year the same defects have to be made good in the same perfunctory manner—the object in view apparently

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being merely to keep the traces open, rather than to make them more available for all purposes of intercourse at all periods of the year, whether wet or dry, or to put them into such a state as to render such frequent repairs less necessary. The chief cause, however, both of their having remained so long in what I may call an intermediate condition between a bridle path and a cart road, even as such hardly passable in the rainy season, and of so much money being spent upon them with so little effect, is the system of superintendence under which they are maintained. If, indeed, the Road Act of the island were carried out as intended, the result would be very different; but as it depends entirely upon the capacity and activity of the commissioners, who, besides being ignorant of the art of road making, and probably completely occupied with their own concerns, have, as I remarked before, little public inducement to exertion beyond the fear of incurring a penalty, (and that not for acting negligently, but for refusing to undertake to act) its provisions in many respects remain a dead letter. The business therefore practically passes out of the hands of the commissioners into those of contractors, whose whole interest in the matter consists in putting as much money as possible into their own pockets, and in spending as little as possible upon the portion of road allotted to them. Their accounts, indeed, are certified by the commissioners, but the same circumstances which prevent the latter from attending themselves to the work to be done unfits them for acting as a check upon the contractors, and they are almost obliged therefore to take a great deal for granted and to be too easily satisfied. Nor do I find that the clauses of the Road Act which have reference to the prevention of damage to the highways by giving power to the Commissioners to cause the removal of nuisances and the punishment by fine of owners of adjoining lands who contravene the regulations laid down for their clearing and cultivation, are better attended to than those which affect their repairs; nor are they likely to be so, so long as the performance of a public duty attaches to a man, in public opinion, something of the character of an informer, as I fear is the case at present. The only chance as it appears to me, of the Act, which is in itself a very good one, being ever effectually carried out, and of the colony being endowed with the inestimable benefit of good roads is, that the Legislature should be induced to agree to the appointment, for a certain number of years, at a liberal salary, of a scientifically educated surveyor of roads and public works, to whom all the powers of the commissioners should be entrusted for the time being, as well as all the funds to be granted for the purpose, and whose duty it would be so to apply them, as, at the end of the period assigned, to leave a continued line of metalled and macadamized road throughout the island in the place of the present tracks. By that time not only would a much smaller annual outlay be necessary to keep them up in the state in which he would have placed them, but a knowledge would be spread of the proper mode of proceeding, so as to prevent waste and put a stop to the jobbery of contractors. Even then it would be preferable to appoint two or three paid superintendents under the control of the executive, than to return to the present system of commissioners.

22. I have not yet alluded to one circumstance which renders it difficult to carry on the repair of roads in that continuous manner which alone is effectual, namely, the general paucity of labour and the natural unwillingness that exists to withdraw any portion of it from estate work,—nothing of the kind, therefore, appears ever to be done during the crop season. This obstacle would certainly not be removed by the appointment of a surveyor in the place of the commissioners; but I think it would be possible to take measures for bringing into play a considerable amount of labour, which is now neither given to the estates nor to the maintenance of the roads—I mean that of the large body of small proprietors and occupiers of lands and houses engaged in the cultivation of ground provisions, or of the staple products of the islands under the *metairie* system. This would be most effectually done by introducing the principle of statute labour; or should that be considered in any way objectionable, their contributions to the work might be elicited in a less direct way by the imposition of a special road rate. If they were not induced, as no doubt they would be in many instances, to gain the means of paying this by hiring out their labour, at all events the general revenue would be much relieved by thus throwing the whole or a portion of the heavy burden of maintaining the highways upon local sources.

Legislation.

23. The three Acts passed for promoting immigration having since been disallowed, the chief results of the legislation of the year under review have been the Act for the summary punishment of petty thefts, and that for the better regulation of the office of provost marshal. By the first the jurisdiction of the local magistrates has been extended, while it is hoped that a check has been given to the commission of minor offences by a simpler and more speedy method of proceeding having been brought to bear upon them. The latter Act was to come into operation upon a vacancy taking place in the office of provost marshal, which has since occurred. That officer was previously remunerated partly by salary and partly by fees, out of which he was required to provide and pay the necessary petty officials of the law courts and gaol. The effect of the measure has been to put an end to this very objectionable system, by which the personal interests of the holder of the office were so evidently made to clash with those of the public service. He now receives a fixed salary, and pays over all fees which come into his hands for the performance of any public duty into the Treasury; the magistrates assign constables to attend the courts, and the officials employed in the gaol, whose number is determined by the Governor in Council, are paid out of the public treasury at a rate fixed by the Act. The provost marshal is, however, still charged with the expense of providing himself an office and a clerk, from which I think he ought to have been relieved.

Immigration.

24. It is not my province to make any remark upon the objections on the part of Her Majesty's Government, which, for the present, have proved fatal to the endeavours of the Legislature to encourage immigration, except so far as they may serve to point out the peculiar difficulties which local circumstances oppose to the realization of the project. Instead of taking advantage of the government agencies already established in India and China, and of the machinery organized by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, the whole work of importing labourers was apparently intended to be thrown into the hands of private individuals. The impression under which this provision was framed seems to have been, that the funds at the disposal of the colony for immigration purposes were insufficient to bear the whole expense, and that it would, therefore, be useless to place them in the hands of Her Majesty's Commissioners, to be applied in the usual manner. The object in view then was, to induce private parties to bear the additional expense, and the only persons likely to do so appeared to be the owners of estates in the island who are connected with shipping. These persons represent, whether correctly or incorrectly I have no means of judging, that by taking upon themselves a portion of the risk of the venture, and chartering vessels for the round, they could employ them at a cheaper rate than the commissioners could do, who could only charter them for a part of the service, namely, the carrying the labourers; the problem to be solved, therefore, appeared to be in what shape to offer to them sufficient inducement to do so, without contravening the general principles that have been laid down for conducting the introduction of immigrants, and regulating their employment afterwards. What they required was, not so much a bounty as the payment by the colony of a certain sum per head for the passage of each immigrant they introduced, and in return for the additional cost to which they would be put beyond that sum, an assurance of obtaining, in the first instance, for their own estates, and for a sufficiently long period, the services of those whom they would be the means of adding to the industrial resources of the colony. This would be nothing less than assisting those who run the risk of importing immigrants to establish for themselves a monopoly of their labour for a certain time, retaining, as the colony's share in the profits of the transaction, the general advantage of an addition being made to its labouring population, and the reversion of the use of the immigrants after the cessation of the monopoly. Supposing such a monopoly to be allowable, it does not seem that there could be any great difficulty in framing a measure to meet the circumstances of the case, especially as I understand that these parties offer no objection to taking only such emigrants as might be selected for the purpose

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by the government agents at the ports at which they are stationed. The only question remaining, therefore, would be that of chartering the ships to be employed in the operation; and it seems very doubtful whether, on the one hand, the colony would be able or willing to pay such a rate of passage money or bounty, as would induce owners of estates to risk the additional expense without having the chance of indemnifying themselves by the employment of their own ships in their own way; or whether, on the other, such employment could be so regulated as to obtain the sanction of the Emigration Commissioners. There is a very prevalent feeling that it is by such help as this alone that immigrants can ever be introduced into Grenada in sufficient numbers to have a lasting effect upon the labour market. The danger of the planters, however, is so imminent if nothing is done, and there appears, as I regret to learn, to be so little chance of their obtaining a fresh supply of liberated Africans, the best suited of all immigrants for the wants of this island, that I trust an earnest attempt will be made by the Legislature to put the finances of the colony into such a condition as to enable them to meet, even without such help, if it is incompatible with the regulations, the expenses of a continuous stream of immigration, and that a scheme will be devised for carrying it out in a manner at once convenient to the colony and in accordance with the principles laid down for conducting such undertakings.

Council and Assembly.

25. There has been no change during the year in the composition of the Council, but several elections to the Assembly have taken place. A Bill has been for some time before the Legislature for regulating election proceedings, altering the qualifications of members and electors, and providing for the registration of voters. This, when carried out, may perhaps have the effect of creating fresh interest in election matters. At present but little appears to be taken, as will be seen by the two annexed returns of members elected to serve in the present Assembly; the first having reference to the general election in 1850, and the other to such as have taken place since then to fill up casual vacancies. The infrequency of contested elections, and the small number of votes usually polled, are very observable. The last member elected at the commencement of the present year was triumphantly returned by one voter. I draw attention to these facts in illustration of an opinion I have found reason to adopt, that there do not really exist in the colony materials for the formation of a Legislature consisting in the aggregate of thirty-five members, viz., nine in the Council and twenty-six in the Assembly. Possibly the new election Bill may have the effect of enlarging the area of eligibility by altering the qualification, but my observation of the elements of society in this community has led me to the conviction that a smaller body would be in every respect more efficient for the despatch of business.

26. The work of legislation is at present carried on in a somewhat desultory manner, a result however which is attributable to the constitution itself of the colony, as much as to the accidental composition of its deliberate bodies. It bears a striking resemblance to that of Jamaica, before it had been subjected to the changes now being made in it; and though hitherto its affairs have for the most part flowed in a smooth and easy current, the germs of the same disorders as have distracted that colony are certainly implanted in it. It is at present characterized by an absence of energy and activity in the work of improvement, rather than by any tendency to run into extremes. The executive is entirely unrepresented in the lower House, and has no means, except by advice and suggestion, conveyed in opening speeches and messages, to initiate any measures in it, or to lay before it in a practical shape any financial or other changes which the circumstances of the time may render desirable; nor is it in any way cognizant of or charged with the preparation of the yearly estimates of ways and means and expenditure. At the same time there is every wish to co-operate with it, and its recommendations invariably meet with respect and attention; but as it is no one's particular business to explain them, or carry them out, their design is frequently misunderstood, or their importance unappreciated, and they are apt either to remain as such for a long time before any measures are based upon them, or, as is too often the case, to be entirely without result. I presume, too, that it is in some degree from this

absence of any recognized organ of Government in the House of Assembly, that its course of legislation has shown such a tendency to weaken the power of the Executive to do the good it otherwise might, by retaining in its own hands so much that is purely administrative.

27. If it were now open to us to frame for the first time a constitution for the colony, suited to its actual wants and capabilities, it would perhaps not be difficult to do so, but to reform one already existing and adapt it to circumstances different to those under which it was originally established, is a less easy task. Putting aside for the moment all prejudices and preconceived notions on the subject, whether local or general, and looking only at what would produce the best and most practical results, there can be no doubt that the amalgamation into one of the two deliberative branches of the Legislature in such a manner as to render two thirds of it elective and one third nominative by the Crown, and the reduction of the whole number of members to twenty-seven instead of thirty-five, would be the greatest improvement that could be adopted. The nine nominated members still forming the Executive Council would be in a position to represent the views of the Government, so far as they coincided with their own, but being numerically in a minority they could have no unconstitutional influence on the passing of enactments distasteful to the community. Not only would much valuable time be saved by this arrangement, but the measures introduced, whether emanating from the executive or from the elected members, would be much more fully and ably discussed than they can possibly be at present in an Assembly from which all those who are conducting the official business of the colony are absent—whose most useful members are from time to time withdrawn for the purpose of filling up vacancies in the Council—and which is still further diluted, so to say, and weakened by being evidently composed of a larger number than there are materials efficiently to supply; nor is the advantage to be overlooked, that would accrue from mixing together persons who can to some extent give up their minds to legislation as a business with those who, from the nature of their occupations, are almost obliged to postpone the general interests to their own concerns.

28. Opinions, however, are so strong both here and elsewhere in favour of the existing division, and so much time would be lost if no remedy could be found for the present inconveniences until other ideas came to be entertained, that it becomes necessary to consider whether any other plan can be lit upon for strengthening the hands of the executive by bringing it into some sort of communion with that branch of the Legislature from which it is now entirely severed. Under the present constitution the Executive and Legislative Councils of the colony are composed of the same persons, and all the heads of departments have seats at the Council board and not in the Assembly. It is evident, therefore, that neither the heads of department, nor a Council thus formed, can act as a connecting link between the Executive and the Assembly. The Executive Council, in fact, while it is of great use in administrative matters, affords no help as such in bringing forward any other legislative measures than such as can be initiated by it in its legislative character. The next best step, therefore, to combining the Council in its legislative capacity with the Assembly, and forming one deliberate body, retaining the former separately as an Executive Council only, would appear to be to retain it, as at present, as a legislative board, but to constitute a separate Executive Council by selecting members both from it and from the House of Assembly. By this means the officer administering the Government would be in direct communication with the Assembly, through the medium of those of its members who might thus be appointed to his Executive Council. To them he would explain personally his views, motives, and intentions, and discuss them with them, and they in their turn would explain them to the House, and clear away misapprehensions and doubts. It is possible, too, that by this means a great improvement might eventually be made in the system under which the supplies are now voted, by investing these members with the duty and responsibility of laying before the Assembly an annual estimate of ways and means and expenditure, after its preparation in the Executive Council, and putting a stop to the practice, at present existing, of voting appropriations of public money on the motion of any individual member. Such an arrangement would not interfere with the office of the present committee of public accounts, which is already

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composed of members of both Houses, selected by them respectively, and which acts, and would still act, as a board of audit, but has no voice in the preparation of the annual Money Bill. Its effect would be to enable the executive to exercise a beneficial influence upon the financial concerns of the colony, without giving it any unconstitutional control over them.

29. There is another circumstance to which I would allude before quitting this subject, as tending to engender dilatoriness in the work of legislation. The House of Assembly in this colony is elected for seven years, but instead of its duration being subdivided into seven annual sessions, it constitutes one continuous session. It may be argued on the one hand, that in a country where it is impossible to withdraw persons entirely from their other employments for a fixed period, in order to occupy them in legislation, this arrangement has the good effect of enabling measures, which from this circumstance have remained for a long time in an incomplete state, to be again taken up and proceeded with as opportunity offers, without the necessity of recommencing them; and there is truth in this—but, on the other hand, experience has shown that the existence of this facility operates still more strongly in causing the very procrastination which it is intended to counteract. A middle course would seem to be the best to be pursued, that is, that the sessions should be made annual, but that it should be competent to one House to proceed in the next session with Bills which have passed the other House in the previous one.

Population.

30. So far as any reliance may be placed upon the returns of baptisms and deaths, the present state of the population in regard to its progressive increase appears to be as follows :—

Population by census of 1851	-	-	-	32,671
Estimated increase to end of 1851	-	-	-	127
Baptisms in 1852	-	-	-	1,236
Burials in ditto	-	-	-	712
				524
Baptisms in 1853	-	-	-	1,335
Burials in ditto	-	-	-	580
				755
Population in 1853	-	-	-	34,077

Showing an increase of 755 for the year, and of 1,406 since the census was taken, which gives an average of about 2 per cent. per annum. This can, however, only be looked upon as an approximation to the fact, for there are great reasons to doubt whether the baptisms really represent all the births, or even the burials all the deaths. A compulsory registration of births and deaths is much required. A Bill for effecting this was passed some time ago by the Assembly, but owing, I believe, to the cumbrousness and expensiveness of its machinery, was rejected by the Council. I have suggested to the Legislature the reconsideration of this question, and I am of opinion that by making use either of the coroners or the magistrates' clerks of the respective districts or parishes, the object might easily be carried out at a very small additional expenditure.

Relief of the Poor.

31. The poor in this island consists either of persons who have seen better days, and to whom the circumstances of the present times offer but little opportunity of gaining a livelihood by such exertions as they are able to make, or of those who from age or infirmity are precluded from working for their subsistence. So easily is life sustained, and such is the constant demand for labour, that poverty from other causes, unless, indeed, confirmed idleness and dissipation, is or ought to be unknown. The existing institutions for the relief of the poor, are the Victoria alms house, for the former class referred to, the general alms houses for the latter, and the colony hospital for the sick. They are in the nature of private establishments, though with the exception of the first-mentioned, they are now chiefly supported by grants from the public

funds. In proportion as these have been made, the private contributions, on which it was originally intended that they should rely, have fallen off. A substitution, therefore, instead of an addition has taken place. The colony hospital is under the management of a board of directors, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in his quality of visitor, and is partly supported by the rents of certain lands belonging to it, which, however, are but indifferently paid. It is to be hoped that when the removal of the garrison so long decided on, takes place, a fresh locality for it, as well as fresh means for its support, will be found, and that its usefulness may be extended to a larger number and to other classes of the population. The question of medical aid to the poor in the country districts is before the Legislature, but its difficulties are much enhanced by the scarcity of medical practitioners throughout the island. By the constitution of the alms house society, every person subscribing 1*l.* per annum is eligible to the managing committee, but since legislative grants have been made to it, such yearly payments have ceased, and its affairs are now entirely managed by its treasurer. The monies voted are placed in his hands, and are doled out by him in small weekly sums to the inmates of the houses. On vacancies occurring, claimants are admitted on the recommendation of the clergy and ministers of religion, and of other influential persons in the community. In the meantime, the houses themselves are falling into decay and ruin, the income being barely sufficient to provide food for their inmates. In addition to this grant, a further one is also made by the Legislature for the burial of deceased paupers. For the disbursement of this sum no further vouchers are required than the certificate in each case of the clergyman who performs the ceremony of interment, that the deceased has left no means to defray the expenses.

32. It will at once be obvious from this short statement on what a defective footing the relief of the poor is placed. So long as charitable societies rely entirely upon voluntary subscriptions, it is quite right that they should distribute their alms as they see proper, but when a part of the proceeds of the public taxes takes the place of such contributions, their acts acquire a public character, and some further test of the destitution to be relieved appears to be necessary than the mere recommendation of individuals, however respectable. The liberality of the colony both in providing for the living and in burying the dead, should be so managed as to ensure its reaching all who are really in need of it, and falling upon none who are not so. I am far from intending to assert that the funds now devoted to these purposes are improperly administered, so far as they go, but I certainly consider that as the principle of a public provision for the poor has now virtually been adopted, some enactment is wanted, which, on the one hand, would give to the really destitute a right to relief, and to the colony, on the other, the power of testing such right; and that some better machinery is requisite than can now be put in motion for ascertaining the means left by those, whose inability to defray the expenses of their interment the clergy are somewhat unfairly called upon to certify. Such a measure would greatly contribute to the suppression of vagrancy, idleness, and improvidence, and I believe that the industry of the colony would in every way be a gainer by it.

Education.

33. In close connexion with the increase of the population is its advancement in intelligence and civilization. The grant made from the public funds for educational purposes has been gradually augmented till it has reached the sum of 1,060*l.* at which it stands in returns now undergoing analysis. The proportion has been as follows:—

In 1851	-	-	-	-	£520
1852	-	-	-	-	1,020
1853	-	-	-	-	1,060

and I may here mention that the vote for the current year is still higher. Before 1852 Roman Catholic schols had received no public aid. In that year 190*l.* was appropriated to them, and in 1853, 220*l.*; the remainder of the increased grant in 1852 having been applied to the support of additional schools in connexion with the church of England, and to the establishment of a Presbyterian school. In 1853 the small sum remaining over and above the additional grant to Roman Catholic schools went to the Church of England. Voluntary contri-

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butions, from whatever source arising appear during this time to have been gradually falling off, so that in endeavouring to ascertain the results of this increase of public liberality, in its bearings upon the general progress of education, some allowance must be made for its operation in checking private efforts. To this may be attributable the fact that the increase in the number of scholars when closely investigated cannot be said to have kept pace with that of the grant.

In 1851 there were in all schools receiving public aid	1,209	scholars.
In 1852	do.	do. 1,828 „
In 1853	do.	do. 2,024 „

The whole addition in 1852 was therefore 619 scholars and of these there were in Roman Catholic schools 508, and in the Presbyterian schools 31, leaving 80 as the fruits of the augmentation to the funds of the Church of England schools. There were, in fact, in these schools 157 more pupils in 1852 than in 1851, but there were 77 less in those attached to the Wesleyan community, deducting the one from the other—the 80 unaccounted for. I believe that there already existed, supported by private means, one or two Roman Catholic schools before they received public aid, it is difficult therefore to ascertain the precise gain to the cause of education during that year. In 1853 a further sum of 30% was given to Roman Catholic schools, and their number being now ten instead of seven, 119 scholars were added. In the Wesleyan schools the scholars rose in that year from 276 to 338, and in the Presbyterian from 31 to 98, while in the Church of England schools they fell from 1,013 to 967. This last circumstance is represented, and I believe correctly so, as being entirely owing to the withdrawal from them of those children whose parents, though not members of the church, took advantage of its schools till others connected with their own communities were open to them in their particular localities. The general numerical result is, that while the grant has more than doubled, the increase in scholars falls short of having done so by no less a number than 494, even including in the calculation those few who were under instruction in schools previously existing, though unsupported from the public funds.

34. Additional expenditure, however, may be incurred with a view of increasing efficiency as well as numbers. I have appended to this Report two returns, which, though they have not been prepared exactly as I intended, and from some misapprehension differ slightly in matter as well as form from the blue book returns, will, nevertheless, show in a concise and easily intelligible manner the position of educational affairs throughout the colony in this as well as in all other respects, and I would now draw attention more particularly to those columns in them which are left either wholly or partially blank, than to such a are filled up. It will at once be seen that the instruction afforded is of a very elementary description, and that there are many essential points, both as regards system and attainments, in which there is great room for improvement. In all the Roman Catholic schools, for instance, in the Presbyterian, and in several others, grammar, geography, and history are unknown, and the assistance of monitors is everywhere dispensed with; school books and other apparatus are also lamentably deficient.

35. I would here however, put the fact prominently forward that there are in this colony two very serious obstacles in the way of education, the first of which is the prevalence of a barbarous *patois* as the common vehicle of conversation among the peasantry, so that the acquisition of a new language becomes a part of their elementary instruction; and the second their being divided into four religious communities, namely, those of the Church of England, the Church of Rome, the Presbyterians, and the Wesleyans. With regard to the first obstacle, I believe that already in all schools the English language is not only taught, but is the medium of teaching; but, as no regular system of inspection has yet been instituted, I am not sure that this is in every instance so strictly carried out as it might be, especially in the rural districts. It is an observable fact, nevertheless, that though this *patois* is the common language of the peasantry in their intercourse with each other, still a knowledge of English is certainly spreading among them, but I attribute this not so much to what their children pick up at school, as to the fact of the employers and overseers of their labour being, with very few exceptions, English. From the absolute necessity thus created of acquiring the means of communicating with their superiors, they are gradually approaching that transitional state at which a people arrives in the

process of adopting a change of language, namely, that of being bilingual. Still, however, the *patois*, even among those who have reached this stage, has by far the upper hand, and I cannot but think that much greater assistance might be given than now is, towards its eradication by an improved method of teaching. The want of good elementary books is particularly evident, where this object is kept in view. At present in those schools which I have had an opportunity of visiting, the Bible appears to be the principal class book for imparting instruction. In addition to the many serious objections of other kinds to its being used for such a purpose, it has this further and peculiar one, that by way of doing so it puts into the mouths of the children a quantity of long and obsolete words and expressions which are not of daily occurrence, and so far retards rather than advances their progress in acquiring it colloquially.

36. The remedy for the second obstacle which I have pointed out would, no doubt be found, if it were in any way practicable, in the establishment of schools upon the system which has produced such beneficial results in Ireland, where the same difficulty was to be encountered; but however desirable such a course may appear in the abstract, it would hardly be possible under present circumstances to resort to it here. Putting aside the prejudices and objections that would have to be overcome, there are considerations of expense which suffice to prevent it. It would necessitate the purchase, construction, or hiring of new school buildings, those occupied as such at present being mostly the property of the communities to which they are attached, and having been in many instances obtained by monies contributed with the special intention of providing schools in connexion with such bodies—and even, perhaps, with proselytising objects in view. It may be said that expense would ultimately be saved by setting up in each locality, where two or more denominational schools now exist, one good and efficient secular school accessible to all, and that this would counterbalance in the end the immediate outlay required for establishing it; but it is not likely that such outlay would willingly be incurred for the sake of ulterior results. For one particular and very important purpose, however, the secular principle may and indeed must be introduced, as the only feasible one by which its attainment can be assured.

37. To improve the quality of the education now afforded, the first thing essentially requisite is the institution of a central training school in the town of Saint George to provide better prepared masters and mistresses for the district or parish schools, and to afford a model on which to conduct the general work of instruction. Were religious and secular education to be combined in such an establishment, it could only offer its advantages to that community whose tenets it adopted. But the principle has been recognized, and is acted upon, of granting public aid to all schools with whatever denomination of christians they may be connected, and the object aimed at is therefore to raise the character and increase the efficiency of all. Unless then the expensive and impracticable plan were followed of having several separate and distinct training schools, this central one must obviously be placed on such a footing as to exclude none, whatever their creed, who are desirous of fitting themselves for the duties of instructors. This can only be done by confining it entirely to secular education, and by relying upon the clergy and ministers of religion to prepare its pupils for that part of their future task which would not come within the province of the school. It is a sufficient guarantee that their fitness on this essential point would be duly cared for and inquired into, that the schools, in which they would subsequently exercise their functions, would still maintain their denominational character, and be under the same management as at present.

38. The establishment of a board of education, and the submission of all schools receiving public money to periodical government inspection, are indispensable parts of the system proposed to be introduced. Whether, therefore, the inspector to be appointed were the head of the training school, as would be most advisable, or any other person, he would of course be required to confine his inquiries to those branches of education only which come within its scope; and upon these alone he would report to the board. If more than this was attempted, separate inspectors as well as separate training schools for each religious denomination would be needed. The expense of such an arrangement would alone ensure its rejection, even if it were calculated to produce results commensurate with the outlay. In order, however, to enable the board of education to exercise the same watchfulness over the progress of religious as of

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secular advancement, reports from the clergy and ministers who have the management of schools should be required as one of the conditions of their receiving public aid.

39. But it will be of little avail to organize an improved system of instruction, to appoint more efficient teachers, or to subject them and their schools to the most searching inspection, if no measures are taken, concurrently with these, for increasing the number of scholars and for counteracting the great indifference at present exhibited by a large portion of the peasantry to the benefits offered to them and to their children. There is no doubt that even now some advance is being made in this direction, for every child that learns however little is diminishing by so much that general stock of ignorance which prevents the formation of a thirst for knowledge. It would require centuries to produce such a thirst by this slow process only. It has been said on the one hand that the demand of fees for attendance at school has the effect of diminishing it, and on the other that the education which is paid for has been shown by experience to be more appreciated than that which is given gratuitously. Both assertions are probably true, but under different contingencies. Where the desire for instruction has scarcely been awakened, the offer of it for nothing may induce some to try its effects, but where the want is felt in its full force, not only is a superior article supposed to be got for money than for nothing, but the right is claimed and exercised of looking more closely into its defects or excellencies. The decrease in voluntary contributions to which I have already alluded is sufficient evidence that this colony has not yet got beyond the operation of the former contingency, while it is equally obvious from the comparative paucity of pupils, that the motive suggested by it is not strong enough to produce other than very partial results. Some fresh inducement, then, of an artificial kind, must be devised to hasten the naturally slow growth of such a recognition of the benefits of learning, as would ensure advantage being taken of the means for its attainment, whether offered gratuitously or for payment; and compulsion in one shape or another appears to be the only one that would be effectual. It is not necessary for this purpose to make absence from school a penal matter to be visited either upon the parent or the child, as there are indirect methods by which the impetus may be applied. Pecuniary fines for non-attendance at school of children within certain ages have, I believe, been resorted to in some places; but it is to the extension of the principle of local rating that I look for assistance in this matter. I believe that it is only necessary to render payments obligatory on all, whether they send their children to school or not, to excite a determination to reap some return for such outlay, and that, as it is characteristic of the negro to get as much as he can for his money, this will show itself not only in an increased attendance at the school, but also in an anxiety on the part of parents that their children should get as much as possible out of such schools, and ultimately that what they get should be as good as possible. Their self-interest, the strongest of all actuating motives, would be enlisted in the cause, and, as the rating would of course fall upon all classes of the community, even those persons who would profit only indirectly by the general advancement, would, as contributors to the expenses, be concerned in the results of their application. The quality therefore, as well as the quantity of the education given would be influenced by public opinion being thus brought to bear upon it. It would not, however, be either feasible or advisable to throw the whole burden at once upon local resources; eventually it should come to this, but in the mean time great encouragement would be given to local exertions, if the Board in whom the management of all the funds, whether granted by the Legislature or raised in the parishes, should be vested, had it in its power to distribute the former in proportion to the amount of the latter. Some diminution of the grant from the general revenue might at once ensue to its manifest relief, and a part of what remained be applied to the establishment and maintenance of the central school, leaving still sufficient for apportionment among the existing schools and such others as may be added to them, over and above what they would receive out of the proceeds of the parish rates by which they would be mainly supported.

Imports and Exports.

40. In the earlier part of my report I have mentioned the great falling off that took place during the year in the imports, and have endeavoured to

account for it. The following table will show that though their estimated value, as compared with the previous year, is less by 10,657*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, it has not fallen to the figure at which it stood before the sudden increase which occurred in 1851.

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		£	s.	d.
Estimated value of imports in 1850	-	133,647	9	0
Ditto 1851	-	158,930	13	4
Ditto 1852	-	149,718	14	5
Ditto 1853	-	139,060	18	4

In the present uncertain state of commerce it would be difficult to draw any precise conclusion from this fact, but it offers some encouragement to suppose that, under ordinary circumstances, the result upon the year would have been different, and that its retrogressive tendency would have been less marked.

41. There is a decrease in the value of importations from every quarter. It is distributed as follows :

		£	s.	d.
From Great Britain of	-	1,067	8	7
„ West Indies	-	2,794	4	8
„ North American Colonies	-	1,432	13	9
„ United States	-	1,734	16	10
„ Foreign States	-	3,628	12	3

Total decrease - £10,657 16 1

The smallest diminution therefore is in imports from Great Britain, and the largest in those from foreign states. The falling off of trade with the North American colonies and the United States, if it should last, would be the most serious of any in its consequences to this colony. The year, however, was so exceptional in its character, that the data it affords for drawing comparisons and conclusions are by no means to be relied upon.

		£	s.	d.
42. The value of exports in 1852, was	-	131,940	16	5
in 1853	-	123,955	16	8

Shewing a decrease of - £7,984 17 9

The decrease is found in the export to the following places:—

		£	s.	d.
To Great Britain	-	9,566	16	3
„ North American Colonies	-	412	0	0
„ Foreign States	-	1,378	17	10

£11,358 4 1

While there is an increase in those

To the West Indies	-	1,861	7	6
To other British Colonies	-	293	0	0
„ United States	-	1,218	18	10

£3,373 6 4

The chief article of export is sugar, and it is in this that the bulk of the falling off is discernible. About 1000 hogsheads less were exported than in the previous year. The value

		£	s.	d.
In 1852, was estimated at	-	10,976	6	9
In 1853	-	76	17	8

Decrease - £12,499 16 9

There is a corresponding decrease of 326*l.* 5*s.* in the value of molasses exported, and of 1,986*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* in that of rum, making a total of 14,814*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Deducting from this the amount of the decrease in the aggregate valuation of all exports, a sum of 6,828*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* remains to be accounted for by an augmented exportation of other articles. Of these the most remarkable and encouraging is a rise of 1,607*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* in the value of cocoa, and of 382*l.* 10*s.* in that of cotton, while there is also a satisfactory

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increase in articles, the produce of the minor branches of agricultural and other industry, such as yams, fresh and dried fruits, turtle shell, &c., amounting to 642*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* The remaining difference is to be found in the re-exportation of imported goods principally to the other West Indian Islands.

43. The estimated value of imports exceeds that of exports by a sum of 15,105*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The excess in the previous year was still larger, namely, 17,777*l.* 18*s.* This result was to be expected from what I may call the accidental failure of importations; these show a diminished value of 10,657*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* against one in exports of 7,984*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, leaving a comparative balance in favour of the latter of 2,672*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

44. The tonnage inwards and outwards has not, apparently, diminished in proportion to the decrease in imports and exports; though, as I have shown before, the receipts of tonnage dues have done so. In fact, though the number of ships is rather smaller, the aggregate amount of tonnage is larger than in 1852. This is owing almost entirely to the more frequent arrival of coal ships chartered by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which are exempt from port dues, and the value of whose cargoes is not entered in the table of imports. It must be remembered, too, that vessels sometimes arrive and go away without breaking bulk, in consequence of the defect I have pointed out in the Tonnage Act.

Agricultural.

44. The returns under this head are manifestly so inaccurate that it would be vain to attempt to do more than draw some very general conclusions from them. I have the satisfaction, however, of being enabled to substitute for any observations of my own, which from my short experience in the colony would necessarily be of little value, a copy of a very interesting report lately presented to me by the president of the Grenada Agricultural Society, which, with a copy of the letter of the treasurer of the society attached to it, is annexed hereto. The evident disinclination shown by these papers to exist among planters generally, to adopt or foster any other mode of obtaining the work from the peasantry than by the offer of daily wages, encourages me in my hope that earnest steps will be taken by them to provide by immigration for labour on such terms; for there can be no doubt that the present labouring population exhibits a constant tendency to withdraw itself from dependance upon these means of support. The planter must be well aware that every negro to whom he is paying wages has at heart a longing and dermination sooner or later to possess a piece of land of his own, or at all events to hire and occupy one which he can cultivate in his own way and at his own convenience, and not at his employer's dictation. The objects of the planter and the labourer are therefore directly opposed one to the other, and it is consequently little to be wondered at, that, as the treasurer to the Agricultural Society observes in his letter, it is impossible to get the latter to take an interest in the prosperity of the estate on which he works. It is a great fallacy to cling to the idea that by any process of law or of arrangement this tendency can be arrested. It would seem to be far wiser, to endeavour to direct it into such channels as would render it subservient to rather than antagonistic of the cultivation of the staple products of the soil. Such a change is indeed gradually coming about of its own accord. Those who are already in the position they so much covet are no longer mere growers of plantains and ground provisions; but according to the locality in which they are situated, cocoa, coffee, and canes flourish side by side with these more humble productions. The lilliputian mills alluded to in the report of the president of the society, as having been established among the settlers in the neighbourhood of the town of St. George, appear to me to have more significance than he has attached to them; while the proprietors of estates ought to be taking advantage of the movement going on to bring about a separation of the distinct processes of cultivating and manufacturing, keeping the latter, and as far as possible the ownership of the soil, in their own hands, and allowing the former to pass over into those of a class which is by degrees changing from one of day labourers into one of farmers; that class is even now beginning to appropriate to itself the business of manufacturing also. It is true with regard to sugar estates, far with cocoa estates it is different, that where day labour at wages is still procurable in sufficient quantities, the work is carried on with

greater regularity and better success than where the share system has begun to prevail; but the question remains, for how much longer will such day labour be procurable. This very share system, the particular phase though which the change in the position and habits of the negro peasantry is now passing, is merely a transitional one, and but an approach and distant resemblance to that of farm tenancy towards which it will lead, if judiciously directed; while, if left to itself and to chance, there is great fear that it will eventuate in a general subdivision of the whole property of the country, and an abandonment of all attempts at sugar making on a large scale. Great loss or ruin to the proprietors would not be the only result of such an occurrence, but by the withdrawal of the example afforded by the superior intelligence of the professional planter, the advancement of the peasant himself would be checked, and he would either retrograde, or remain stationary at the point he has reached, instead of passing beyond it in such a direction as to benefit the whole community. The introduction of labour from other countries appears then to be absolutely necessary to enable the planter to hold on, till, by the competition thus created with the efforts of the native labourer to render himself independent of wages, the latter comes to understand that his object can best be attained by its becoming the interest of his employer, as well as of himself, to make him so and this can only be, when the agricultural industry of those already in such a position has been brought to such perfection as to be evidently more productive and more remunerative than that which is carried on under the eye of the overseer.

Gaols and Prisoners.

45. I abstain for the present from making any remarks upon this head, both because I have already touched upon the criminal statistics of the colony in my report which accompanied the stipendiary magistrates periodical returns for the last half-year, and because there is a prospect of the gaol establishment being removed to a more suitable locality in Fort George, where a systematic classification of the prisoners may be made, and a nearer approach to a reformatory discipline be introduced among them than has been practicable hitherto. It is for this reason also that I have taken no steps to remedy the inconvenience, complaints of which appear to have become stereotyped in these returns, that the water supplying the town has not yet been conveyed to the gaol yard. I trust that in recurring to these subjects in my next annual report I shall be able to announce that the contemplated removal has taken place, in which case I shall not fail to give full particulars of the results of a measure which appears to me so desirable.

46. In conclusion I have only to express my consciousness of having ventured to discuss many subjects with which I am yet but partially acquainted, and to offer opinions upon them which my future experience may tend to modify; but in doing so I have been actuated by the desire of furnishing as comprehensive a report as possible upon the general condition of the colony, several years having elapsed since any such have been made; and if I have succeeded in my endeavours to state with accuracy the facts which I have relied upon, they at least will deserve consideration, however wrong I may have been in the conclusions I have drawn from them, or in the causes to which I have attributed their existence.

ROBERT W. KEATE,
Lieutenant Governor.

ABSTRACT of Returns contained in Blue Book 1851, 1852, and 1853.

Revenue.

Year.	Customs Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Import.	Export.	Tonnage.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851	10,280	Nil.	1,117	5,559	16,956	1,316	—
1852	9,638	Nil.	1,092	6,636	17,366	410	—
1853	8,613	Nil.	858	5,567	15,038	—	2,328

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Expenditure, Colonial.

Year.	Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851	3,987	820	2,146	546	2,276	378	5,331	15,484	-	500
1852	3,995	820	2,313	851	2,329	352	6,234	16,894	1,410	-
1853	4,122	820	2,478	1,097	2,358	390	5,865	17,130	236	-

Expenditure, Local and Parochial.

Year.	Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.	Remarks.
			£	£	
1851	} Included in other Expenditure.		584	584	} Include Church, Land, and Colony Hospital Expenditure.
1852			576	576	
1853			1,307	1,307	Includes Colony Hospital, Streets, and Harbour Expenditures.

Expenditure, Great Britain.

Year.	Civil.	Military.	Total.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
1851	4,250	11,336	15,586	1st column includes salaries of Governor, stipendiary magistrates, customs officers, and postmaster.
1852	3,872	10,519	14,391	
1853	3,520	10,217	13,737	2d column, all military expenses.

Population (estimated).

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
1851	15,713	16,958	32,671	} Per Census taken on 3d October, 1851. Estimated.
1852	-	-	33,322	
1853	-	-	34,077	

Land.

Year.	Area in square miles.	Acreage under cultivation.	Remarks.
1851	} 133	15,838	
1852		14,788	
1853		17,722	

Coins and Currency.

Year.	Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	Remarks.
1851	} Estimated at £30,000.	Not known.	
1852			
1853			

Churches.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	No. of Sittings.	Average Attendance.	Centesimal proportion to the Population.	Remarks.
1851	10	5	4,790	3,405	10.42	{ No Return from Roman Catholics. The number of Sittings does not include those of the Roman Catholic Churches
1852	10	14	4,829	10,649	32.	
1853	11	16	4,770	11,916	35.	

Schools.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations	No. of Scholars.	Centesimal proportion to the Population.	Remarks.
1851	856	353	1,209	3.7	
1852	1,013	815	1,828	5.51	
1853	967	1,057	2,024	5.93	

*Imports.**Exports.*

Value in Sterling.					Value in Sterling.			
Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£
1851	83,448	48,428	27,054	158,930	112,292	17,488	4,986	134,766
1852	73,049	48,408	28,261	149,718	113,999	12,547	5,394	131,940
1853	71,981	44,181	22,898	139,060	104,432	14,289	5,234	123,955

Shipping.

Inwards.					Outwards.			
Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1851	7,700	9,394	5,082	22,176	6,324	8,112	7,903	22,33
1852	7,193	10,015	4,210	21,478	6,423	9,738	5,803	21,964
1853	9,559	9,775	4,460	53,794	4,941	9,563	7,516	22,020

Return of Crimes and Offences.

Year.	Felons.	Misde-meanors.	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Centesimal Proportion.	Debtors.
1851	50	34	120	204	7	-	0.62	11
1852	27	33	119	179	-	25	0.54	10
1853	44	50	120	214	35	-	0.65½	12

Alphabetical RETURN of Imports in 1853.

Imports.	Quantity.	Value in Sterling.	Rate of Duty.	Revenue.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Ale, Porter, and Beer -	238½ hhd.	- - -	at 6s. per hhd.	71 9 6	The Entries inwards of specific Ar- ticles do not give their Value.
Ditto ditto ditto -	2,443½ doz. bottles	- - -	at 3d. per doz. bottles	30 10 11	
Asses - - -	33 head	- - -	at 5s. per head	8 5 0	
Beef and Pork - -	1,522½ barrels	- - -	at 8s. per barrel	609 1 4	
Bread and Biscuit -	75,216 lbs.	- - -	at 1s. per 100 lbs.	37 12 2	
Bricks and Paving Tiles	120,200 -	- - -	at 5s. per 1,000	30 1 0	
Butter - - -	70,811 lbs.	- - -	at 8s. per 100 lbs.	283 4 10	
Candles, Wax, Sperm or Composition - - }	19,323½ lbs.	- - -	at 8s. per 100 lbs.	77 5 10	
Ditto, Tallow - -	103,982 lbs.	- - -	at 5s. per 100 lbs.	259 19 1	
Cattle, neat - -	178 head	- - -	at 10s. per head	89 0 0	
Cheese - - -	13,835 lbs.	- - -	at 10s. per 100 lbs.	69 3 6	
Cigars - - -	35,430 -	- - -	at 8s. per 1,000	14 3 5	
Coffee - - -	4,894 lbs.	- - -	at 6s. per 100 lbs.	14 13 7	
Flour, Wheaten - -	8,239½ barrels	- - -	at 4s. per barrel	1,647 18 0	
Fish, salted - -	11,039½ quintals	- - -	at 1s. per quintal	551 19 6	
Ditto, pickled - -	200 barrels	- - -	at 2s. per barrel	20 0 0	
Hams, Bacon, dried } Beef, and Tongues }	27,320 lbs.	- - -	at 5s. per 100 lbs.	68 6 0	
Horses - - -	41 -	- - -	at 20s. per head	41 0 0	
Lard - - -	28,406 lbs.	- - -	at 4s. per 100 lbs.	56 16 3	
Meal and other Flour, } not Wheaten - }	1,004 barrels	- - -	at 2s. per barrel	100 8 0	
Mules - - -	65 head	- - -	at 10s. per head	32 10 0	
Oil, Olive - - -	1,062 gallons	- - -	at 8d. per gallon	35 8 0	
Pease, Beans, Barley, } and Corn - }	5,354 bushels	- - -	at 3d. per bushel	66 18 5	
Packs, Puncheons, and } Hhds., with heading }	952 -	- - -	at 6d. - - -	23 16 0	
Ditto ditto, without ditto	1,468 -	- - -	at 4d. - - -	24 9 4	
Rice - - -	176,244 lbs.	- - -	at 2s. per 100 lbs.	176 4 11	
Soap - - -	195,566 lbs.	- - -	at 1s. per 100 lbs.	97 15 7	
Shingles, Cypress and } Wallaba - }	528,668 -	- - -	at 4s. per 1,000	105 14 8	
Shingles, Cedar and } White Pine - }	433,260 -	- - -	at 2s. per 1,000	43 6 6	
Staves, White Oak -	66,021 -	- - -	at 7s. 6d. per 1,000	24 15 2	
Ditto, Red Oak and others	244,315 -	- - -	at 5s. per 1,000	61 1 7	
Spirits and Cordials -	2,168 gallons	- - -	at 3s. per gallon	325 3 10	
Sugar, refined - -	39,865 lbs.	- - -	at 12s. per 100 lbs.	239 3 10	
Ditto, Muscovado -	700 lbs.	- - -	at 8s. per 100 lbs.	2 16 0	
Tea - - -	3,105 lbs.	- - -	at 4d. per lb.	51 15 0	
Tiles and Slates -	44,600 -	- - -	at 6s. per 1,000	13 7 7	
Tobacco leaf and Snuff -	42,479 lbs.	- - -	at 12s. per 100 lbs.	254 17 6	
Ditto, manufactured -	1,717 lbs.	42 8 10	at 5 per cent.	2 2 5	
Wines - - -	3 pipes, 68 hhd., 340 qrtr. casks, 62 octaves, and 502 doz. bottles	2,703 13 7	at 20 per cent	540 14 11	
Wood, White Pine, } Spruce and Yellow }	957,342 feet	- - -	at 5s. per 1,000	239 6 8	
Ditto, other descriptions	291,809 feet	- - -	at 7s. 6d. per 1,000	109 8 7	
Wood Hoops - - -	105,170 -	- - -	at 5s. per 1,000	26 5 10	
Miscellaneous Goods -	- - -	40,711 2 2	at 5 per cent.	6,578 0 3 2,035 11 8 8,613 11 11	

MATT. DAVIES,
Public Treasurer.

				£ s. d.
Amount of Revenue raised on imported Food	-	-	-	4,031 9 11
Ditto - - on imported Spirits	-	-	-	325 3 10
Ditto - - on Wines and Tobacco	-	-	-	811 18 3
Ditto - - on Licences to retail Spirits	-	-	-	1,030 0 0
Ditto - - on consumption of Rum	-	-	-	1,544 14 6

WM. MITCHELL,
Pro P. Secretary.

RETURN of Elections of Members to the present Assembly

Date.	For what Place.	Candidates.	Votes polled.	Remarks.
General Election				
1850, June 7	Town of St. George	Alexander Baillie	32	These four returned.
" "	Ditto	Robert Gentle	31	
" "	Ditto	Richard Walker	30	
" "	Ditto	William A. Horne	16	
" "	"	James Nibbs Brown	14	These seven returned.
" "	St. George and St. John	Richard Gibbs	33	
" "	Ditto	John McKenzie Aird	33	
" "	Ditto	William Grant	33	
" "	Ditto	Samuel Begg	30	
" "	Ditto	Alexander Turnbull	23	
" "	Ditto	John Ferguson	21	
" "	Ditto	A. De Bellot La Houssaye	21	
" "	"	John Poyntz Munro	15	These six returned (no opposition).
" "	Ditto	Robert Trotman Jones	8	
" "	Ditto	John Wells	8	
" "	St. Andrew and St. David	William John Whiteman	17	
" "	Ditto	Hugh Henwood	16	
" "	Ditto	Alexander Bain	16	
" "	"	Henry Garraway	16	These six returned (no opposition).
" "	Ditto	John Wells	16	
" "	Ditto	John Poyntz Munro	16	
" "	St. Patrick and St. Mark	William McEwen	10	
" "	Ditto	Charles Alexander	10	
" "	Ditto	George Weston	10	
" "	"	George Walker	10	These three returned.
" "	Ditto	Robert Reith	10	
" "	Ditto	Robert Trotman Jones	10	
" "	Carriacou	James Nibbs Brown	7	
" "	Ditto	Henry de Bellot Ramsay	7	Returned in place of W. A. Horne, who did not take his seat.
" "	Ditto	Peter Belfon	7	
" "	Ditto	George Abercrombie Mitchell	3	
1851, Jan. 6	Town of St. George	Joseph Lyndsey	18	Returned in place of W. J. Whiteman, who did not take his seat.
" "	Ditto	Robert Steele	1	
" July 5	St. Andrew and St. David	Ewen Cameron	14	Election declared void by the Assem- bly on the 18th February 1852, on petition of certain freeholders and electors of the town of St. George against the Provost Marshal for having refused to poll "Matthew George Stephenson, a freeholder, duly registered," &c.
" Nov. 6	Town of St. George	David J. Davison	1	
" " 15	St. Andrew and St. David	Samuel Cockburn	7	Returned in place of John Wells, ap- pointed clerk of Assembly.
" Dec. 29	St. George and St. John	George A. Mitchell	9	Returned in place of John Ferguson, who vacated his seat.
1852, Feb. 18	St. Andrew and St. David	William J. Whiteman	8	Returned in place of John P. Munro, deceased.
" Mar. 18	St. George and St. John	William A. Horne	5	Returned in place of Geo. A. Mitchell, who refused to take his seat.
" "	Ditto	John M. Gay	2	Returned, but excluded by resolution of the Assembly, on account of being a colonial revenue officer.
" " 23	Town of St. George	Matthew G. Stephenson	28	
" July 9	St. Patrick and St. Mark	George Weston	2	Re-elected, his seat having been de- clared vacant.
" Oct. 14	Town of St. George	John Davies	10	Returned in place of Robert Gentle, deceased.
1853, Mar. 4	Ditto	David James Davison	4	Returned in place of Matthew G. Ste- phenson, but did not take his seat.
" June 20	Ditto	James Gentle	13	Returned and took his seat, but on petition of other candidate was un- seated, and the Marshal ordered to amend his return by inserting the name of Edward Gibbs, instead of James Gentle, as the member to fill the place of Alexander Baillie, dec.
" "	Ditto	Edward Gibbs	11	Returned in place of Samuel Begg, resigned.
" July 1	St. George and St. John	John M. Gay	12	
" Nov. 28	Town of St. George	David J. Davison	11	Re-elected.
" Dec. 10	St. Andrew and St. David	William Wells	7	Returned in place of Samuel Cock- burn, now acting Provost Marshal.
1854, Jan. 10	St. Patrick and St. Mark	George Merryweather	1	Returned in place of George Weston, who vacated his seat.

SAMUEL MITCHELL,
Pro P. Secretary.

RETURN No. 1, of Schools in the Island of Grenada, for the Year 1853.

Name of District.	Public School, and where situated, and attached to what Religious Denomination.	Population of District.	On the Books by last Return.	Average No. in Daily Attendance.	Number of Scholars.		Number of Paid Trustees exclusive of Pupil Teachers.	Attainments.									
					Boys.	Girls.		Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.		Arithmetic.		Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Needlework.
										Books.	Slates.	Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.				
St. George	-	-	261	178	160	126	7	188	199	53	58	50	11	37	6	5	48
Ditto	-	-	113	85	65	48	1	25	25	19	18	21	6	-	-	-	15
Ditto	-	-	252	171	185	67	5	172	150	94	42	73	30	42	35	41	6
St. John and St. Mark	-	-	320	233	191	129	5	287	190	55	69	28	11	33	39	-	62
Ditto	-	-	115	110	94	21	1	30	27	20	14	12	6	-	-	-	6
St. Patrick	-	-	74	50	56	18	2	40	40	17	14	21	2	-	-	-	14
Ditto	-	-	-	47	89	28	2	117	117	35	12	10	4	-	-	-	15
Ditto	-	-	29	42	63	29	1	55	37	10	12	-	3	-	-	-	-
St. Andrew	-	-	47	34	32	15	1	34	13	6	10	6	-	-	-	-	6
Ditto	-	-	80	40	35	5	1	20	20	20	20	12	-	-	-	-	5
Ditto	-	-	75	54	75	-	1	52	52	27	-	29	1	-	-	-	-
St. David	-	-	53	35	32	11	2	16	37	22	10	20	11	4	-	-	6
Ditto	-	-	80	84	47	48	2	73	22	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	34
Carriacou	-	-	193	149	139	54	6	94	99	43	50	48	26	9	9	-	15
Ditto	-	-	-	47	34	21	1	18	19	11	7	18	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	32,671	1,695	1,359	1,307	620	38	1,221	1,047	422	356	348	111	134	89	46	232

W.M. MITCHELL,
Pro P. Secretary.

RETURN No. 2, Schools in the Island of Grenada, for the Year 1853.

NAME OF THE DISTRICT.	Public School, and where situated, and attached to what Religious Denomination.	No. of Teachers.	EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.	
			Stipend.			Books Stationery, Repairs, Apparatus.	Government Grant.	Fees during the last Twelve-months.
			Master.	Mistress.	Master of the Infant School.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
St. George	-	6	80 0	135	25	-	200	13 1 7
Do.	-	2	30 0	-	-	-	50	6 0 0
Do.	-	5	177 0	8	-	24 17 2	190	20 10 6
St. John and St. Mark	-	6	105 0	25	30	-	160	3 3 0
Do.	-	1	30 0	-	-	-	30	3 0 0
St. Patrick	-	2	25 0	25	-	-	50	-
Do.	-	2	50 0	-	-	-	50	-
Do.	-	1	72 10	-	-	-	50	-
St. Andrew	-	1	40 0	-	-	-	40	2 0 0
Do.	-	1	30 0	-	-	-	30	-
Do.	-	1	75 0	-	-	-	50	12 0 0
St. David	-	2	45 0	40	-	-	80	3 7 0
Do.	-	3	30 0	-	-	-	30	-
Carriacou	-	6	90 0	15	-	-	80	26 8 3
Do.	-	1	30 0	-	-	5 0 0	30	-
		40	909 10	248	55	29 17 2	1,120	89 10 4

GRENADA.

REPORT from the Grenada Agricultural Society.

THE president and members of the Grenada Agricultural Society having been honoured by a communication from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, beg leave to offer their best thanks for the assurance of his Excellency's desire to co-operate with them in promoting the advancement of those objects for which the society is constituted.

The society was originated about thirty-three years ago by a few neighbouring planters for their mutual benefit, by the procuring and circulation of books and the communication and interchange of ideas and experience. In process of time the advantages of such a system becoming more and more apparent, their circle extended from year to year, and under the fostering patronage of the late Governor Sir James Campbell it at length became, in some degree, fashionable and general.

Its exertions, however, have been mainly directed towards promoting skill and industry among the labourers employed on the sugar plantations, the improvement of the breeds of horned cattle and sheep, and the rearing of horses and mules; as also to the examination and adoption of improvements in machinery, labour-saving implements, and the several processes incident to the production of sugar and rum.

With reference, therefore, to the information required by his Excellency, the society respectfully submit the following :

STATEMENT of PRODUCE made in GRENADA.

Year.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Cocoa.	Coffee.	Cotton.
	lbs.	galls.	galls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1828	31,609,587	1,228,183	359,772	284,392	44,583	275,367
1829	26,330,050	1,107,023	209,908	283,499	43,093	251,827
1830	24,923,314	1,157,904	206,882	266,513	48,256	251,073
1831	22,100,953	890,434	255,679	337,903	26,122	97,804
1832	22,221,506	837,667	394,249	186,514	22,077	75,731
1833	24,555,028	844,046	491,058	273,152	31,466	117,881
1834	22,738,643	818,619	394,533	410,037	21,605	154,834
1835	20,467,700	750,593	226,701	265,819	30,619	126,210
1836	19,051,563	516,958	260,178	301,172	17,988	153,665
1837	18,811,371	670,761	223,968	343,308	13,651	119,792
1838	18,667,029	681,101	245,533	292,175	26,214	108,763
1839	13,432,024	461,319	117,166	292,924	8,398	63,385
1840	10,684,686	395,811	78,492	238,195	22,655	93,614
1841	9,904,431	328,251	81,325	226,480	10,259	45,528
1842	10,386,172	—	—	—	—	—
1843	10,147,573	246,319	135,289	294,314	9,588	81,127
1844	9,562,845	275,199	76,879	251,387	14,701	42,156
1845	8,447,831	251,925	40,175	306,653	20,819	18,540
1846	9,462,872	308,908	45,162	226,564	6,110	6,382
1847	12,786,852	439,504	59,419	288,229	13,773	4,134
1848	11,422,044	421,340	30,236	259,864	4,581	1,104
1849	9,470,058	244,396	92,432	374,734	8,749	1,030
1850	11,227,353	286,541	82,329	438,637	14,926	600
1851	14,473,449	434,929	64,667	416,481	19,781	17,071
1852	14,674,149	412,797	81,302	400,303	11,527	35,660
1853	11,293,851	326,808	19,972	456,645	9,318	73,633

As the foregoing speaks for itself, very few remarks will be necessary.

It may be mentioned, however, that the most favourable years for sugar comprised in the period included in the statement are 1829, 1835, 1844, 1847, and 1852; the increased production of cotton during 1833 to 1838 was owing partly to the excessive drought of the seasons in Carriacou, and to the ravages of the cane fly in Grenada (a species of *aphis*) in consequence of which on some estates the cotton plant was substituted for the cane, and the subsequent decrease of cotton after 1846 may be traced to its small value as an article of commerce.

The steady increase of cocoa for many years past is to be accounted for from the small degree of toil, and that not necessarily of a continuous character nor by any means

laborious, which is requisite for raising this description of produce. In the sheltered lands of the mountains and valleys in the interior many cocoa plantations have existed for more than a century, new plantations are being continually established, and some even upon lands which not many years since were cultivated in canes.

It is not necessary for the society to point to the variation in the amount of production in certain years since 1834, with the corresponding variations in the legislation of the mother country; but it may be as well to show that in no respect does the amount of wages paid for labour in any year bear a proportion to the production. For instance, in 1838 wages were the same as now, from *Sd.* to *ls.* per day; whilst in 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, they were considerably above that average.

In the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Patrick a large proportion of the sugar of the colony is produced; in the other parishes the extent of cane cultivation has greatly decreased within the last twenty-four years.

Out of 25 sugar estates in the parish of St. George in 1830, 10 are now abandoned.

"	9	"	"	St. John	"	5	"
"	7	"	"	St. Mark	"	2	"
"	25	"	"	St. Patrick	"	2	"
"	27	"	"	St. Andrew	"	6	"
"	11	"	"	St. David	"	1	"

In several cases two adjoining estates are cultivated as one property, and the only per contra account consists in a few lilliputian mills established among the settlers in the neighbourhood of the town of Saint George, while the cane and other products of industry are raised throughout the colony. Their chief localities are as follows:—

Cocoa	-	-	-	St. John and St. Mark.
Cotton	-	-	-	Carriacou.
Plantains and Guinea Yams	-	-	-	St. John, St. Mark, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew.
Water Yams, Cassada, Sweet Potatoes,	}	-	-	Carriacou, St. David, and St. George.
Pigeon Peas.				
Indian Corn	-	-	-	Carriacou and St. George.
Coffee	-	-	-	St. John, St. Mark, St. George, and St. David.
Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves	-	-	-	St. David and St. Andrew,

The general system under which labour is obtained may be said to be, by daily wages for five days' work in each week (Saturday not being a day of work), governed by the provisions of Act No. 141 of Mr. Snagg's edition of the Laws of Grenada.

In very few cases agricultural work is done by job or contract; and sometimes by the employment of middlemen who engage to provide a certain number of day labourers for a certain remuneration. This subject, as well as that of rent, and the results already arrived at with reference to labour, are sufficiently set forth in the letter of Mr. Sinclair, the treasurer of the society, herewith submitted.

Of late years mills, machinery, &c., have been put up, embracing every new improvement, as the former wheels, engines, or mills have become unserviceable; at Snell Hall, in the parish of St. Patrick, a very complete water mill of great capabilities is in very satisfactory operation. Another still more powerful has reached the colony, intended for Mr. Begg's estate, Grand Bacolet. Steam boilers, adapted to the same flue as the sugar pans, have been put up on Mount Rose estate, by which a considerable saving in fuel is ensured. Other inventions, machinery, implements, apparatus, and chemicals, are not wanting; but a corresponding advantage as regards their profitable use has not resulted.

The society has for many years given considerable sums of money in premiums for the best descriptions of live stock; and it is considered that the breeds of horned cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, as well as the rearing of horses and mules have been greatly benefited thereby. On one occasion the sum of 200*l.* was given by the Legislature in aid of the society.

Bulls from England, America, Porto Rico, and the mainland are frequently imported; rams of the Leicester, Southdown, and Cheviot breeds have been brought out by individuals, to the manifest improvement of our sheep; Essex and Berkshire boars; Dorking, Cochinchinese, and Malay fowls and rabbits of the most valuable descriptions are frequently to be met with; even dogs, so valuable for the destruction of rats, receive a due degree of attention—terriers of all kinds are brought in almost every ship that arrives.

Aided by the powerful support of his Excellency's kind patronage, the society is encouraged to hope that still greater success will hereafter attend its exertions for the promotion of the agricultural prosperity of Grenada.

(Signed) ALEXANDER BAIN, President.

April 26, 1854,

JOHN WELLS, Secretary.

GRENADA.

To JOHN WELLS, Esquire, Secretary to the Grenada Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

SIR,

I KNOW not whether I have taken a proper view of the questions put forth by his Excellency, but according to my judgment I send the following in reply.

The Nature and Mode of Cultivation adopted.

The sugar cane is the chief produce of the island, but cocoa and nutmeg plantations are on the increase. Of the former only can I speak as to the mode of culture. A good preparation for planting is generally made by weeding the surface of the land about the month of July; the plough is used as soon after that as the weather will permit, and the land thrown up into banks or ridges at four or five feet distance; after this across-holing is, on many plantations adopted, by hoeing up the mould between the banks and drawing it up at right angles every four or five feet; this latter system is, however, fast disappearing, and the open furrow after being cleaned out by the hoe, and running a narrow "cultivator" through it to loosen the soil before planting, is considered best. The plants are then either laid horizontally at the bottom of the furrow and lightly covered over, or planted in perforations made by a crow-bar at an angle of about forty degrees. The planting months are from October to the latter end of January; the weedings are performed invariably with the hoe: the manure which is carted to the most convenient spots round the field, or made on the land, is carried from plant to plant in baskets on the heads of the labourers; this work is of all others the most reluctantly performed, and there is certainly great room for improvement, the quantity generally given to every plant at four feet distance is from fifty to seventy pounds weight.

The different Systems under which Labour is obtained and employed.

Labour is obtained chiefly from persons who locate on the estate where they have a cottage furnished them free of rent, and as much land as they choose to cultivate in provisions for their own use. On many estates they are also furnished with medical attendance and medicines gratis, their wages being 8*d.*, 6*d.*, and 4*d.* per day, but should they be employed on a Saturday, they invariably charge 1*s.* for that day. There are also those, who having left the estates and become lessees on their own account, receive 10*d.* per day, and are not entitled to any of the privileges mentioned above, but this is seldom strictly enforced. In the crop season all are allowed 3*d.* per day extra, for work performed after the usual hours of labour, and no hindrance to each person taking a moderate quantity of cane juice liquor from the teaches to drink. As to the canes, they suck them from morning till night, and from custom it has almost become in their opinion a right, to the great loss of the proprietors.

I have always thought it was bad policy to offer more to transient labourers than to those who locate on the property, as this has certainly been the means of causing them to leave their former situations; and by going to an adjoining estate as strangers they receive 4*s.* 2*d.* instead of 3*s.* 4*d.* The difference should rather have been in favour of the resident, as in cases of any accident or calamity they are always at hand; whereas the other no sooner gets through his day's work, than he walks off, perhaps some miles from where he performed the day's labour.

The average Amount of Rent exacted for Leased Lands.

The average rent of land is much the same throughout the island, viz.: 26*s.* 5*d.* per acre per annum, but some mountain lands are leased for 20*s.* per acre.

The Results already arrived at, or likely to be arrived at, by adopting other modes of rendering the Labour of the Peasantry available than the one of Daily Wages.

If it were possible to get the labourers to take an interest in the prosperity of the estates, as the farm servants do in England, fewer hands would be required and much more work done and of a better description, whereby all parties would be benefited, as the wages could then be made a little higher; but although explanations to that effect have frequently been given, and conciliation carried to almost too great an extent, there still exists a feeling of distrust which nullifies all attempts at altering or improving the present mode of obtaining or paying for labour.

The share system has been tried and has proved a failure; it is, however, still partially continued, but only on such estates where the proprietors are reluctant to risk advances in cash to defray labour expenses.

Any and what Machinery, &c.

I do not think that any improved machinery has been introduced during the past year.

Improvements that may have taken place in the Breeding and Rearing of Stock.

I am not aware of any improvements whatever except that there are a few flocks of very good sheep on some of the Windward estates, which is to be attributed to the exertions of a few spirited planters, who have at great expense imported rams from

Europe; but with respect to horses, mules, or cattle, the same old and imperfect practice continues. The mules are not "stalled," and in many places mules and cattle are kept promiscuously together, very much to their injury, and often causing a serious loss.

It might be said, however, that in pointing out so many defects, some remedy should also be proposed, and this could easily be done and also carried into effect, but unfortunately the finances of most of the sugar estates in this island are so limited that they cannot afford the necessary outlay which would be required to improve and enlarge the stock pens, to procure a few superior animals of different kinds to improve the breed, and to import from time to time improved agricultural implements.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. P. SINCLAIR.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to Governor KEATE.

(No. 210.)

Windward Islands, Barbados,

May 13, 1854.

SIR,

I have received your Despatch No. 40, dated the 4th instant, with the blue book for 1853, and enclosing with your report an abstract of the returns for three consecutive years.

The first observation I am led to make on the financial returns is, that while the revenue of Grenada has declined, there has been an increase in the expenditure, leaving in 1853 a deficiency of 2092*l.* or 13 per cent. of the aggregate amount.

The explanations you have afforded account for this deficiency; but it will be apparent to you that a recurrence of it will be most effectually guarded against by bringing forward at the commencement of the year such estimates as will clearly shew the liabilities of the colony fixed and contingent, and the sources from which the revenue to meet them may most conveniently be derived.

I concur in your objection to the duties on supplies imported for the subsistence of the people, and also the advantage of deriving an augmented revenue from the consumption of spirits.

I coincide also in your opinion, that in regard to local expenditure, it would be desirable to substitute a municipal organization for the management of such funds by boards composed of members of the legislature—limiting the functions of such boards to the control over the application of public funds when granted in aid of such local contributions.

In the department of roads, bridges, and other public works, where the defect does not consist so much in the laws as in their negligent application, the remedy would, as you suggest, be in the appointment of a competent civil engineer and surveyor of roads, who would protect the public against the ignorance of contractors and the frauds committed by them.

The principle which has been partially applied, of granting salaries to public officers in lieu of fees taken at their offices, is one which should be carried out in all the public departments.

The introduction of Indian and other immigrants is an object of sufficient importance to justify the sacrifices which the colony is disposed to make for its attainment, and it will be best effected by adhering to the arrangements which Her Majesty's Government have been led from experience to adopt as well for the protection of the immigrant as to secure to the colonies the services of an efficient body of labourers.

Your observations in regard to the legislative bodies are generally applicable to the chartered colonies in the West Indies, and various measures have been adopted to improve their efficiency. An extension of the franchise, when practicable, would have the effect of increasing the responsibility of the Assembly; and the appointment of a separate Executive Council, composed of members from both branches of the legislature, would enable the executive to regulate the financial business of the colony as effectually as by their legislative incorporation.

Some more effectual provision for the poor would appear to be required, with a view to their relief, and for the suppression of vagrancy.

The augmented grants which have been made for the support of schools, are creditable to the Legislature, but the fact you mention that the increase of scholars has not kept pace with the amount of the funds, necessitates inquiry as to their application. It does not appear that in the appropriations to the several churches, the grants have been made for the erection of school houses, nor in aid of local funds for the support of teachers, nor is there any inspection of the schools as in Barbados to ensure their due application.

A system of local rating would doubtless be preferable to voluntary contributions, but in either case security should be taken for the due fulfilment of the condition of the public grants, which ought to be in aid of local funds.

In Barbados the central school, which is a church of England establishment, has been recognized as a model and training school.

Your observations on the falling off of the staple products of the colony, and the growing indisposition of the peasantry to work on the plantations as day labourers, are

GRENADA.

indicative of the changes which must be made in the rural economy to meet the altered circumstances of society.

In an island deficiently peopled and possessing a large extent of fertile and uncultivated land, the disposition of the peasantry to engage as cultivators of colonial products on their own account, must lead either to their admission to participate in profits with the planters or to a division of employments in the growth and manufacture of sugar.

The introduction of new labourers may check for a time this change, and favour the gradual transition which would otherwise be ruinous to the large proprietors, and injurious to the prospects of the colony.

Lieut.-Governor Keate,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WM. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

TOBAGO.

TOBAGO.

No. 13.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to
the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 27.)

Windward Islands, Barbados, June 14, 1854.

(Received July 18, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

No. 50.
1 June 1854.

I have the honour to transmit the copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Tobago, with the blue book for 1853, and an abstract of the returns for three consecutive years; also copy of my answer to the Lieutenant Governor's observations on the state of the colony.

No. 297.

14 June 1854.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor SHORTLAND, to
Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, C.B.

(No. 50.)

Government House, June 1, 1854.

"I HAVE the honour to forward duplicate copies of the blue book for the year 1853, together with abstracts of the principal returns for the years 1851, 1852, and 1853.

"I am unable to take as favourable a view of the state and prospects of the colony as I could have desired. On so short an acquaintance, I should hardly venture to risk any decided opinion on the cause to which the absence of progress so generally complained of is to be attributable, had I not the benefit of opinions expressed by the president in an address to the Legislative Houses, and the admission of the members of the House of Assembly of the justice of his views. Opinions formed by a gentleman long intimately connected with public affairs, especially when so adopted, are entitled to great weight; and as my own experience leads me to similar conclusions, I feel I cannot do better than lay them before your Excellency in Mr. Yeate's own words. "I have said," observes the president, after adverting to the very unsatisfactory state of the financial condition of the colony, the absence of public credit, and the impossibility of conducting a government without adequate executive power, "that the want of power in the executive is principally attributable to want of pecuniary means; but I invite your attention to the consideration whether it is not in part owing to the injudicious concessions which have been from early times made in these colonies in deference to the representative branch of the Legislature, by means of which it has come to pass that that centralization of power, (which is the characteristic feature of monarchical institutions,) has been in a great measure lost, the executive power weakened by distribution, and the character of the government in a manner superseded by an oligarchy."

“ The House of Assembly, in its reply to this address, admits the weight of Mr. Ycate's arguments, and expresses a willingness “to co-operate with the other branches of the Legislature in the re-adjustment of public affairs.” I need hardly say, that these good intentions have not been carried into operation, and that I fear, from causes I am about to relate, no reasonable hope can be entertained of their ever being realized.

“ I will premise by saying, that this re-adjustment, admitted to be required for the public good, must be understood to be the resumption by the executive of that responsibility in the administration of public affairs which from time to time has been relinquished at the instance of the popular branch; that the concessions of prerogative have been the work of time; that they have become intimately blended into every law and custom; and that to effect any material change would involve a total revision of the statute book—a task with the present legislature utterly hopeless.

“ A reason of almost equal importance is advanced by the gentlemen of the Assembly. In the reply before alluded to, it is suggested to the president, whether the unsatisfactory state of affairs of which he complains may not have arisen from there being no recognized member in the Assembly to undertake or to initiate these peculiar duties and measures which appertain or are supposed to emanate from the executive, which has, they say, necessarily compelled individual members to undertake those duties themselves. The justice of these remarks will, I am aware, be readily conceded by your Excellency; and if the changes which have been made in the constitution of the Executive Councils in other colonies were extended to this, equal prospects of success might be anticipated, were it not for the faulty construction of the House of Assembly.

“ By the Franchise Act, a qualification for a seat in the House is declared to be fifty acres of cultivated lands in fee simple, or an estate of the yearly value of one hundred pounds, or a manager receiving an annual salary of one hundred and fifty pounds, or an attorney, a merchant, a barrister, or a medical practitioner; and the qualification to have a voice in the election of such candidate, the seisin of ten acres of cultivated lands, an annuity or rent charge of fifty pounds, a manager receiving an annual salary of one hundred pounds, or the attorney of a plantation, or the seisin of a messuage or other buildings worth thirty pounds of yearly rent.

“ On reference to the accompanying return, in which is set forth the names, occupation, and number of persons entitled to vote in conformity with this law, it will be seen that the representation, except in the cases of the towns of Scarborough and Plymouth, and the parish of Saint Andrew, is wholly in the hands of a limited number of managers and attorneys of estates, and that neither the landed proprietors nor the tax payers generally have any voice in the matter. The framers of the law doubtless intended to provide for the interests of the absentee proprietary body, but that object has not been in any way attained.

“ My reports since my arrival will not I say, tend to increase the hope that any re-adjustment of affairs, is at all probable. The course, therefore, which it may be thought most desirable to adopt under such circumstances, I must leave for your Excellency's consideration.

“ I now propose to offer a few remarks on some of the various subjects comprised within the limits of the returns under their different heads.

Revenue and Expenditure.

“ The public accounts have been so imperfectly kept that the accuracy of the returns cannot altogether be depended on. I believe the revenue for the year 1854, derivable from Acts now in force, may be estimated at about 8,000/., and I see no reason why the ordinary expenditure should not be brought within that limit.

Public Debt.

“ On the 31st March the debt to the public officers, and for contingent expenses in the colony, amounted to 1,613/ 18s. 9d., and a further sum of 800/ to the loan commissioners, in payment of the balance of the instalment due from the colony for 1853.

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" It will also be seen that the debt to the Imperial Government on account of hurricane loan amounts to 16,480/., of which the borrowers owe 12,979/ 8s., the colonial treasury being responsible for the payment of the debt.

Public Works.

" The buildings formerly used as a gaol in the town of Plymouth have undergone a thorough repair. It is intended to appropriate them to the purposes of a police station and a court of petty sessions for the district, with the object of abolishing the present unsatisfactory practice of transacting magisterial business in private residences. Very little has been done towards the improvement of the gaol at Scarborough, under the impression that the site is wholly unfit for such an establishment. I have suggested to the Legislative Houses the propriety of abandoning it altogether, and selecting the military hospital with the prison adjoining at Fort King George, as a more suitable situation.

Education.

" I regret my inability to speak at all favourably of any of the schools except those under the management of the Moravian Brethren. I trust, however, that some steps are being taken to improve the schools belonging to the church establishment which may enable me to report more encouragingly next year.

Population.

" The excess of baptisms over burials since the census of 1851, shews an increase of 1.64 per cent. The white inhabitants amount to only 160. The whole population may be estimated at about 15,000, of whom about 5,700 are employed in agriculture, a number quite unequal to the wants of this rich and productive island, to enable the proprietors to proceed with the cultivation of their estates with any reasonable prospect of success. An annual supply of about 500 immigrant labourers should be provided."

ABSTRACT RETURNS for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

Revenue.

Year.	Customs' Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Import.	Export.	Tonnage.				
1851	£ 4,844	£ - -	£ 515	£ 6,312	£ 11,671*	£ 2,855	£ —
1852	4,370	- -	538	2,567	7,476*	—	4,195
1853	4,567	- -	468	5,814	10,850*	3,374	—

* The balances from 1851, 1852, and 1853, are not included. The sum of £10,850 is not the actual revenue for the year 1853; it includes £1,853 collected for land-tax for 1852, and other monies collected under the Supply Act of that year. A large portion of the land and other assessed taxes for 1853 was unpaid on the 31st December.

Expenditure, Colonial.

Year.	Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police and Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
1851	£ 3,828	£ 1,022	£ 1,462	£ —	£ 2,111	£ 2,981	£ 11,404	£ 2,585	£ —
1852	1,390	887	1,135	120	1,019	3,215	7,676	—	3,125
1853	3,079	867	1,158	305	1,653	3,711	10,773	3,097	—

Expenditure, Local and Parochial.

Nil.

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Expenditure, Great Britain.

Year.	Civil.	Military.	Total.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
1851	2,577	8,898	11,475	The first column includes the Lieut. Governor's salary, salaries of Stipendiary Magistrates, Comptroller of Navigation Laws, and Deputy Post Master. The second column includes all Commissariat and Ordnance expenditure.
1852	3,090	7,242	10,332	
1853	2,990	6,573	9,563	

Population (estimated).

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
1851	6,949	7,429	14,378	White population 31st December 1853, 160; of which there are 110 Males and 50 Females.
1852	7,227	7,567	14,794	
1853	7,347	7,691	15,038	

Land.

Year.	Area in Square Miles.	Acreage under cultivation.	Remarks.
1851	} 97	Not known.	No returns received.
1852		Estimated at 7,883	Cane cultivation about 4,183; cultivation of food, 3700.
1853		Do. 7,800	Do. 4,000; do. 3,800.

Coins and Currency.

Year.	Specie in circulation.	Notes in circulation.	Remarks.
1851	2,830	Nil.	This is the estimated amount as stated in the Blue Book of 1849. There is no bank in the island. In 1847 the amount was estimated at £21,000. It has decreased at at least one third since the withdrawal of the troops.
1852	Unknown.	Nil.	
1853	Unknown.	Nil.	

Churches.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	No. of Sitzings.	Average Attendance.	Centesimal Proportion to the Population.	Remarks.
1851	7	9	—	—	—	* Seven Wesleyan Chapels.
1852	7	9	7,350	6,680	45	
1853	7	9*	—	6,330	42	Two Moravian do.

Schools.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	No. of Scholars.	Centesimal Proportion to the Population.	Remarks.
1851	670	1,108	1,778	123	* 7 Church of England Schools.
1852	691	1,303	1,994	134	7 Wesleyans.
1853	559	1,263	1,822*	121	3 Moravians.

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*Imports.**Exports.*

VALUE IN STERLING.					VALUE IN STERLING.			
Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851	23,377	34,687	5,819	63,884	59,423	724	51	60,199
1852	17,441	31,981	4,106	53,529	56,503	329	—	56,831
1853	22,488	24,624	5,885	52,997	55,200	971	—	56,171

Shipping.

INWARDS.					OUTWARDS.			
Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1851	4,472	3,147	1,229	8,848	3,541	3,474	1,174	8,189
1852	3,263	3,795	1,114	8,172	3,945	4,423	928	9,296
1853	3,673	3,180	1,182	8,035	3,274	2,843	1,804	7,921

I certify these Returns to be correct.

ALBERT ALLOM,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

RETURN of the Names of the several Persons qualified to vote in the Election of Members of Assembly for the different Towns and Parishes of the Island of Tobago. Taken from the Lists made up to January, 1854.

NOTE.—The persons with a * against their names possess votes in other districts.

Voters for the Town of Scarborough.

Blakely, Thomas.	*Leith, James.
Bance, Louis.	*Leith, John.
Bremner, John P.	McEachnie, Robert.
*Chapman, James.	Scobie, Charles.
Cunningham, William.	Self, Richard.
Dove, Thomas.	Willington, James.
Douglas, Charles.	Wood, Samuel.
Gunn, Robert.	Wilson, Edward.
*Hunt, Alexander.	Wood, Isaac
Isaacs, Isaac Baber.	*Yeates, Henry.
*Jamieson, James Ferguson.	*Yeates, William.
*Keens, James Henry.	*Yeates, Dougald.
*Keens, Frederick C.	*Tait, Peter.

Total, 26.

Voters for the Town of Plymouth.

Duncan, Joseph.	Stewart, Henry.
Grant, John J.	Toney, Alexander.
Grey, Archibald.	

Total, 5.

Voters for the Parish of St. Andrew.

*Alleyne, Benjamin.	Gordon, Thomas.
*Bowhill, James.	Gordon, Richard.
Best, Matthew.	Gairdner, Walter.
*Chapman, James.	*Hackett, James.
Child, William Arndale.	Jackson, William.
*Dowland, Kaye.	*Keens, James Henry.

*Keens, Frederick Charles.
 *Leith, James.
 Le Plastrier, Charles J.
 *McPherson, Andrew.
 *McDougall, Hugh.
 McDougall, Charles.
 Noding, John Henry.
 *Pringle, Andrew.

Palmer, William.
 *Richardson, George Henry.
 Small, George.
 Smith, Thomas.
 *Tait, Peter.
 Ventour, Benjamin.
 Van Buren, George B.
 *Yeates, William.

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Total, 28.

Voters for the Parish of St. George.

*Bowhill, James.
 *Bynoe, John.
 Caruth, Andrew.
 *Dowland, Kaye.
 *Desvignes, William.
 Gowdie, Thomas O.
 *Hacket, James.
 *Jamieson, James F.

*Keens, Frederick Charles
 Melvill, Angus.
 *McPherson, Andrew.
 McDougall, John.
 *Pringle, Andrew.
 *Stewart John.
 *Tait, Peter.
 Urquhart, James.

Total, 16.

Voters for the Parish of St. Mary.

Alleyne, William.
 Biggart, Robert. o z
 *Desvignes, William.
 Dan, Christmas.
 Ironside, William J.

*Kirk, James.
 Murray, Brutus.
 Rowley, Henry.
 *Tait, Peter.
 *Yeates, Dougald.

Total, 10.

Voters for the Parish of St. Paul.

Gordon, Robert, Junior.
 *Kirk, James.
 *Leith, James.
 *Leith, John.

McCall, John.
 Sladden, Walter S.
 *Tait, Peter.

Total, 7.

Voters for the Parish of St. John.

*Desvignes, William.
 Gorringe, Charles Henry.
 Johnstone, Andrew.
 *Kirk, James.

*Leith, John.
 *Leith, James.
 Price, John Edward.

Total, 7.

Voters for the Parish of St. Patrick.

Caruth, Peter.
 Dallinn, William.
 *Gordon, Robert.
 *Gordon, Daniel G.
 Grant John.
 Hope, John.
 *Hunt, Alexander.

*Keens, James Henry.
 *Leith, John.
 *Leith, James.
 *McDougall, Hugh.
 Potts, Frederick.
 *Tait, Peter.
 *Yeates, Henry.

Total, 14.

Voters for the Parish of St. David.

*Alleyne, Benjamin.
 Auld, Robert.
 *Bynoe, John.
 Crooks, Robert.
 Douglas, Robert.
 *Desvignes, William.
 *Gordon, Robert.
 Green, Peter.
 Gordon, Daniel G.
 Kitson, John James.
 *Kirk, James.
 *Bowhill, James.

Kirk, James, Junior.
 Maxwell, George.
 McTavish, John George,
 *McDougall, Hugh.
 McDougall, Gordon T.
 McGregor, Gregor.
 *Richardson, George H.
 Smith, William Dobie.
 *Stewart, John.
 Sanderson, Edward D.
 *Yeates, Dougall.

Total, 23.

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ABSTRACT of the foregoing RETURN, showing the qualifications of the Voters in the different Districts.

	Proprietors of Estates.	Other Free- holders, &c.	Attornies of Estates.	Managers of Estates.	Lessees of Estates.
Town of Scarbro'	- - -	24	2	—	—
„ Plymouth	- - -	5	-	—	—
Parish of St. Andrew	- - 4	17	5	1	1
„ St. George	- - 5	1	3	4	3
„ St. Mary	- - 1	3	3	3	—
„ St. Paul	- - 3	-	2	2	—
„ St. John	- - 2	1	2	2	—
„ St. Patrick	- - -	2	8	4	—
„ St. David	- - -	10	5	6	—
Totals	- - - 25	55	30	22	4

REMARKS.

The total number of Votes shown above is 136. The actual number of Voters will be found not to exceed 93. There being—

Voters as Proprietors of Estates	- - -	19
„ Freeholders of 30 <i>l.</i> annual value, &c.	- - -	43
„ Attornies of Estates	- - -	6
„ Managers of Estates	- - -	22
„ Lessees of Estates	- - -	3
Total Voters	- - -	93

CHARLES J. LE PLASTRIER,
Provost Marshal General.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to Lieutenant Governor SHORTLAND.

(No. 297.) Windward Islands, Barbados,
SIR, June 14, 1854.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 50, of the 1st June, forwarding the Blue Book for 1853, with an abstract of the principal Returns for 1851-2-3.

From these Returns it would appear that the financial position of the colony within the last year is improved.

Your observations in regard to the causes which have retarded the progress of the island are entitled to much weight, and as they have originated in the influence which the changes in society have had upon the local institutions of these colonies, an effectual remedy can only be found in the re-adjustment of their institutions to meet these changes.

The absence of so many of the proprietors, and the non-existence of any other class who are qualified to replace them in the local Assemblies, has led to these bodies having for the most part been filled by managers and attorneys of estates, who have no interest in the communities, and from the limited number of electors, they are subject to no influence from popular opinion.

Where a good understanding subsists between the Council and Assemblies, the public business is promoted by the practice of referring it to joint committees, but where they are in opposition the executive is unable to prevent the obstruction to it, even where it does not become involved in the prevailing disputes.

That the Government should be represented in the Assemblies is therefore apparent, as a means of establishing its relations with both branches and bringing them into co-operation with each other. And I should anticipate from this change a revival of that confidence in the executive administration which would supersede the jealousies and obstructions which have heretofore prevailed, at least so far as a remedy can be found for their defects in the present disjointed and divided condition of the colonies, and without the aid of a general legislature.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE,
Governor.

Lieutenant Governor Shortland,
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 14.

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COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE
to the Right Honourable Sir G. GREY, Bart.

(No. 45.)

Windward Islands, Barbados, July 25, 1854.

(Received August 16, 1854.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, with the Blue Book of that island for 1853, and an abstract return of the details contained in it; also copy of some observations I have addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject referred to in his report.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor MACDONNELL, C.B., to Governor
General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

(No. 77.)

SIR,

Government House, June 26, 1854.

1. I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of 1853. Your Excellency I have no doubt will discern numerous inaccuracies in the volume arising principally from the neglect of parties expected to send in returns to the Colonial Secretary's Office. In many instances there are no means of compelling such returns, but I trust that where such means do exist, a stricter system will hereafter be enforced, under the instructions lately issued by me and already communicated to your Excellency.

2. The past year has on the whole been one of progress so far as the partial adoption of improved principles of finance and government is concerned. At the commencement of 1853 this colony was in many respects remarkably behind-hand in matters affecting materially the peace, order, and security of the community on points which one would have supposed could not have remained so long unsettled.

3. In nothing was this inattention to important matters more marked than in the inadequate police formerly maintained. Till recently, there was no permanent police, and the members of the constabulary neither wore any distinguishing dress, nor was any special qualification required from parties applying for employment in the force. Moreover, there were no rules framed for the guidance of the latter, who could scarcely be regarded as under the direct control of the executive, being liable to be moved by order of any justice of the peace.

4. It is, however, creditable to the colony, that a small but nevertheless permanent police force had been actually established previous even to any rumour of the intention of Her Majesty's Government to remove the garrison from the island. It is no less creditable to the community in general, that I should be enabled to report, that the force established on the supposition that the colony might count on the assistance of Her Majesty's troops in garrison within the island has hitherto been found as adequate for the protection both of person and property, since the removal of those troops, as it had previously been.

5. The force is, nevertheless, somewhat too limited, consisting as yet of only 39 men and a superintendent. A Bill for increasing the police for five years to 86 men, and providing for a mounted police, was passed early this year by the Legislature, but was returned for amendment by myself, as pressing too heavily on the finances of the colony; yet so peaceable has been the demeanour of the population generally, that the Legislature, which was much alarmed at the first withdrawal of the troops, has since then, rather improvidently, taken no further steps in the matter, and the 39 constables with their superintendent are still the only force to keep the peace amongst a scattered population of 32,000. Resolutions have, however, been passed by the Legislature in favour of a small addition by annual bill to the police force, and a measure will shortly be introduced to give effect to those resolutions.

6. I have also much satisfaction in reporting a rapid and important improvement during the last year in the administration of justice, not merely as regards

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the supreme court of criminal jurisdiction, which had never previously been permanently and effectually constituted, but also in the laws affecting the administration of justice by the police magistrates and the ordinary justices of the peace.

7. On my arrival here, I found no paid magistrates established except the stipendiary justices appointed by Her Majesty's Government, and possessing a jurisdiction almost wholly confined to cases between master and servant. The jurisdiction of the ordinary justices scarcely exceeded that of justices of the peace at common law, and it would have required a professionally educated magistrate to have exercised correctly even the inadequate powers which they did possess. So defective were the only acts then in existence as to procedure, that there was no process for bringing a witness into court, and the justices had no power to administer an oath.

8. This extremely imperfect, I had almost said uncivilized, condition of the law has now been remedied. A series of Bills regulating the police and the summary administration of justice on a comprehensive and consistent system has been enacted, principally framed on the model of such English Acts as were applicable, but with such provisions and modifications as are required in these colonies. When the Criminal Procedure Act and the complete set of forms required by the "Summary Procedure Act, 1853," shall have been printed, any practical though unprofessional magistrate will find the summary administration of justice far easier and far simpler than it would have been previously to an experienced lawyer, and it is probable, that whatever position this colony may occupy in other respects, it will soon be in advance of all Her Majesty's other colonies in the simplicity and completeness of its code for the administration of law by justices of the peace.

Whilst stating these results it is right to add that they are mainly attributable to the exertions of one individual, Mr. James Crosby, an English barrister, settled in the island, and for some years police magistrate of Kingstown, who has at great personal sacrifices devoted most of his time for some years to improving the laws regulating the administration of justice by the magistrates. Nothing but a most extraordinary combination of zeal and perseverance could have enabled Mr. Crosby to surmount the various prejudices and obstacles in his path, but the principal reward which he looks for he has already obtained in the general, though in some quarters tardy, recognition of his services, and the practical benefit which he has conferred on the community.

10. Another great step in advance was the recognition by the Legislature of the convenience and necessity of admitting some representative of the executive into the Assembly. This was accomplished by the enactment last December of a Bill enabling the treasurer *ex officio* to sit in the House of Assembly, where he was to have represented the Lieut.-Governor, and introduced the annual estimates. Unfortunately the royal assent to this Bill, which involved a principle deemed important by Her Majesty's Government, did not reach this colony until a few hours after the expiration of the six months during which the Bill should have been proclaimed. The Bill has therefore fallen to the ground, and its re-enactment now is somewhat uncertain.

11. The principal legislative step however in advance appears to me to have consisted in the endeavour to raise the fixed revenue of the colony permanently to such an amount as would secure the payment of the fixed establishment, and the known fixed annually recurring expenditure. This has been done by two Acts, one imposing a duty of one shilling per gallon on all rum made and consumed in the colony, the second raising to ten per cent. the former two per cent. *ad valorem* duty on articles which had previously paid specific duties.

12. It is somewhat too early yet to arrive at an accurate estimate of the increased revenue which may be expected from the above sources.

Eventually, I hope the Rum Duty Act will produce nearly 3,600*l.* per annum, if defects brought to light during its practical operation be corrected. The increased *ad valorem* duties estimated by what they are now producing would realize about 3,400*l.* per annum, the two Acts thus giving eventually an increase of 7,000*l.* per annum to the fixed permanent revenue of the colony, as it stood at the commencement of my administration.

13. The advantages are obvious of withdrawing from constantly recurring agitation questions, which arise in all systems of annual taxation, and which

occasion much useless and exciting discussion between nearly balanced and opposing interests. I nevertheless would gladly see the tariff of import duties revised, so as to produce the same revenue as now, but raised in a more equitable manner.

14. No one is better qualified than your Excellency to judge of the beneficial moral, and in part realized effects expected from the duty levied on rum. Its consequent increased price and diminished consumption, together with the declared illegality of the former general practice of giving rum, if not always as a part of the labourer's wages, yet as a bonus and inducement to labour, are producing gradual but salutary changes in the character of the population.

15. Whilst dwelling on financial subjects I would point to one Act, as pregnant with very important results hereafter to the colony, though apparently in itself insignificant. I allude to the Act "authorizing the payment of certain public accounts for 1853." I have so frequently explained to your Excellency the nature of those accounts and the vicious system they lead to, that it must be obvious why I consider so important the recognition of the principle by the above-mentioned Act, that such accounts require legislative sanction to justify their payment.

16. In my Despatch of the 25th February in this year, I fully explained the mischievous results of allowing any debts to be contracted on the part of the colony without the previous sanction of the Legislature. Committees of the Assembly, or rather one or two persons on a committee, without any legal authority, often sanction expenditure to a considerable extent; whilst the well known irregularity in auditing and passing the accounts so incurred (the public creditor being not unfrequently obliged to wait for his money nine months) leads necessarily to wasteful extravagance, because under those circumstances neither labour or materials of any kind can be expected to be supplied to the colony as cheaply as to private individuals; and those who have to wait for their money take care to make their charges include a heavy interest for delay.

17. The amount paid in this way for contingencies and public accounts varies from 2,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* per annum, and I doubt if the general public is satisfied with the discretion which presides over so large an outlay. Moreover, hitherto the executive has been kept perfectly in the dark as to how those public accounts are incurred. A requisition is made that certain amounts should be paid to such and such individuals, but there is no record in any government office of the various services for which those sums have been required; and though I now forward the Blue Book for 1853, I have a profound conviction that most of its financial statements are and must be incorrect. It is at present possible to know the total sum expended last year by the colony, but it is impossible for the executive to give any correct return of the details of that expenditure.

18. Fortunately the remedy is tolerably simple and in my own hands, for under the constitution of this colony no expenditure of any part of the regular revenues by committees, or in any way save by the executive with legislative sanction, has hitherto become law. This, I believe, is merely a lucky accident, and by no means the effect of design, there having been neither design nor system of any description in transacting the financial business of this colony.

19. The officer administering this government may therefore refuse to issue his warrant for payment of any money which has not been regularly voted, either by some permanent or some temporary Act of the Legislature. The good sense of the community will, I am convinced, support a Governor in a resolve designed to promote the public economy and convenience by making the Legislature estimate beforehand in each year the expenditure and revenue for the succeeding year. Till that be done, there is a risk of perpetually recurring bankruptcy, and absolute certainty of general discomfort and confusion, together with the most unfair treatment of the public creditors, some of whom, in the position of day labourers on the roads, have not yet, at the end of June 1854, been paid for work done in September 1853.

20. I waive all attempts at giving an accurate analysis of last year's expenditure, but hope that there will be no outlay during the current year on the details of which your Excellency may not obtain full information. All the general expenditure is now sifted in the Colonial Secretary's Office, and every

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warrant drawn by me is prepared there, and shows on the face of it the authority under which it is issued, together with the special service for which it is required. So far I have reformed the old system, but nevertheless the large sums drawn for the public accounts have hitherto been paid in the lump, no details of those accounts as above stated being made known to the executive. That, however, I shall correct in future as no accounts due since 1853 will be paid by me unless examined in detail similarly with other items of public expenditure.

21. Although minute accuracy is under the above circumstances impossible, and though the sums yet opposite the various headings of expenditure, such as legislative, civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, police, &c. &c. &c., in the accompanying abstract returns, are every one of them necessarily incorrect, because many items connected with those headings are mixed up with the "casualties," "public accounts," and "other expenditure," it nevertheless it may be useful to notice a few general points connected with the revenue of last year.

22. That revenue appears to have been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Licences - - - - -	1,820	0	0
Duties on tonnage - - - - -	1,354	0	0
Duties on imports - - - - -	7,779	1	8
Direct taxes - - - - -	6,272	12	4
Judicial fines - - - - -	84	12	1
	£17,310	6	1

The duties on imports, which form as good a criterion as any single item can of the prosperity of the community, yielded last year nearly 1,923*l.* less than the preceding year, and the deficiency would have been most serious were it not that the annual Tax Act, levied chiefly on produce exported, was, in 1853, raised both for that year and 1852, as in the latter there had been no Tax Act. This double tax was, however, severely felt, and, although but a natural consequence of its omission in the previous year, caused much discontent.

23. In contrast with last year's revenue may be placed that estimated for this year, as nearly as may be judged by the receipts since last January.

	£	s.	d.
Duties on imports - - - - -	11,500	0	0
Tonnage duty - - - - -	1,400	0	0
Spirit duty under "Rum Act 1853" - - - - -	2,000	0	0
Licenses - - - - -	1,700	0	0
Judicial fines - - - - -	400	0	0
	£17,000	0	0

That is a much larger revenue than was ever before raised from fixed resources, and remarkable for including in its items no assessed taxes or direct taxation strictly so called, whilst considerably more than one-third of the revenue of 1853, or 6,272*l.*, was raised by a direct tax on incomes and produce.

24. If, however, no addition is to be made during the current year to its fixed revenue, the colony will probably be encumbered with liabilities not much short of 3,000*l.* at the end of the year, because its accounts have not for a very long time been squared; whereas, if that sum be now raised as in former years by direct taxation, the colony would at last be placed on a sure footing, and its fixed revenue would suffice for its ordinary expenditure, which, as appears from the enclosed abstract returns, has not reached 16,000*l.* in any one of the last three years.

25. I confess that the public income recently raised in the island appears to fall short of the public wants, unless those wants be computed by a very uncivilized standard. At the same time this is not a period for increasing the general taxation of the country if it can be avoided. Something nevertheless ought to be done, because the grants for educational and religious purposes, for hospitals and roads, and indeed for many various public improvements, have hitherto been much below what they might usefully have been raised to.

26. I consider, however, that for educational purposes, for the making or repairing of roads, and many similar expenses, a very great proportion of the necessary funds should be raised by parochial rates, levied by a committee

elected by the ratepayers in each parish, every one contributing to those rates having a vote at each election. All accounts connected with such receipts and expenditure should be returned to the executive and be regularly audited, whilst a central board for education, aided by a paid inspector of all schools receiving aid from the colony, might give a unity of system and purpose to the various parochial committees. In a similar way a central board of works, aided by an officer long urgently required in this colony, viz., a colonial surveyor and practical engineer, might superintend and audit the expenditure and accounts of local waywardens in the different parishes.

27. At present, with the exception of the town of Kingstown, which may be regarded as somewhat imperfectly incorporated, and which has its townwardens annually elected, and its local rates producing about 400*l.* per annum, and with the exception of three small towns similarly circumstanced, there is scarcely any attempt made to defray local expenditure by local contributions. This may be regarded as a completely unworked source of additional means for public objects, and it would be a great relief to the public treasury if some of the calls now made on it from every direction could be satisfied by a mode so equitable. I also consider that the system of direct local taxation which might be thus introduced, if carried out on a liberal principle, so as to allow every ratepayer to vote for the parochial committee intrusted with the outlay of the rates, would eventually act as a most wholesome stimulus to the labouring population. In an island like this where land is plentiful and labour at a premium, some such stimulus is requisite, for though peacefully disposed and generally orderly, yet as a class the labouring population is too apt to be content with the little which desultory employment may occasionally supply, and whilst in health the labour of half a month can clothe and support them sufficiently for an entire month.

28. Under those circumstances no stimulus can operate more efficiently than direct taxation; for it is a bad principle to supply anything gratis, even education, as is well argued in the enclosed extract from a report of the Church Society. Such taxation must operate beneficially when levied for objects obviously improving the condition of the labouring class, as by giving them good schools for their children, good drainage and good roads, which must indirectly promote their convenience, and by laying up for them some provision, however scanty, against the approach of sickness and old age. Hitherto the labourer has rarely found in these islands, except perhaps from the ministers of religion, much sympathy, and the links which in other countries unite the proprietor and the peasant are almost wholly wanting here.

29. This last observation brings me to that with which I might not unfitly have begun as well as fitly concluded, so far as regards a remedy for all the real evils of this colony, namely, the great want of a resident proprietary body. I have already transmitted to your Excellency some information on this subject, showing that there are eighty-seven estates in this island producing sugar. Of these, about sixty-four are altogether superintended by attorneys of absent proprietors, whilst although in six more the legal owners reside, they are mere tenants by sufferance of the mortgagees, and of the remaining estates some are tenanted by lessees, and others by resident proprietors, very few of whom are sufficiently unembarrassed to develop either the resources of their properties or to give much of their time to improving the condition of the people on their estates or in their neighbourhood. Yet on that condition must greatly depend the security and value of landed property hereafter.

30. By far the finest estates in the island are amongst those conducted by the attorneys of absentee, and often impoverished proprietors, whilst forty-two of those estates are under the direction of only six attorneys, and fifteen of only one. Now I am ready to believe that the attorneys employed in this island are gentlemen of as good abilities and as high honour as in any of the other islands, still it needs no great penetration to discover that it would be better for the colony, better for the people, and better for society generally to have ten proprietors residing with their families on ten estates, than one attorney fruitlessly endeavouring to do justice to all the claims and all the duties incident to so many properties.

31. The necessity for an Act to facilitate the sale and conveyance of encumbered properties is therefore becoming every day more painfully apparent, but I shall not further enlarge now on this subject as I understand that a Bill affecting the West Indies has either been or is about to be introduced into the

32. I cannot, however, further pursue this topic, as I have already left myself but scanty space for advertng to the amount of produce raised in the present year. This appears to be an omission in the annexed "Abstract Returns" as at present directed to be framed, and I therefore shall supply the omission by inserting here a somewhat similar return to that which I gave last year of the amount and value of the principal produce exported. I am again indebted to Mr. Berkeley for that return, which, however, can only be regarded as an approximation to the truth. I quite agree with Mr. Berkeley in thinking a small, even an almost nominal tax on all exported produce, levied and paid at the time of shipment, would be highly useful as a means of nsuring accuracy in one of the most important branches of statistical information connected with the colony. In the meantime the following table will supply the most correct information which can be furnished on the subject:—

33. The above table gives the value of the sugar and rum crop according to the average price current for each year, and there was not much falling off, indeed none, in any way remarkable during the past year, if the unusually heavy rains be taken into account; there nevertheless is a sufficiently marked decline in the general amount of the exported produce. I fear that next year this difference will be still more striking, as many of these estates, liable to sale on account of the unpaid hurricane loan are now being thrown out of cultivation, to the injury of the colony as well as of Her Majesty's Government, who seem not to have taken either the most prudent course for Imperial interests, or the most considerate as regards the prospects of this colony.

34. As the amount of capital invested in the actual cultivation of estates will therefore probably be diminished during the next year, the imports and the colonial revenue must suffer proportionately, and I confess there is somewhat of gloom in the immediate prospects of the colony. On the other hand, I believe the present to be but a transition state, of suffering no doubt, but one through which the great natural advantages of this colony will ultimately carry it. Old prejudices are fast wearing off, and a more manly spirit of self-reliance is supplanting that feeble and ever retrograde glance towards the mother country, looking for protection against that, which if rightly encountered would prove to be but the invigorating influence of competition. When the English consumer has ceased to pay a special premium for keeping up an otherwise unprofitable and unskilfully cultivated estate, such property may probably become hopelessly depreciated as a sugar estate, and be turned to the uses for which it is better adapted; but in this island where the climate rather invites residence, estates naturally adapted to sugar cultivation will still be found amply to repay any proprietor of moderate skill and patience, who will be content to do as he ought to do in England, and as he generally does do in Canada, viz., live on his property, look after his own business with his own eyes, and not be above discharging in his own person the duties incident to his situation.

(Signed) RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

&c.

&c.

&c.

ABSTRACT RETURNS from BLUE BOOKS, 1851, 1852, 1853.

Revenue.

Year.	Customs Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Import.	Export.	Tonnage.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851 -	9,129	—	1,662	5,035	15,826	—	—
1852 -	9,702	—	1,793	2,395	14,390	—	1,436
1853 -	7,779	—	1,354	8,177	17,310	2,920	—

Expenditure, Colonial.

Year.	Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851 -	1,885	1,861	2,300	974	2,230	757	5,155	15,162	—	—
1852 -	1,500	1,782	2,349	970	2,158	921	5,272	14,952	—	210
1853 -	2,221	1,832	2,810	962	1,475	773	5,588	15,661	709	—

Expenditure, Local and Parochial.

Year.	Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.	Remarks.
1851 } 1852 } 1853 }	No return.				Allowances for "Poor," and the expenses for "Roads" are included in "Expenditure, Colonial."

Expenditure, Great Britain.

Year.	Civil.	Military.	Total.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
1851 -	3,150	5,489	8,639	No return received from Ordnance Department.
1852 -	3,150	4,586	7,736	
1853 -	3,070	8,803	11,873	

Population (Estimated).

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
1851 -	13,957	16,171	30,128	No census taken since the 30th June 1851.
1852 -	13,957	16,171	30,128	
1853 -	13,957	16,171	30,128	

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Land.

Year.	Area in square Miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.	Remarks.
1851 } 1852 } 1853 }	131	35,000	

Coins and Currency.

Year.	Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	Remarks.
1851 } 1852 } 1853 }	—	—	No means of ascertaining.

Churches.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Number of Sittings, Church of England.	Number of Sittings, other Denominations.	Average Attendance, Church of England.	Average Attendance, other Denominations.	Centesimal Proportion to the Population.
1851	14	89	5,320	—	2,690	—	9·86
1852	14	89	5,320	—	2,615	—	8·72
1853	15	89	4,542	—	2,955	11,300	

Schools.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Number of Scholars.	Centesimal Proportion to the Population.
1851 - -	974	781	1,755	5·85
1852 - -	1,206	948	2,154	7·28
1853 - -	1,229	748	1,977	6·59

Imports and Exports, Value in Sterling.

Year.	Imports.				Exports.			
	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
1851	£ 114,796	£ 38,823	£ 45,060	£ 198,679	£ 200,223	£ 15,922	£ 2,376	£ 218,521
1852	83,185	41,905	41,969	167,059	178,930	22,561	3,504	204,995
1853	71,084	44,296	43,463	158,843	176,617	21,022	1,181	198,820

Shipping.

Year.	Inwards, Tonnage.				Outwards, Tonnage.			
	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
1851	9,591	12,718	6,937	29,246	10,212	11,522	7,230	28,964
1852	9,440	13,013	8,088	30,541	10,458	11,326	9,397	31,181
1853	7,069	14,175	5,506	26,750	9,460	10,708	6,336	26,504

Return of Crime and Offences.

Year.	Felons.	Misde- meanors.	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Centesimal Proportion.	Debtors.
1851	21	98	51	170	—	38	·56	14
1852	28	120	50	198	28	—	·66	45
1853	14	69	31	114	—	84	·38	11

EXTRACT from Report of the Committee of the Saint Vincent Church Society, 1854.

“THE Legislature will shortly be called upon to resume the question of education, and though the exhausted state of the public treasury may possibly prevent their affording much increase of pecuniary assistance at present, yet it is to be hoped that measures may be taken by which our schools will be made more nearly self-supporting, the prepayment of a small weekly or monthly sum being peremptorily required from each scholar as the sole condition on which Government aid will be afforded. Even if the state of the public treasury rendered it possible, your committee could not consider it to be advisable that absolutely gratuitous education should be provided for the poor, all experience having shown that they would neither seek nor value the instruction which cost them nothing. In matters of religion and education indeed the supply must sometimes precede and create the demand. In newly-established colonies and unsettled countries it may be necessary to build churches and support schools entirely at the Government expense; but taking the actual circumstances of this colony into consideration, with the character and independent position of those for whose children the public schools are intended—remembering too the impossibility of obtaining payment from the pupils in any school, if it be not insisted on in all—your committee deem it of the utmost importance, and take the present opportunity of expressing their opinion, that the principle of requiring fixed payments from the children in all schools which claim to receive Government support should be asserted and enforced by legislative provision.”

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to
Lieut.-Governor MACDONNELL, C.B.

(No. 286.)
SIR,

Windward Islands, Barbados,
July 14, 1854.

I have received your Despatch, No. 77, of the 26th ultimo, with the Blue Book of St. Vincent for 1853.

To ensure in future greater accuracy in the details, it is desirable that the several Legislatures who are interested in the statistics of the colonies should pass Acts to facilitate their due collection.

The resolutions to provide for the organization of an adequate police force for the island, and the Acts passed for improving the administration of justice, are creditable to the Legislature. There is, however, one measure which has frequently been recommended, and which has been attended with so much benefit in Barbados, that I cannot avoid recurring to it. I allude to the establishment of a minor court in each island for the summary hearing of appeals from the decision of the magistrates.

The defective management of the finances of the island, and the irregular practices to which you allude, have justly claimed your attention. The 21st clause of the Royal Instructions is so explicit upon this point, forbidding as it does the issue of public moneys otherwise than by warrants of the Governor, and with the consent of the Council, that it is not easy to comprehend how it should have been departed from.

I entirely concur in your opinion, that many charges of a local nature should be defrayed by assessment, and the ratepayers should be represented in the municipal councils. The labouring classes might thus be brought to contribute to the support of schools, and to take an interest in the education of their children. Measures of this importance would doubtless receive a great stimulus, were it possible to look forward to the residence of the proprietors in the West Indies, or to the growth of a middle class,

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who would, in some degree replace them; some effect may ensue from the disposal of encumbered estates, and you have justly remarked, that the prosperity of these colonies depends on the improvements which an active competition may induce, rather than on the protection which it has been heretofore the policy to extend to their productions in the markets of the mother country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent,
 &c. &c. &c.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to
 Lieut.-Governor MACDONNELL, C.B.

(No. 293.)

Windward Islands, Barbados,
 July 25, 1854.

SIR,

REFERRING to my Despatch, No. 286, of the 14th instant, and in reference to my circular Despatches of the 12th of May and 24th instant, I would also claim your early and special attention to the importance of providing for the establishment of a court of appeal in these islands, under the Act of Parliament (13 Vict. c. 15.)

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent,
 &c. &c. &c.

ST. LUCIA.

ST. LUCIA.

No 15.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE
 to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 21.)

Windward Islands, Barbados, June 29, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received July 31, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace a Despatch from the Lieut.-Governor of Saint Lucia, containing his Report, with the Blue Book for 1853: also an abstract of the details contained in it, and the Annual Report of the inspector of prisons.

I enclose also a copy of some remarks I have addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to these communications.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Enclosure in No. 15.

(No. 49.)

SIR,

Saint Lucia, June 20, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Saint Lucia Blue Book for the year 1853.

Having in my last Report dwelt at some length on the condition and prospects of this Colony, I do not feel myself called upon to enter into a minute detail of the same circumstances on the present occasion.

Taxes and Duties.

These remain the same as in 1852.

Fees.

There has been no variation from those in force during the preceding year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

			£	s.	d.
Gross revenue of 1852 was	-	-	14,454	1	6½
Deduct special balances	-	-	707	10	8½
Net revenue for 1852	-	-	13,746	10	10
Gross revenue for 1853	-	13,891	12	3	
Deduct special balances	-	14	9	2	
Net revenue for 1853	-	-	13,877	3	1
Increase of 1853 over 1852	-	-	130	12	3
Gross expenditure of 1852	-	-	13,300	12	1
Deduct special balances	-	-	780	7	5
Net expenditure for 1852	-	-	12,520	4	8½
Gross expenditure of 1853	-	13,239	15	7	
No balances	-	"	"	"	"
Net expenditure of 1853	-	-	13,239	15	7
Apparent increase in 1853 over 1852	-	-	719	10	10½

This increase of expenditure may be accounted for by two new items in the year 1853, viz. the sum of 500*l.* voted for the purpose of the collection of the rum duties, and 300*l.* for repairing the royal gaol and asylum, and building a house for the reception of lunatics.

According to the comparative statement of expenditure, the items are :

	£	s.	d.
Fixed salaries by more punctual payments	493	18	1½
Votes of Council for repairs of Asylum, &c.	291	18	9
Rent, a trifling augmentation	22	2	0
Drawbacks on goods exported and spirits consumed by the troops	330	13	11½
Interest on instalment of purchase of the public buildings	105	0	0
Special payments notwithstanding an increased sum of 500 <i>l.</i> paid for rum	157	2	1¼
On transfer of the balance of wharfage fund which remained in the hands of Her Majesty's Treasurer at the time the transfer of the wharves to the corporation of Castries now paid to them	107	11	5
On registration claims to Genit Roussin	59	10	10
	1,567	17	2¼

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The items of decrease are :

	£	s.	d.
On the relief of paupers - - -	2	1	9
On asylum and gaol, some items having been carried on fixed establishments - -	35	14	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	37	16	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
On transfer of road account to local revenue -	14	9	10
On miscellaneous payments - - -	201	15	0
On expenses in criminal cases - - -	24	18	2
On vaccination fees unclaimed in 1853 -	70	0	0
On arrears of stationery cleared off in 1853 -	208	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
On commission to landing waiters on import duties - - - - -	24	7	8
On printing arranged at 150 <i>l.</i> per annum instead of 250 <i>l.</i> the former carried under fixed establishments - - -	225	2	7
On balance of arrears of expenditure in 1853, being so much less than 1852 - -	822	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1,629	13	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

Showing a real decrease of expenditure in 1853
over 1852 of - - - 61 16 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

There is an apparent decrease in the revenue which can be accounted for
thus :

	£	s.	d.
House tax, transferred to towns for local im- provement - - - - -	187	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Land tax no longer levied - - -	125	0	0
Tonnage duties - - - - -	2	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Import duties, owing to the non-arrival of ships expected at Christmas - -	500	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exports duties by reduction of duty from 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>d.</i> per 100 lbs. - - -	933	16	11
Registrars returns - - - - -	5	17	4
Licences by reduction of number of retail spirit shops - - - - -	255	0	0
Tobacco licenses transferred to education account - - - - -	11	10	0
Stamps - - - - -	39	4	0
Fines - - - - -	12	5	0
Passports - - - - -	0	4	0
Legacy duty - - - - -	18	16	1
Rent of goods in bonded warehouse -	65	4	9
Road and bridge account transferred to education account - - - - -	696	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Estreated recognizances - - - - -	55	13	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Advances to heads of departments - -	6	17	0
	2,916	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

The items of increase are :

Returns of Provost Marshal - - -	39	5	4
Repayment of loan to waterworks -	96	13	3
Licences to distil - - - - -	1	0	0
Rum duty - - - - -	1964	19	7
Licences to distil and retail on estates -	20	0	0
Seizures by increased vigilance of officers -	79	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balance of cash - - - - -	21	18	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hucksters, billiard and powder licences -	9	15	0
Special receipts - - - - -	44	14	0

	£	s.	d.
Road accounts - - - -	3	1	7
Arrears of revenue received in 1853 -	216	6	6
Interest - - - -	1	0	0
	2,497	16	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Showing an apparent decrease of - -	418	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Had therefore the European ships destined to arrive here by Christmas not been detained until early in January 1854, the amount of import duty would have been equal to that of the year 1852, and there would have been a *bonâ fide* increase.

The amount realized for rum duty during the year 1852 was 1,753*l.* 5*s.* on about 30,000 gallons, whilst in the year 1853, under the ordinance for the more efficient collection of the rum duty, the sum received was 3,570*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* on about 55,000 gallons.

Though the collection of the rum duty during the year 1853 was much more efficient than it had been in preceding years, yet I am satisfied that the revenue has been defrauded by smuggling of a sum nearly equal to what has been actually collected. Three revenue officers, whose duties range over immense tracts of country through which the roads are sometimes almost impassable, cannot, by the exercise of even extraordinary vigilance, control the smuggling tendencies of the rum distillers of this island. This, together with a few other defects in the rum ordinance, has lately engaged my attention with a view of directing the consideration of the Legislative Council to their remedy.

Local Revenues.

Corporation of the town of Castries.

This body continues to struggle manfully with the difficulties that beset it. The mayor has recently applied to the executive government for the transfer to the corporation of the revenue derived from special licences within the town of Castries. I greatly regret that the state of the general revenue does not admit of a compliance with this request. But, as I entertain the most sanguine hope of having a considerable surplus at the end of the present year, I shall not fail to bring under the notice of the Legislative Council, the claims which I conceive a body possessing within itself the germ of much social and political amelioration, has on the consideration of the local government.

Military Expenditure.

The colony incurs no expense on account of its military establishments.

Public Works.

During the year 1853 the roads and bridges of the island were repaired under provisions of ordinance No. 6 of 13th February 1851, but the heavy rains which fell at the close of the year 1853, and at the beginning of the present one, rendered a great part of that expenditure fruitless. The ditches became obstructed by frequent landslips, which threw the water on the roads and caused great damage, while some of the bridges, that had just been repaired at a heavy cost, were undermined by the strength of the currents and carried away. The sum of about 500*l.* annually raised for the repair of the roads and bridges of this island is wholly inadequate for that purpose, and it is a matter for serious consideration how they are to be kept in repair, without placing additional burthens on the population. Under the present system the householders of the colony are the only persons who pay the road tax; whilst a numerous class of able bodied labourers who do not come under the category of householders escape without paying a penny towards an object in which they are as deeply interested as the very limited class on whom the whole burthen of sustaining the roads and bridges falls. I propose to remedy this defect by extending the tax to all persons over a certain age, giving them at the same time the option of commuting the tax for a certain amount of labour. This arrangement I have good reason to think will meet the difficulty without occasioning any general

A sum of 250*l.* was expended in the course of the year 1853, on Government House, and a sum of 300*l.* in building a house for lunatics, and repairing the gaol and asylum for the poor.

Under this head I shall only mention one ordinance, No. 1 of the 21st of February, 1853, for establishing petty sessions courts in this island. The stipendiary magistrates attribute the diminution in the number of criminal cases to the beneficial working of this ordinance. In the return of criminal and other prisoners will be found a decrease of 59 as compared with the preceding year.

Within the last year, two new schools have been opened, and Sunday schools have been established in the several districts of the island for the instruction of African children. It is to be hoped that the means of education thus brought within reach of all classes of this community will in future be more generally availed of.

The project of an agricultural society which I have long cherished, I have not yet been able to realise.

It affords me no small pleasure to be able to report a marked improvement in the social and moral condition of this colony. This change is owing, partly to the zealous labours of the clergy and partly to the confidence which the people generally feel in the just administration of the laws. In no part of the world have I met with a more obedient or tractable population than that of St. Lucia. It would also be difficult to find a more orderly or better dressed class of labourers. Last year I had the gratification of seeing about five thousand of them assembled to celebrate one of their "fetes," and though they continued the festivities for four or five days, not a single individual of that vast multitude was arrested for drunkenness or for riotous and disorderly conduct. Nor can it be said that they were overawed by the presence of a large force. There were only four policemen in the town during the festival.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c. (Signed) MAURICE POWER.

ABSTRACT RETURN from Blue Book, 1851-1852-1853.

Revenue.

Year.	Custom Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Import.	Export.	Tonnage.				
1851	£ s. d. 5,147 17 6½	£ s. d. 1,760 9 9½	£ s. d. 659 7 2	£ s. d. 6,083 11 6½	£ s. d. 13,651 6 0½	—	£ s. d. —
1852	5,752 17 6½	1,846 12 10	664 9 8½	4,696 5 5¼	12,960 5 6¼	—	691 0 6½
1853	5,252 3 8	912 15 11	666 14 7	5,690 2 2	12,521 16 4	—	438 9 2½

Expenditure, Colonial.

Year.	Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Poor.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total.
1851	£ s. d. 3,661 13 6½	£ s. d. 2,686 4 7½	£ s. d. 1,244 16 3½	£ s. d. 240 8 5½	£ s. d. 850 10 0	£ s. d. 496 3 8	£ s. d. 1,952 15 7	£ s. d. 11,132 12 2
1852	3,138 0 6	2,850 1 10	1,267 17 2½	335 6 5½	942 8 0	615 7 2¾	2,540 2 2¾	11,689 3 5½
1853	3,659 17 10½	2,685 17 1	1,378 4 6½	307 14 3	943 8 0	605 3 0½	2,889 10 1	12,449 14 10½

Increase in 1852, 556*l.* 11*s.* 3½*d.*,, 1853, 760*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.**Expenditure, Local and Parochial.*

Year.	Education.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.
1851	£ s. d. 853 6 1½	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 838 1 5	£ s. d. 1,691 7 6
1852	1,105 0 0	489 11 6	1,167 9 10	2,762 1 4
1853	1,070 18 9½	3,126 4 11½	1,281 5 8	5,478 9 5

Expenditure, Great Britain.

Year.	Civil.	Military.	Total.
1851	£ s. d. 1,816 18 9	£ s. d. 13,317 16 5	£ s. d. 15,134 15 2
1852	1,749 19 0	12,705 19 7	14,455 18 0
1853	1,775 4 4	13,033 16 2	14,809 0 6

Population.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
1851	11,763	12,527	24,290	Census taken in June 1851, population 24,185, increase of 657, calculated on excess of births over deaths.
1852	11,749	12,601	24,350	
1853	12,034	12,973	25,007	

ST. LUCIA.

Land.

Year.	Area in Square Miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.	Remarks.
1851	- - -	4,077	} This is derived from voluntary information afforded by the planters.
1852	- - -	4,674	
1853	- - -	6,103	

Coins and Currency.

Year.	Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.
1851	Unknown - -	Estimated at 5,208 <i>l</i> .
1852	Ditto - - -	Estimated at 4,166 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .
1853	Estimated at 10,500 <i>l</i> .	Estimated at 4,166 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .

Churches.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Num er of Sitzings.	Average Attendance.	Per Cent on Population.	Remarks.
1851	3	10	5,932	7,650	31·63 '00	The second column comprises Roman Catholic churches. The attendance is only a comparative estimate. The accommodation of the Roman Catholic churches being much too limited for the number attending divine service.
1852	3	10	5,982	8,000	33·7 '00	
1853	3	10	6,575	8,455	33·81 '00	

Schools.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Total Number of Scholars.	Per Cent. on Population.	Remarks.
1851	10	5	904	3·73 '00	The schools classed in the first column are so placed merely to distinguish them from the second column, which refers to schools having teachers of the Roman Catholic Church, the former being schools established by the Board of Education : six are Sunday Schools for the instruction of African immigrants.
1852	11	9	1,117	4·61 '00	
1852	20	2	1,393	5·16 '00	

Value in Sterling.

Imports.					Exports.			
Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1851	22,179 3 7	29,612 4 9	17,089 17 7	6,881 5 11	45,699 6 6	8,005 18 11	1,180 0 0	54,815 5 5
1852	38,508 16 8	25,800 10 8	16,691 15 3	81,002 2 7	46,553 9 8	7,037 18 8	3,619 2 8	57,210 11 0
1853	26,001 2 8	27,350 5 9	19,298 17 11	72,650 6 4	46,438 9 8	7,930 14 7	2,635 8 7	57,004 12 10

Shipping.

Inwards.					Outwards.			
Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
1851	2,810	5,364	1,851	10,025	3,548	4,287	2,015	9,850
1852	3,178	4,870	3,109	11,157	3,930	4,830	2,471	11,231
1853	2,226	4,333	3,190	9,749	3,799	4,125	2,352	10,276

Return of Criminal and other Prisoners.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Debtors.
1851	239	69	3	5	316			
1852	221	39	3	2	265		51	
1853	149	55	2	—	206		59	

Government Office, St. Lucia,
3d May 1854

(Signed) J. V. DRYSDALE,
Colonial Secretary.

SIR, Castries, St. Lucia, January 31, 1854.

As inspector of the Royal Gaol, I have the honour, in compliance with the instructions, to make the following annual report for 1853.

The royal gaol of Castries, the only prison in the island, is a well built, commodious and well ventilated edifice in masonry, and measures seventy-five feet in length by thirty-six in width, with an open gallery in front, of nine feet wide. It is surrounded on three sides by high walls, and on the fourth by a wall of four feet surmounted by a strong iron railing. There are four separate yards within the prison walls for exercise, &c. The outbuildings consist of a house for the gaoler, an hospital, a kitchen and storeroom, together with a building measuring twenty-nine feet by twenty-four, separated from the prison itself, containing two large airy cells for the confinement of dangerous lunatics; there has also been built a new privy for the prisoners. There is a well in the main or front yard of the gaol, and a large open reservoir, into and out of which there is continually flowing a large supply of excellent water; the gaol is at present in good repair, with the exception of some slight leaks in the gallery. I would recommend that the gallery in front be jalousied in, as the afternoon sun strikes with such force on the west side of the prison as to render the parties confined there often very uncomfortable. I would also recommend, that the mason work which separates the passage leading to the garret and the wards on the upper story be removed, and a door put up instead, as this would render the day room at the north end of the prison available as a ward, which in fact it really is, but cannot be used as such in consequence of there being no communication at present with the other wards except through it.

The gaol is capable of containing 130 prisoners, with complete separation of the sexes. There were 209 persons confined in the course of the past year, 154 males and 55 females, There are nine wards on the upper floor of the gaol measuring sixteen feet by thirteen,

ST. LUCIA.

of these, two are day rooms and one is occupied by the turnkey, the ante is divided into three large rooms where the female prisoners are kept. There are ten cells on the ground floor, which are commodious, clean, and well ventilated.

Prisoners under sentence receive two suits of clothes per annum; no bedding is supplied: the prisoners in the cells on the ground floor which is paved with brick, have raised trestles on which they sleep; those in the upper wards sleep on the floor.

The diet consists of half a pound of salt fish, and half a pot of farine maniox, or its equivalent of bread.

Debtors receive an alimentary allowance from the incarcerating creditor.

The hours of labour of the penal gang are from 6 to 9 o'clock A.M., and from 10 to 5 P.M. The hours within the gaol walls are from 6 to 10 A.M., and from 2 to 6 P.M.

The hours allotted for exercise are for male prisoners from 10 to 12 A.M., and for females from 12 to 2 P.M.

The work of the prisoners under sentence of hard labour, and who work outside the gaol not fixed. At one time they are employed in repairing portions of the public roads near Castries, at another, in digging gravel for the filling up of the swampy parts of the town, and at others in clearing away and keeping in order the lands of the Government House, &c.

Those who work within the prison walls, are employed in breaking stone. Tradesmen are generally employed at their respective crafts during the same hours as the other prisoners work.

The female prisoners are employed in cleaning the prison and the asylum for the poor, and in making the clothes for the other prisoners.

Prisoners under criminal sentence are not allowed to receive parcels or letters until they have been inspected by the keeper; and in case of any improper communication being attempted to be made, the keeper is empowered to withhold such parcel or letter until he receives the instructions of the provost marshal, who may dispose of them as he deems advisable. They can receive no visits from their friends or relations, until after the expiration of three months from their committal, and then only once in every succeeding three months, except in cases of sickness and under special circumstances. No extra food is allowed without a written order to that effect by the surgeon or provost marshal. There is no chapel in the prison, nor any suitable apartment for the performance of Divine service. The prisoners assemble, under the inspection of the officers of the prison, on Sundays in one of the day rooms for receiving instruction and saying prayers, when the best separation that the size of the apartment will permit is maintained among them.

The surgeon visits the gaol daily, and also attends whenever called by the keeper; he keeps a journal in which is inserted the name of each sick prisoner, with the nature of the disease, the treatment or medicines prescribed, and the result of the case.

An hospital is attached to the prison, with a separate yard for air and exercise.

There were 107 cases taken into hospital during the year only one of which, a case of dysentery, proved fatal; the most prevalent diseases were fever, ulcers, diarrhoea, sore throat, debility, colica, and gastritis. The surgeon remarks "that in the number of sick admitted during the year into the hospital of the gaol, several have been cases of renewed sickness in the same parties after former treatment."

There are two female insane persons in confinement, one committed on the 12th September, 1850, and the other on the 22d October, 1852, to find sureties to keep the peace.

I have, &c.

The Hon. J. V. Drysdale.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. H. JENNINGS, Special Justice,
2d District Inspector of Prisons.

Enclosure 5.

RULES AND REGULATIONS for the conduct of the Royal Gaol of St. Lucia, as revised and amended by his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Darling, in Council, on the 27th of June 1848.

Inspector of Prisons.

1. The Inspector of Prisons nominated under the Imperial Act of 1 & 2 Vict. cap 67, shall visit the prison at least once in every week at uncertain periods.

2. He is empowered to call before him the keeper and all subordinate officers of the prison, and to require them to produce prisoners and books, papers and documents, whenever he shall think fit.

3. It shall be the duty of the inspector to inquire into every matter connected with the gaol; and whenever he may consider it necessary to make a special report thereon to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Keeper.

4. The keeper shall reside within the gaol. He shall not be allowed to sell any articles to prisoners, or have any interest in any contract for supplying provisions or otherwise.

5. The keeper is on no account himself to employ or allow the matron or other officer to employ prisoners for any purpose, except such menial service as may be permitted by the Provost Marshal General.

6. He shall exercise his authority with firmness, temper, and humanity, abstain from all irritating language, and never strike a prisoner. He shall enforce similar conduct on the part of the subordinate officers of the prison.

7. He shall enforce a high degree of cleanliness in the prison, as well with respect to the buildings and yards as to the persons and clothing of the prisoners.

8. It shall be the duty of the keeper to take care that the apartments of the gaol be washed every Wednesday and Saturday morning, except in wet weather, and that the prison be swept and cleaned twice in each day, and also that the walls of the passages and wards of the prison are whitewashed once every two months.

9. On the death of a prisoner the keeper shall immediately give notice to the coroner of the district, and if practicable, to the relations of the deceased.

10. The keeper of the prison shall keep two books, one a diary, and the other a register, according to forms approved by the Provost Marshal, and sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; in which books shall be entered the name of each prisoner; the date of commitment; the personal description, trade, or calling; the time for which committed; by whose order; the nature of offence; the sentence passed; the punishment inflicted, and the day of release, with remarks.

11. The keeper shall not receive any person as a prisoner into the Royal Gaol, without a formal sentence or commitment in writing, in which the cause of committal or sentence shall be expressly stated, except persons brought in by the police for safe custody until they can be taken before a magistrate; and persons so brought in for safe custody shall not be detained longer than is necessary for that purpose; such period of detention in no case to exceed twenty-four hours.

12. The keeper on receiving any person as a prisoner under a committal (whether for trial, under sentence, or otherwise,) shall take particular care that such prisoner is disposed of according to the classification established by the 19th Rule.

13. The keeper shall make a round of the prison every night at eight o'clock, and shall carefully inspect the several prisoners.

14. Besides the specific duties enumerated, the keeper will consider himself generally responsible for the due execution of all regulations respecting the safe keeping, classification, discipline, and treatment of prisoners.

The Surgeon.

15. The surgeon attached to the gaol shall visit the prisons daily, and also attend whenever called upon by the keeper.

16. The surgeon shall keep a journal or record, in which shall be inserted the name of each sick prisoner, with the nature of the prisoner's disease, and the treatment or medicines prescribed, and the result of the case, and remarks.

17. The surgeon will deliver to the Provost Marshal General, and to the Inspector of Prisons, at the close of every year, a report in writing upon the general state of health of the prisoners during the past year, and specifying the disorders which have been most prevalent, and stating whether any connexion may in his opinion be. diseases which have occurred, and the locality or state of the building, diet or employment of the prisoners, or any other facts which have come under his notice; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of sick to the average number of prisoners during the year.

Classification, Treatment, and Discipline of Prisoners.

CLASSIFICATION.

18. Female prisoners shall be kept apart from the male prisoners, so as to prevent them from seeing, conversing or holding any intercourse with each other; and female prisoners shall at all times be attended by female officers, and separated among themselves as much as possible, in conformity with the rules established for male prisoners.

19. Male prisoners in gaol shall be classified as follows:—

1st. Prisoners for debt.

2d. Persons committed for contempt of court in civil process, or for want of securities, or to be examined as witnesses in behalf of the crown in any prosecution.

3d. Persons committed for trial on suspicion of misdemeanors, and for petty offences, and as vagrants.

4th. Persons committed on charge of theft, or felony of any description.

5th. Prisoners convicted of misdemeanors.

6th. Prisoners convicted of theft, or of felony of any description.

20. All persons on admission as prisoners, shall be strictly searched, and knives or other sharp or dangerous weapons be taken from them; and their clothing and bedding shall be likewise examined. Such personal examination, as regards female prisoners, to be made by or under the superintendence of the matron, and to be executed by females, and in the presence of the matron alone.

21. Prisoners convicted of felony shall be restricted to the backyard of the prison during the hours of exercise.

22. That the hours of airing or exercise of prisoners confined as debtors, be limited and arranged so as they may not be at large at the same time with the other prisoners.

TREATMENT.

23. Provisions of good, sound, and wholesome quality, will be issued by the keeper to each prisoner daily, and without distinction, according to the tariff hereunto annexed.

24. Under no pretence whatever, shall any money, or spirits, or other article be issued to any prisoner in lieu of provisions, unless by an express order in writing of the surgeon.

25. No wines, spirits, or strong waters, shall be permitted to be introduced into the gaol under any pretence whatsoever, except under an order in writing by the surgeon.

26. No extra food shall be allowed to any prisoner without a written order to that effect of the surgeon or the provost marshal general.

29. All prisoners sick or unable to work shall be removed to the hospital.

28. If a prisoner complains of illness the case shall be reported without delay to the surgeon; and no prisoner so complaining is to be compelled to labour until after he surgeon has seen and given directions respecting such prisoner.

29. Every convicted prisoner shall receive clothing of two shirts, two pairs trousers, and a woollen cap per annum, or proportionably to the term of his imprisonment. Female prisoners to receive an equivalent in quality and quantity.

30. All inmates of the gaol shall be locked up by seven o'clock in the evening.

31. No light shall be permitted to the prisoners in gaol after eight o'clock in the evening.

32. The hours allotted for exercise shall be regulated as follows:—

For male prisoners—from 10 to 12 A.M.

For female prisoners—from 12 to 2 P.M.

DISCIPLINE.

33. Prisoners in the gaol shall not be allowed to smoke or to make use of tobacco in any way.

34. Gambling of any description will not be permitted within the gaol.

35. Writing on or defacing the doors or walls of the prison is strictly prohibited.

36. Sentence to hard labour shall be carried into effect by work in the penal gang, or in breaking stones within the precincts of the gaol, or in other task-works suited to the craft or trade of any prisoner. Washing and cleaning the prison and gaol-yard to be performed by convicted prisoners, and silence is to be enjoined and enforced at every description of work.

37. The hours of labour for the penal gang shall be from 6 to 9 A.M., and from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

38. The hours of labour within the prison-yard shall be from 6 to 10 A.M., and from 2 to 6 P.M.

39. Convicts in the penal gang, whose refractory conduct renders the restraint of fetters necessary for their safe keeping while employed on public works without the prison walls, shall be secured by chains similar to those used for such convicts in England

40. All contumacious or disorderly conduct of prisoners (whether by refusing or neglecting to perform their work, or by wilful damage to or mismanagement of it), and all offences, such as disobedience of the prison rules, assaults by prisoners on each other or any officer of the establishment, abusive and profane language, indecent or irreverent behaviour during divine service or religious teaching, may be inquired into by the provost marshal general, who may in any such case order the offender to be punished with solitary confinement for any time not exceeding six days; and in any flagrant case of violent or refractory conduct the prisoner so offending may be ordered by him to be whipped, such punishment not to exceed thirty-six lashes for each offence.

41. The punishment of whipping shall in no case be carried into effect without the express sanction of the Lieutenant Governor.

42. The punishment of whipping, when inflicted, shall be carried into effect within the gaol, in presence of the provost marshal general, the medical officer, and the keeper of the gaol.

43. In all cases of whipping, a medical examination and certificate of the capability of the prisoner to endure the punishment, shall precede its infliction.

44. Punishments by whipping shall take place before the hour of six in the morning, unless otherwise ordered, or the special nature of the case require a departure from this Rule.

Visits to, and Communications for and from Prisoners.

VISITS.

45. Prisoners not convicted of or charged with any criminal offence may be allowed to receive visitors between the hours of 7 and 10 A.M., and 2 and 6 P.M., unless the provost marshal general or inspector of prisons shall have issued an order to the contrary, in which case the name of the applicant, together with the name of the prisoner and date of refusal, must be entered on the journal of the gaol.

46. Prisoners while under commitment for examination or re-examination shall not be allowed the access of legal adviser or friend, except by the authority of the committing magistrate, and under such restrictions as to him shall seem requisite.

47. Visitors, except clergy or counsel, shall not be admitted or allowed to remain within the prison during the hours set apart for the exercise and recreation of the prisoners.

48. Visitors previous to admission, shall give their names and the name of the prisoner or prisoners whom they wish to visit.

49. The names of all visitors, and of the prisoners whom they visit, shall be inserted in a book kept for that purpose.

50. Prisoners under conviction shall not be allowed to receive the visits of their friends or relations until after the expiration of the first three months of their imprisonment; but subsequently to that period they may see their friends or relations once in the course of each successive three months.

51. In cases of sickness or other special circumstances, however, convicted prisoners and prisoners committed for non-payment of penalties, or for want of sureties, may receive the visits of their relations and friends at other times, subject to the general regulations of the prison, and provided that such special circumstances be entered in the journal kept by the gaoler for recording the names of visitors and the name of the prisoner to whom such visit is made.

COMMUNICATIONS.

52. Parcels or letters shall not be delivered to, or sent by, any prisoner under criminal sentence until they have been inspected by the keeper; and in case any improper communication be attempted to be made to or by any prisoner, the keeper shall withhold such parcel or letter until he has the direction of the provost marshal general, who may dispose of the same as he may think fit.

53. Books or newspapers shall not be admitted into the gaol, except such as shall be deemed proper for the religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, to be approved of by the provost marshal general, except in the case of debtors, who shall be allowed to receive books, papers, and letters.

Miscellaneous.

54. No insane person, as such, to be admitted into the prison.

Tariff of Provisions for Prisoners in Gaol.

Each male and female adult prisoner shall receive daily rations of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salt fish (cod-fish,) $\frac{1}{2}$ pot farine manioc or $1\frac{1}{2}$ of bread.

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ALLOWANCE FOR DEBTORS.

1st Class. Debtors incarcerated in virtue of a decree issuing from the royal court—one shilling sterling *per diem*.

2d. Class. Petty Debt Court $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ *per diem*.

3d. Class. Justice of the Peace Court.—The ordinary gaol rations in kind; the incarcerating creditor being required to deposit in the hands of the gaoler the value of the rations at the rate at which they are furnished.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to
Lieutenant-Governor POWER.

(No. 256.)

SIR,

Windward Islands, Barbados, June 24, 1854.

I HAVE received your Despatch No. 49, of the 20th instant, with the Blue Book of St. Lucia for 1853, and containing your report thereupon.

I beg leave to call your attention to my circular Despatch of the 7th March last, requiring the transmission in duplicate of the abstract return of the details it contains, which duplicate I request you will transmit, and a duplicate of the printed rules of the prisons.

In reference to the report of the Inspector of Prisons, I find it stated that two lunatics are confined in the common gaol contrary to the 54th clause of the regulations. It may be true that they are confined for want of security to keep the peace, but the practice is not the less objectionable both as regards the discipline of the gaol, and the claims of those afflicted persons: I have therefore to request that provision may be made for their reception and care in some more suitable asylum, their detention in prison being inadmissible.

I observe, also, from the return in the Blue Book and from the report, that 17 prisoners have been worked in irons. This practice, although sanctioned by the regulations, is open to great objection; and in all cases where resistance or violence is to be apprehended it is preferable that such prisoners should be confined and worked separately within the gaol, and if necessary upon reduced diet, until such disposition be corrected, and they can be associated in work with the others.

The regulation which authorizes the provost marshal to award punishment for breaches of prison discipline is also open to objection, although in cases of corporal punishment the Governor's approval is required. It has been found elsewhere conducive to discipline, to divest the provost marshal as governor of the gaol of this jurisdiction, and to appoint a visiting justice who is empowered to try cases of breach of discipline, subject to the Governor's approval, whatever may be the punishment awarded.

You will, accordingly, be pleased to instruct the Attorney General to prepare an ordinance for this purpose.

On the subject of education, I regret the recurrence of remarks in your report reflecting on the Mico schools, after the investigation which the former complaints against them had undergone, and the satisfactory explanations which were afforded : I feel satisfied that it could not have been your intention to represent that they are otherwise conducted than in a manner to confer great benefits on the colony.

The Lieut.-Governor of Lucia,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) I have, &c.
W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to
the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 23.)

Windward Islands, Barbados, July 7, 1854.

(Received July 31, 1854.)

SIR,

REFERRING to my Despatch No. 21 of the 29th ultimo, forwarding the Blue Book of St. Lucia for 1853, I have the honour to forward copy of a further communication from the Lieut.-Governor with copy of my reply.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. LUCIA.

Enclosure 1 in No. 16.

Encl. 1 in No. 16.

(No. 54.)

SIR,

St. Lucia, July 5, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 256, of the 24th ultimo, and with reference to your remarks on the report of the Inspector of Prisons, I beg to inform your Excellency, that I have given directions to have the two women who are in custody for want of sureties to keep the peace, and reported as lunatics by the inspector, to be placed in the lunatic asylum. One of these women is a monomaniac, being perfectly sane on every subject but one, she fancies herself a nun, and when at large, gives great annoyance to the ladies of the convent by intruding herself at all hours, into that establishment. The superior preferred a complaint against her, and she has been committed by the magistrate in default of sureties.

The other was committed on a charge of having attempted to set fire to her father's house.

With regard to the practice of working certain criminals in irons, I have ordered it to be discontinued, but I am apprehensive that one of the greatest terrors of the gaol has been thus removed.

The Attorney General has been instructed to prepare an ordinance to divest the provost marshal of the power which he now has of awarding punishment for breach of prison discipline, and to transfer that power to a visiting justice, whose sentence must in all cases receive the sanction of the Lieut.-Governor ere it can be carried into execution.

Your Excellency was right in supposing that it could not have been my intention to reflect on the Mico schools, in the observations which I made in my report on the Blue Book for 1853, under the head of education. I have read over very carefully my remarks on that subject, but I do not find that they admit of such a construction. However, as your Excellency seems to be under that impresssion, I shall state, in a few words, the idea that I meant to convey.

The Roman Catholic clergy continue their opposition to the Mico Schools. That opposition has retarded the progress of education, by preventing many parents from sending their children to those schools. But this difficulty is about to be removed by the establishment of parochial schools, to which those parents, who, in deference to their clergy, or from any other cause object to the Mico establishments, can send their children. This is the sum and substance of my observations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MAURICE POWER.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 16.

Encl. 2. in No. 16.

SIR,

Windward Islands, Barbados, July 6, 1854.

I HAVE received your Despatch No. 54. of the 5th instant, and am glad to learn that the two insane women had been removed from the gaol to the lunatic asylum, and I request that you will obtain from the Attorney General a report of the state of the laws in St. Lucia applicable to lunatics.

In regard to the use of chains, where prisoners in this island cannot be trusted to work in gangs outside the gaol walls, they are worked in the gaol yard, and if riotous or disorderly, confined in separate cells. The use of chains is not prohibited in these cases and they are occasionally used within the prison, but prisoners are not sent out to work in chains if requiring such restraint.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor.
&c. &c. &c.

ANTIGUA.

ANTIGUA.

No 17.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General MACKINTOSH to the
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 32.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 1, 1854.

(Received June 5, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in duplicate, to your Grace the Blue Book of this island for the year 1853, and to avail myself of the same opportunity to offer a few remarks on its leading heads.

2. *Revenue and Expenditure, &c.*—The revenue—23,409*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.*—as compared with that of the preceding year, shows a slight falling off, the deficiency spreading over most of its sources, but chiefly on the import duties, as the principal of these, the amount of which is correspondently less by a sum of 976*l.* 18*s.* 5¼*d.* The actual value of the imports has been 140,097*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, whereas that of those of 1852 were 151,083*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* The increase of thrift is doubtless beginning to show itself in these returns. The regular fixed expenditure has been considerably within the year's revenue. On the 1st of August, however, an instalment of repayment of a tenth of the earthquake loan advances became due to the Imperial Treasury, the liability as to which on the part of the public,—enhanced as the latter's liability was by the failure to meet their engagements of some of the individual borrowers,—extended to a sum of 4,544*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* At the close of the year the local treasury was consequently, for the first time for a considerable period, quite empty. During the course of the past year, also, the balances in the savings bank have been considerably lowered,—a fact, however, which, considered exclusively as a financial one, is not an unsatisfactory one, as the rate of interest guaranteed to the depositors in it is as high as 6 per centum.

3. *Local Revenues.*—Now that the relief of pauperism is thrown upon a general fund, the parochial revenues are raised almost exclusively for the payment of the stipends of the clergy.

4. *Agriculture, Exports, &c.*—As to the cultivation of the cane,—considered as a matter apart from that of the supply of labour, and apart also from that of the subsequent manufacturing process,—not much remains, probably, to be done in the way of improvement throughout the diminished area to which, in Antigua, the growth of the staple crop has been advantageously reduced. There are no duties, however, exigible on the exports of this island.

5. The following is a tabular statement of the production of sugar for the last three years as compared with a like term of protected prices:—

				Tons.					Tons.
1844	-	-	-	12,857		1851	-	-	10,978 $\frac{1}{2}$
1845	-	-	-	9,621		1852	-	-	8,676 $\frac{1}{2}$
1846	-	-	-	5,821		1853	-	-	11,943
				28,299					
						31,598			

6. *Military Expenditure.*—The total charge on account of the garrison of this island during 1853 was 16,124*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, the whole of which was defrayed by the mother country.

7. *The Public Debt* amounts to 76,403*l.*, of which 6,403*l.* is borrowed upon local debentures at 6 per centum, the residue forming the unliquidated portion of the advances to the island on account of the earthquake of 1843, the interest payable on which is for the future—in accordance with late instructions from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury—to be reduced to 3¼ per centum.

8. *Public Works, &c.*—The only expense which has been incurred under this head has been for the repair of the roads. These, together with the public buildings, may be said on the whole to be in a highly satisfactory condition.

9. *Legislation.*—Among the few legislative enactments which have been passed during the period now under consideration, none seem to me to have been of importance sufficient to call for particular notice.

10. The past year has been the first entire one for which the lately adopted system of a general relief of pauperism, under the test of admission to a poor-house, has been in force. With a view of softening the effect on the public mind of so great a change from the very lax administration of the expenditure on this account which had previously existed, many aged persons have been permitted to continue in the receipt of out-door relief. To all new applicants, however, such relief is now, except in special circumstances, refused. The new law may be said to be working very satisfactorily, and in so doing has ultimately overcome respectable prejudices, as well as discountenanced the more questionable interests which had grown up with the old one. With at least as much discrimination in sifting the claims of real pauperism, the resulting expense has been much reduced, with a prospect of still greater proportional reduction; whereas the amount expended under this head for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1851, was 4,143*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; that for the same term ending the 31st December last was 2,357*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.*

11. A tendency is increasingly apparent in the labouring population of the island to take up their residence in the capital town of St. John's, referrible, of course, to the sociability which is observable in the negro race. This is a considerable evil under more than one aspect, but at the same time not one easily remediable.

12. *Education.*—The schools continue to be maintained, all circumstances considered, in creditable efficiency. No general uniform system of superintendence of them, though some arrangement of such a kind is much to be desired, has as yet been established. Were it not for eleemosynary aid, dispensed through various channels, of charitably disposed persons in the mother country, their resources would be much straitened. The attendance of the children in the schools of the United Brethren, who superintend the teaching of a great proportion of the peasant population, it is satisfactory to observe has lately been on the increase.

13. *Gaol, &c.*—Crimes of magnitude are comparatively rare among our generally well-disposed and orderly population; but the total commitments of all sorts continue to bear an undue proportion to its numbers. The centesimal ratio for the year was 1·7.

14. The master evil which afflicts this island—meeting one in its effects at every turn—continues in the absence of its proprietary body. With the exception perhaps of Jamaica (with the position of which, however, I am unacquainted) Antigua is at the present moment suffering from this cause probably beyond all other of Her Majesty's possessions in these seas. Any change for the better in this respect can only, I fear, be looked for under the behest of the mother country.

15. To the eye of local authority, the horizon of possible improvement may now be said, I think, to be reduced to narrow limits. The ungenial considerations of a stringent economy in the public expenditure find acceptance without the necessity of their being much pressed on the public mind. In these small northern islands, whose available area for profitable cultivation is already fully occupied, the competition of the more important of Her Majesty's sugar-growing possessions will be felt with scarcely less force in the ensuing opening of the British markets than that of slave-grown produce. Whencesoever, however, shall be the origin of the pressure upon us in the impending struggle, it is, for the reason at which I have just glanced, to the qualities and resources of individuals that the hope of success in it must be committed; and it would not be right, therefore, in any augury of the doubtful future to omit the record of the existence of indications in many quarters of the society of this island that past trial and privation have not been altogether without precious results. I see

ANTIGUA.

nothing, moreover, in the record of facts now submitted to your Grace, to warrant an inference that during the year 1853 any retrogression has been noticeable in its material condition.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

MONTSERRAT.

MONTSERRAT.

No. 17.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General MACKINTOSH to the
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 33.)
MY LORD DUKE,

Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 1, 1854.
(Received June 5, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit in duplicate to your Grace the Blue Book of Montserrat, for the year 1853, together with a copy of the Despatch from the Acting President in which it has been forwarded to me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Mr. President SEMPER to Governor General
MACKINTOSH.

(No. 41.)
SIR,

Government House, Montserrat, March 25, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1853.

Revenue.

It will be seen that the revenue exceeds that of the previous year by 259*l.* 8*s.* 10*½d.*, and there is every prospect of a still greater improvement during the current year.

Legislation.

The legislature have passed during the last year several valuable Acts, the most important of which are—

- “ An Act to regulate the impounding of stock, to give remedies to parties injured by the trespassing of such stock, and to make other provisions connected therewith;”
- “ An Act to provide for the repairs of the highways of this Island;”
- “ An Act for constituting a Court of Appeal for this Island;”
- “ An Act to establish a Board of Health, and for other purposes.”

Population.

There is a vast improvement in the condition of the population of this island generally. The peaceable and orderly demeanour which they have for some time assumed has been followed by a striking improvement in their appearance, and a revived energy and industry, which promise, ere long, to place this beautiful island in a position that will not suffer from a comparison with any of the Leeward Islands.

Education.

MONTSERRAT.

I am happy to be able to report an increase in the attendance at the public schools, a fact which justifies the conclusion that the advantages of education are becoming more appreciated in this island. It is to be regretted however, that the scantiness of our revenue hitherto has not admitted of that support which should be afforded by the local government to institutions which (involving, as they do, the propagation of the Gospel) must ever be the main agents of civilization and improvement.

Imports and Exports.

There is an increase from import and export duties of 115*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.* in comparison with the revenue derived from these sources in the preceding years.

Agriculture.

There is a very great improvement in agriculture, which will be productive of incalculable advantages to the island.

General Remarks.

I am induced by the general indications of improvement in the island to conclude that, when the legislative constitution shall have been remodelled, and placed upon a basis more adapted to her circumstances—when suitors in her courts shall be able to prosecute their appeals in the satisfactory and inexpensive mode established by the erection of an appellate court at Antigua, this island will rapidly emerge from the difficulties against which she has maintained for many years an unequal contest. Seasons of trial and difficulty are never without their advantages; and these, in the case of Montserrat, are to be seen in the economy, skill, and energy of the planters, and in the order and industry of the population at large.

His Excellency, R. J. Mackintosh,
Governor-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. SEMPER,
President.

ST. KITTS.

ST. KITTS.

No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General MACKINTOSH to the
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 50.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 20, 1854.

(Received June 15, 1855.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, in duplicate, the "Blue Book" of St. Kitts for the year 1853, together with a report thereon by the Lieutenant Governor.

The condition of this island compares favourably, under most of the specified heads of information, with that of the others comprising this Government.

In the balance in the treasury at the termination of the year of between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.* St. Kitts has reaped the reward of her greater self-control in declining to avail herself of the advances of pecuniary aid offered by the mother country on the occasion of the earthquake of 1843.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH,
Governor.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. KITTS.

Encl. in No. 19.

Enclosure in No. 19.

(No. 25.)

SIR,

St. Christopher, May 8, 1854.

In Triplicate.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book of this colony for 1853.

It exhibits in most respects a satisfactory state of affairs.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. A partial increase of revenue and decrease of expenditure have left a surplus of 1,574*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, which added to the balance already in the public chest, gives a gross surplus of 6,742*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* in the treasury at the close of the past year.

Deducting from this sum a sufficient amount for current expenditure, and 1,000*l.* still undrawn of the sum appropriated to the supply of water to the town of Basseterre, there remains a net surplus of 4,000*l.* This fund, I have recommended, should, by appropriate investment, be for the future made to bear interest.

Public Works.

3. Though no very extensive operations appear under this head, there has been the usual attention bestowed on the necessary repairs to churches and public buildings.

4. The roads, hitherto kept in a very creditable state, notwithstanding the antagonism of a sandy soil and deep mountain watercourses, have been improved of late by being more extensively macadamized than has heretofore been practicable. The breaking of stones on the road has only very recently been undertaken by the ordinary labourers, who from the fact of the employment of convicts at such work had hitherto regarded it as degrading.

5. The operations for the supply of water to the town of Basseterre are still suspended, I am sorry to state, in consequence of the great rise in the price of iron.

Legislation.

6. The provision made in the course of the year, by local enactment, for the medical attendance of the infant children of the labouring population deserves especial notice. Neglect of proper medical attention to their infant offspring has been often noticed as a prevailing characteristic of the class alluded to. It is but a few years ago that the medical care of parents as well as children of this class was provided for at the expense of the property on which the former laboured. This assuredly rendered them tardy in undertaking at their own cost the expense of employing a regular practitioner, and thus perhaps the love of quackery that usually accompanies ignorance was highly developed in the negro, who moreover was otherwise prepared by hereditary tradition and constitution to trust to empiricism and juggling.

7. The cost of the measure in question is provided for out of the general taxation. The resort to local rates for the purpose would have been the signal for discontent. As it is, however, by the assistance of the ministers of religion the measure has been impressed on the people and accepted by them as a boon, and they have availed themselves largely of the relief afforded.

Sanitary Measures.

8. The Board of Health appointed under the Act passed in 1850 to establish sanitary regulations have during the past year, while epidemic cholera and yellow fever were threatening the colony from neighbouring islands, been actively employed. I was in hopes to have been able to forward a report in detail of their proceedings by that body. In the absence of this, however, I have much satisfaction in representing that a well-regulated system of surveillance has been established and maintained throughout the island. Supplies of medicines, with printed instructions for their use, were distributed among the

ministers of religion, the members of the Board of Health, and others. Medical men were employed to give immediate attendance in every case of the appearance of sickness. A thorough cleansing of towns and villages by public scavengers was enforced, regular domiciliary visitations made by properly authorized persons for the inspection and removal of all offensive matter, the plentiful use of lime, and the compulsory ventilation, cleansing, and whitewashing of unwholesome dwelling places carefully superintended.

9. The filling up of the swamp to the windward of the town has been continued and satisfactorily executed; this work being performed by convicts under the superintendence of the Provost Marshal.

10. I am happy in thinking that the healthy state of the population (and it has been and is, I thankfully record, most healthy,) is in no inconsiderable degree attributable to the active measures I have shown to have been taken for its preservation.

Education.

11. No material change has taken place under this head. The only schools are those under the charge of the several ministers of religion in the island. The attempt to reconcile the differences of opinion on the subject of a public system of instruction failed, I am sorry to say, during the past session of the Legislature; but from the tenor of my communications with the Council and Assembly at the opening of the present session, I am sanguine as to the successful introduction, ere long, of some comprehensive measure. The prevailing tendency of opinion on the question would appear to lean to a system of secular schools which should leave to the members of the several denominations time and opportunity for attendance at their separate schools for religious instruction.

Imports and Exports.

12. The imports of 1853 have exceeded those of 1852 by 15,255*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* in value, the exports by 40,070*l.* 11*s.* This increase is evidently the result of the plentiful crop and improved market price of the staple produce during the past year, as a comparison of the number of hogsheads of sugar exported, and their valuation at the custom house, pretty accurately shows;

1852	-	hogsheads	5,120	-	valued at	£ 73,894	10	0
1853	-	"	7,042	-	"	106,503	0	0

Agriculture.

13. Tillage in this island continues to be carried on with energy and skill. I am informed that the extent of land now under improved cultivation is as large as has been known to be in use for the last thirty years; and so good are the agricultural prospects that should the present season be favourable the crop of this year will, it is estimated, exceed the largest that has been reaped for many years in St. Kitts.

14. To counterbalance this hope, however, there is the fall in the market value of sugar, and the great advance in the prices of all the material required on estates, as also of the necessities of life.

15. Labour can hardly be said to be scarce; but it is observable that a far larger proportion of females than males are engaged in the cane fields.

16. Handicrafts and other occupations on estates appropriated strictly to the men would not seem to be sufficient to absorb their numbers entirely, and, while I should decidedly characterize the population generally as industrious, I should say that the addiction to desultory occupations referred to in my report for 1850, and to which there are so many temptations in this climate, is not diminished among the male population, nor is it likely to be remedied, except under the pressure of an overwhelming increase of population or an advance in civilization far beyond present achievement.

Crime.

17. The gaol records show, in 1853, 209 convictions of all classes of offences, while in the previous year there were no less than 412. This diminution has

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—

been fairly represented as always likely to attend the more active occupation and ample supply of the population during so favourable an agricultural season as that of last year compared with its forerunner. I am glad at the same time to express my conviction that there is also, independent of these circumstances, a prevailing spirit of good order throughout the whole community.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

Governor Mackintosh,
&c. &c.NEVIS.
—

NEVIS.

No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General MACKINTOSH to the
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 45.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 1, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received June 5, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the Blue Book of Nevis for year 1853, together with a copy of the Despatch, and of its enclosure from the acting president in which it has been forwarded to me.

But for the dire effects of the invasion of cholera which marked the last month of the year, which were visible in an actual decimation of the population, this record would not have been other than what would probably have been considered to be a satisfactory one.

Your Grace has been already apprized that the vacancy in the benefice of St. Paul, Charlestown, the prolongation of which Mr. Kenny notices, no longer exists.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

Encl. 1. in No. 20.

Enclosure 1 in No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Mr. President KENNEY to Governor General
MACKINTOSH.

(No. 17.)

SIR,

Government Office, Nevis, March 30, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Books in triplicate for the year 1853, which have only this day been placed in my office, and therefore I trust your Excellency will excuse the shortness of my comments thereon, as I cannot longer delay to forward them to Antigua.

2. The amount due by the public to the 31st December last is about 623*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* sterling. This deficiency may be accounted for by the instalment of ten per cent. of the principal, together with the interest paid by the Loan Commissioners to Her Majesty's Government, and which sum was not specially provided for by the legislature.

3. The exports have been considerably larger than the former year, and the crop may be considered an average one.

4. Several Acts have been passed by the legislature highly beneficial in matter of summary jurisdiction and for the protection of Justices of the Peace in the execution of their duties.

5. The various schools throughout the colony are creditably conducted, but have been reduced in the number of attendants from a scarcity of funds.

NEVIS.

6. The gaol and house of correction require a wall to be built around them for security against the escape of prisoners, and several of the out offices are out of repair. The prisoners have been deprived of spiritual consolation, from the circumstance of the rectory of St. Paul being vacant for twenty-one months, to which living is attached the chaplaincy of the prison.

7. The deaths from cholera have been most appalling, and almost entirely confined to the labouring classes. The numbers are 406 males and 485 females, total 891.

8. No emigration has lately taken place.

The return of produce, stock, &c., has not been filled up by the Colonial Secretary, and his remark thereon is quite incorrect.

I have the honour to forward a letter from Mr. Slater on the subject of the Blue Book.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES KENNEY,
President.

The Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 20.

Encl. 2. in No. 20.

SIR,

Secretary's Office, 30th March, 1854.

I have the honour to forward the Blue Books for the past year, and regret that I have found it impracticable to do so by the 1st of the month as your Honour required.

Your Honour is aware that these books are generally sent me in November, but the present set did not reach me till the 2nd of January.

Another great drawback to the despatch of these books is the circumstance of their not being bound, as much time is unavoidably lost in arranging and re-arranging the leaves, and in the binding of the same to the best of my ability, there being no book-binder in the island.

I would also again call your Honour's attention to the fact that I receive no remuneration whatever for filling up these books, although it occupies two clerks for nearly three months to complete them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS SLATER,
Colonial Secretary.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

No. 21.

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General MACKINTOSH to the
Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 72.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, August 7, 1854.

(Received August 30, 1854.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1853, together with a copy of the Despatch (enclosing also a letter from the late Administrator ad interim of the Government,) in which it has reached me from the President.

The only reason, of any degree of substance, which can be put forth for the delay which has taken place in furnishing me with this document has been the late sufferings of the islands; first, under the disturbance of the public peace, and, secondly, under the prevalence of epidemic cholera. But after due

VIRGIN ISLANDS. allowance shall have been made for the operation of such natural sources of embarrassment, the late local executive officer cannot, I think, be held to be altogether free from the charge of dilatoriness on this occasion.

The record of facts concerned does not appear to furnish any ground for observation from myself.

In respect of the absence reported during the year of an officiating clergyman (towards whose stipend, however—had such a one made his appearance—the Islands treasury was not in a condition to make any effective contribution), I am now enabled to state, from a conference which I have lately had with the Lord Bishop of the diocese, that I entertain sanguine hopes that at an early date, through the arrival in another island of a gentleman shortly expected from England, the above pressing want will be supplied,

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 21.

Enclosure 1 in No. 21.

(No. 5.)

Government House, Tortola,

July 29, 1854.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency the Virgin Islands Blue Book for the year 1853, together with the enclosed letter from the late Officer administering the Government, forwarding his report in duplicate.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. H. KORTRIGHT.

The Governor in Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 2 in No. 21.

Enclosure 2 in No. 21.

Virgin Islands, Tortola,

July 29, 1854.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward your Excellency, through his Honour Cornelius Kortright, Esquire, the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1853, with my report thereon in duplicate.

These returns came into my hand too late to be forwarded by the last mail.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. A. TUDOR.

The Governor in Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 3 in No. 21.

Enclosure 3 in No. 21.

REPORT on the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for 1853.

Under the head of Revenue there appears to be a decrease of 71*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*, in comparison with the returns for 1852, which sum is attributable to the repeal of the imperial duties, notwithstanding that it was contemplated that the increased duties on pasture stock and the additional export dues would enhance the finances of the colony, but it is necessary here to state that these sources of revenue almost became a nullity from the month of August to the end of the year.

The debt of the colony to the 21st December, amounting to 1,584*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, is likely to be liquidated by a gratuitous reduction on the part of the public claimants of the one half of their claims against the colony on the immediate

payment of the other half, which will be effected through the liberality of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief by way of loan. VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Under the head of expenditure there does not appear to have been any material increase, the only items worthy of notice are those of gaol expenses and public buildings.

An Act was passed on the 31st December abrogating the import duties; the deficiency thus accruing to be met by an increased tax on vessels and boats, estates and pasture lands (in lieu of a produce tax), together with merchants and shopkeepers licences. The beneficial result of this change remains to be proved.

The schools throughout the colony have been gradually declining, and it appears from inquiry made on the subject, that from the first day of August last they totally ceased to exist. The refusal on the part of the Wesleyan missionary superintendent in this colony to make the usual return under this head cannot be controlled at the moment, and hence no more need be said.

It is sincerely to be regretted that the colony has been deprived of the presence and beneficial services of a pastor of the Established Church during the year, which also accounts for a non-return under the Blue Book.

The planting interest has suffered materially from the effects of the riot which took place on the 2nd of August, the labourers for some months after continuing in a most unsettled state, doing little or no work, and the estates growing up in weeds, consequently causing a serious deterioration of the crop — which it is to be feared will not be easily overcome unless the parties in possession of estates can secure the means of enabling them to extend and improve the cultivation by the payment of weekly wages to the labourers, which would make the properties more profitable, and in all human probability cause this unfortunate colony to rise somewhat nearer the scale of prosperity with its sister isles than at the present time.

A little capital judiciously dispensed among the planting interest would tend greatly to attain this end. On the other hand circumstances warrant the belief that a continuation of the share system, now prevailing with few exceptions, will ultimately end in the total failure of the sugar cane grower.

(Signed) H. A. TUDOR.

DOMINICA.

DOMINICA.

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General MACKINTOSH to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 16.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 17, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received June 15, 1854)

I have the honour to transmit in duplicate the Blue Book of Dominica for the year 1853, together with copy of a Despatch, in which it has been forwarded to me by the Lieutenant Governor.

In connexion with the date of Major Blackall's Despatch, I may observe that the second of the two transcripts of this document, which are required for your Grace's office, only reached me by the mail which arrived here from Dominica on the 14th instant.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor BLACKALL to
Governor General MACKINTOSH.

(No. 29.)

SIR,

Roseau, Government House, April 12, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1853.

2. The revenue for the past year offers no particular cause for comment; it exceeds that of 1852 only in consequence of an additional tax (upon houses) having been brought into operation, and its general results fully verify the correctness of the estimate contained in the Despatch which I had the honour to address to your Excellency especially upon the financial condition of this island on the 25th July 1853.

3. The expenditure has been considerably reduced, by no less a sum than 1,457*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* in a total outlay of 11,052*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; and it is worthy of remark that the expenditure has been of late steadily decreasing under those heads which are subject to Executive control.

4. There is a slight decrease in the value of the imports during the year, whilst the exports show an increase of 6,532*l.*

5. Eight Acts have been passed during the year 1853, but, with the exception of the amended Act to establish an Appeal Court at Antigua, they are of little importance, and do not go towards the reform of the many abuses in the code of laws now in operation. I have already expressed my opinion that vigorous legislation cannot be expected under the present legislative arrangements, and I trust that the necessity of a reconstruction of the constitutions of the smaller West India Islands under their now altered prospects and condition may soon occupy the attention of the authorities in England. * * *

6. The Board of Education have now made their third half-yearly report, and though it exhibits some slight increase in the total number of scholars in the island, there is reason to deplore the apathy shown by the bulk of the inhabitants to the advantages thus offered to them. It is much to be regretted also that the amendment advocated by your Excellency, and acquiesced in by the Council here, of charging a small amount where the parties were able to pay, was not adopted; it would have assisted the funds, and, I believe, considerably increased the attendance at the schools. In addition to the schools supported under the Education Board, are three schools in Roseau, under the immediate care of the rector, the Rev. Mr. Dillon, and the manner in which they have been conducted is most favourable to that gentleman, and the desire to attend the schools has been so great, that many scholars have been refused from want of accommodation.

7. The returns under this head will show a most satisfactory continuation in the diminution of crime. The new system of discipline introduced into the gaol has been most successful in deterring persons, and more particularly females, from subjecting themselves to it, and I think this a matter worthy of attention, as exemplifying the mode of punishment most calculated to restrain the negro population from crime, viz., separate confinement as far as possible, and a rather severe and monotonous task for hard labour.

8. Although perhaps not legitimately introduced under this head, I cannot avoid noticing the results of the alteration in the Commission of the Peace adopted in June last, and which gave rise to some grave criticism at the time, but they have been so happily advantageous in every point, that I review them with peculiar satisfaction; not only has the system of Chamber adjudications been completely abolished, but the extraordinary diminution in the number of cases under the Petty Debt Act proves conclusively that the former mode gave rise to the most corrupt practices; and since the amended Commission was issued I have had no complaint from creditors that they could not obtain their just demands, and only one of injustice as to execution, and which I was unable to remedy; but in addition I find that the removal of incompetent magistrates has led to a much more firm administration of justice inducing greater respect for the law, whilst in an economical point of view it has acted beneficially for the colony, the

expenses under the head of "Constables," (which is ruled by certificates obtained from the Justices,) having decreased from the sum of 220*l.* to 149*l.*

9. My attention has been much devoted during the past year to the settlement of the Three Chains question, which I now consider fully accomplished, Your Excellency is aware of the unfortunate necessity which induced me, at one time, to request military assistance, and which was promptly accorded, and it enabled me, without collision, to enforce the law. The effect has been most beneficial; for not only have the very persons who were opposing now become the tenants of their holdings, but it has induced the more reasonable part of the community to consider the question carefully, and I no longer experience opposition, either from the parties more immediately interested, or their advisers. Owing to the interruption in the disposal of these lands, the account does not appear in the Blue Book, but I shall be able to report to your Excellency the result within a very short period. The proceedings respecting the Three Chains has led to a more close investigation generally respecting title to land, and I believe such has already affected the labour market. I have heard no complaints of want of labour this year excepting on one estate, and in most cases it is reported as abundant; this must be one of the immediate effects of putting an end to the illegal and free possession of land, but it has another most beneficial result, in restraining the many acts of violence which were committed in consequence of disputes respecting boundaries of holdings where neither party had a title, and therefore the law was inoperative, and which led not unfrequently to the use of the cutlass in enforcing imaginary rights, and in many cases to loss of life.

10. From the foregoing reports, I think it will be evident that if this colony exhibits no striking points of advance in prosperity and civilization, neither does it betray any symptoms of retrogression. There are within it the elements of great improvements if carefully watched and vigorously governed, but there is also a continued attempt to infuse a spirit of opposition to Government, and hostility to the great and paramount interest, which requires to be checked. The present year will be an especially trying one to those engaged in the staple production of this island. Brought into equal competition with slave grown produce, they find no increase of price in England, whilst it has been found necessary to impose an export tax for requirements here. Freights have considerably increased, and with them the cost of estate supplies. The troops having been withdrawn from the island, will cause additional taxation whilst it diminishes the circulation of money, and the time has arrived when the Government have thought it necessary to enforce the repayment of a long overdue debt. These are no ordinary difficulties to contend with, but I believe they will be met with becoming firmness and determination, and I trust this good feeling on the part of a body of Her Majesty's subjects who are not exceeded by any in loyalty and attachment to their country, may meet with due consideration. The tone adopted with respect to the smaller colonies is sometimes not complimentary, occasionally offensive, but I trust a better feeling may prevail, and deserved credit be given to those who are struggling against such a combination of difficulties, a class of persons without whose presence, energy, and capital this island would, indeed, soon revert to a state of barbarism, and be a reproach to the colonial policy of Great Britain, but who will, if encouraged, by degrees establish those relative conditions of society so essential to the prosperity of the whole, and enable the colony to increase her commerce with the mother country to their mutual advantage.

I have, &c.,

The Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL BLACKALL.

MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS.

No. 23.

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Major-General SUTHERLAND to the
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 61.)

Mauritius, July 22, 1854.

(Received September 25, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

IN obedience to standing instructions, I beg leave to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1853, together with the annual report required from myself on the general condition and prospects of the colony.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. SUTHERLAND,
Major-General.

Enclosure in No. 23.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1. The financial operations of the year 1853 may be affirmed to have been eminently successful, and the results obtained will lose nothing by comparison with those of former years. The actual revenue amounted to 318,750*l.* 18*s.* 3½*d.*, exceeding that of 1852 by 6,896*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*, and this, notwithstanding a further reduction of the export duty on sugar of one penny-halfpenny per hundred weight. The actual expenditure amounted to 285,204*l.* 2*s.* 3¾*d.*, which, though exceeding that of the preceding year by 2,151*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*, left nevertheless a surplus of 33,546*l.* 15*s.* 11¾*d.*, which itself exceeds that of 1852 by 4,745*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.*

2. A comparison of the actual, and estimated receipts shows a balance of 44,143*l.* 18*s.* 3½*d.* in favour of the former, while the actual disbursements exceeded the estimate by 26,645*l.* 17*s.* 10¾*d.*, an excess which is partly to be accounted for by the payments made on account of steam communication, not estimated for in the budget for 1853, and partly by an introduction of 9,641 male adult immigrants during the year instead of 6,000 as borne on the colonial estimates-

Imports and Exports.

3. There is a large increase in the estimated value of the imports and exports of 1853 as compared with those of the preceding year.

4. While the estimated imports of 1852 only amounted to 1,052,351*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* those of 1853 reached no less a sum than 1,345,129*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, showing a net increase of 292,778*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* The exports of 1853, as compared with those of 1852, exhibit an increase of no less than 342,665*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, having amounted to 1,443,211*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* and 1,100,546*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* respectively. The exports of the year, it will be observed, have exceeded the imports by 98,081*l.* 19*s.*

5. The import and export of specie show a scarcely appreciable difference from those of the preceding year; but the difference, whatever it may be, is in favour of the colony: the imports exceeding those of 1852 by 6,271*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, while the export of specie shows a diminution of 124*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The total numbers are 252,987*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* imported against 8,855*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* exported.

6. The British shipping entered shows a considerable increase of 22,602 tons inwards, and 16,162 tons outwards.

7. On the other hand, the Foreign shipping entered inwards has decreased by 1,024 tons, while that entered outwards shows a reduction of 617 tons as compared with the year 1852; affording, I conceive, a satisfactory answer to those who predicted irremediable injury to British shipping interests as the consequence of the abandonment of a restrictive commercial policy and the repeal of the navigation laws. It is not uninteresting to remark, as adding weight to the foregoing observations, that, concurrently with this large increase of British, and diminution of Foreign bottoms, there has been an advance in the rate of freights to the United Kingdom of 1*l.* per ton, the average rate in 1853 having been 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, while the average of 1853 amounted to 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* With such un-

answerable arguments as these, mutually corroborating and strengthening each other, it would be idle to dilate on the security of the British mercantile marine from any foreign competitors; nor does it seem too much to assert that the British ship owner has never before stood in a position of such stable and assured prosperity as now, when, emancipated from the leading strings of Protection, he has learned confidence and self-reliance, and walks alone in the consciousness of newly-discovered strength.

Population.

8. The population returns show a gross increase of deaths over births of 576; nor is this to be wondered at when regard is had to the great disproportion of the sexes in the two sections of the population in which this anomaly is manifested. For, while among the general population the births are to the deaths as 1,616 to 1,173 amongst the ex-apprentice class the deaths amount to 2,435, while the births only reach 2142, showing a balance against the latter of 293. Amongst the immigrants, where the disproportion of sexes is unfortunately the greatest, the increase of deaths over births is proportionably larger, viz., 626; the births being 1,934, and the deaths 2,560.

9. On instituting a comparison with the previous year, some interesting results may be obtained. Amongst the general population there are fewer births and deaths than in 1852, but while the decrease of births, on the return of births for 1852, is 6 per cent., the decrease of deaths is only $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Amongst the ex-apprentice class there is a decrease in the number of births of 9 per cent, and an increase in the deaths of 4 per cent. And lastly, amongst the Indian immigrants, while the births have increased $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the increase of deaths, as compared with the returns of last year, is 27 per cent.

10. In the total absence of any epidemic or contagious disease during the year, it is difficult to know to what cause or causes to refer these varying and capricious results. For, though the sanitary condition of the colony has been daily imperilled by the existence of small pox at the neighbouring island of Reunion, and the occasional arrival of an infected immigrant ship from India, the most vigilant solicitude has been exercised to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, and, under Providence, with complete success.

Ecclesiastical.

11. There is but small change to chronicle in the ecclesiastical staff of the island. On the retirement of the late military chaplain, a proposal was made, and favourably received by the Secretary at War, for dividing the ample allowances hitherto granted to that functionary, and appointing two chaplains, one for the town of Port Louis and one for Mahebourg, who, in addition to their duties as chaplains to the troops quartered there, should do duty likewise for the civil members of the Established Church. Some minor details gave rise to a further correspondence, and, up to the end of the year, no successor or successors to the late military chaplain had arrived in the colony, and the duties were performed by the second civil chaplain in addition to his own. Thus during the year 1853 there was a dead loss of the services of one clergyman of the establishment. On the other hand, Her Majesty's Government sanctioned the appointment of an additional chaplain for the remote and scattered districts of Vacoas and Belle Isle, where a successful mission had for some time previous been established. I submit, herewith, copies of the third report of the Mauritius Church Association, giving an account of their labours during the year. I should also mention that the active missionary efforts of some Independent ministers continue to be blessed with considerable success amongst the lower classes of the population.

12. The staff of the Established Church in this island is unquestionably small, and I look forward with satisfaction to the expected appointment of a bishop or archdeacon, and to the probable consequent increase to the number of Anglican clergymen.

13. Towards the latter end of the year two Capuchin friars left this for the Seychelles dependencies, where they have established themselves and minister to the spiritual wants of the Roman Catholic portion of the community. The chaplain of the Established Church at Mahe was constrained about the same time to proceed to England on account of his health, and in the meantime his duties have been performed, in as far as possible, by a lay teacher and catechist.

Education.

14. The educational establishments of the colony, though wholly inadequate to the requirements of its population, are nevertheless increasing in efficiency, as may be seen from the more numerous attendance which the returns of 1853 exhibit. The report of the acting rector of the Royal College, which I transmit, shows a larger number of pupils on the books of that institution than has appeared for many years. The superiority of the system of instruction pursued at the college has won for it many of the pupils who were formerly dispersed over the private schools of Port Louis. During the course of the year 1853, one of the principal of these private institutions, confessedly unable to compete with the college, transferred the whole of its numbers to the latter establishment, and its chief, a French gentleman of some acquirements, was glad to accept a professorship at the college to which his students had already in part, and afterwards wholly, migrated.

15. The report of the Superintendent of Government schools, which is also transmitted, shows likewise the increasing reward which is attending the labours of the Government school-masters and mistresses, not only in the large number of scholars which frequent the schools, but, I believe I may say, in the more accurate knowledge of English, which the Creoles, masters as well as scholars, are daily acquiring.

16. A great difficulty, indeed, as regards its future prospects and population, the real educational difficulty of this colony, consists, as has already been frequently laid before the Secretary of State, in the reluctance which exist on behalf of the Indian population to allow their children to avail themselves of the advantages open to them. An attempt to form a school in the immediate neighbourhood of three populous estates resulted, after eight months experiment, in little short of total failure. I beg to transmit a copy of a minute recorded on this subject by Governor Higginson, containing the outline of a plan for bringing the blessings of education within the reach of this large class of the population. I think that a systematic and organized scheme may be successful, where isolated attempts like that above alluded to would probably fail; and I hope it will not long ere some practicable plan may be elaborated and carried into operation. The Council of Government have pronounced strongly in favour of an augmentation of the funds annually voted for education, and I anticipate no difficulty in obtaining a vote in support of any judicious and matured plan which may be determined on by Government. And I hope that the local administration will have the support of Her Majesty's Government in proposing any reasonable expense for so desirable an object.

17. I must, at the same time, express my conviction that the hands of Government might be much strengthened, if the employers of labour were more alive than, with a few exceptions, they appear to be, to the responsibility attaching to them, and were to use their influence with their labourers to procure the attendance of their children at the nearest district school, even were it not universally feasible (as in some instances it has been found) to organize a school on each separate estate, or a central one for the children of two or three contiguous properties.

Legislation.

18. A review of the proceedings of the Council of Government during the preceding year will, I think, bear ample testimony to the enlightened spirit which pervades the Legislature, and will show that Mauritius has not stood still in the march of social progress. The very first Ordinance which passed the Council of Government was intended to be of no mean importance, establishing elective councils in the country districts for the management of local affairs. Hitherto the people have abstained from availing themselves of this important enactment, nor do I feel certain that they ever will do so, their ideas and habits being more favourable to a system of centralization. Another great social change has been wrought by the amendment of the laws relating to bankrupts and bankruptcy. Great benefit to the commercial credit of the colony may be anticipated from the operation of this Ordinance, which, if not as perfect as could be wished, is admitted on all hands to be a great improvement on that which it superseded.

19. Increased facilities have been afforded to the mercantile community for the transfer of goods and produce duly warehoused, by the introduction of the

system of dock warrants which has been so successfully adopted in the mother country. I have reason to believe that this change has considerably relieved the monetary tightness which sometimes impedes commercial transactions, and has increased the facilities for the circulation of capital previously pent up and unavailable.

20. In matters of administration I may notice as an improvement, the new law for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, which approaches as nearly to the system of tabulated forms adopted in the mother country as local circumstances and requirements will permit. Much labour will, I understand, by this system be saved to the officers keeping these registers.

21. New provisions have also been made with a view to preventing frauds or abuses in gold and silver wares, which I hope may conduce to the repression of illicit trade in stolen plate, &c., the frequent occurrence of which crime had attracted the attention of Government.

22. The laws for the relief of the poor have undergone revisal and consolidation, as have also the laws on criminal procedure.

23. It only remains for me to mention Ordinances 26 and 27 of 1853, relating to distilleries and the sale of spirituous liquors. These enactments have been so fully discussed and reported upon, that I may perhaps be excused from alluding to them in this place, further than to say that they continue to work satisfactorily, and to belie the fears that were entertained for the supposed immoral tendency of their provisions.

Grants of Land.

24. The regulations for the disposal of Crown lands have been, during the past year, recast and remodelled, but the Crown lands are still but a scanty source of revenue.

The only important grants that have been made during the year are those to certain parties for the erection of wharfage and dock establishments. It is also proposed to lease to the Mauritius Dock Company a portion of the coast and waters of the harbour for the formation of wet and dry docks. This proposition, which has given rise to considerable correspondence, and which, at one time, presented some difficulties, will now, I hope, shortly be settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and to the great benefit of the mercantile and shipping interests.

25. It is in contemplation to revise the laws relative to the preservation of the Government forests, and the due protection of the springs and beds of rivers, whereby the powers of the guardian appointed in the year 1852 will be enlarged, and his services rendered more effectual. I attach considerable importance to this duty, as it is the general opinion that the volume of water in the rivers, and the quantity of rain, have materially diminished in consequence of the felling of the timber on the mountain heights and on the borders of the streams.

Public Works.

26. During the past year hospitals attached to the district jails have been erected in the country districts, which experience had proved to be much needed, especially in those far distant from Port Louis.

The adjustment and re-arrangement of the premises purchased for a school and court house in the Rivière du Rempart district have also been completed.

27. Difficulties having arisen as to the construction of the lighthouse sanctioned to be erected at the mouth of the harbour; a further reference was necessary before that proposed in substitution for Cannonier Point could be commenced. In the meantime the works at Flat Island are steadily progressing, and I trust ere long to be able to report the completion of our first lighthouse.

28. A modification has been made in the system by which formerly all the main roads were kept in repair under contract. The completion of the district prisons has enabled the Government to keep in repair the high roads within a certain radius of each prison by convict labour, which has much diminished the cost of maintenance. Some of the bye roads continue in very insufficient repair, but it is in contemplation to extend the number of roads, to be placed under the charge of the general government, whereby the more important of those now classed as bye roads will be included in the annual contract for the maintenance of the Queen's highways. In an agricultural community like this it is of the

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utmost importance to secure facility of internal communication for the transport of our staple produce to its port of embarkation.

29. Amongst the new channels of communication opened up may be enumerated the new road joining the populous district of Plaines Wilhem with that of Moka, which is now verging towards completion, and that from Moka to Flacq by the Camp de Masy, which an accidental circumstance has retarded, but which is, however, in an advanced state. It has been determined to reopen several old and neglected lines of communication. Amongst others that of Mahebourg by Cent Gaulettes, that to Savanne by Vacoas and Grand Basin, and that from Black River to Morne Brabant.

30. There is, I apprehend, no surer way to enhance the productive power, and, consequently, the wealth of the colony, than by thus bringing within the limits of cultivation districts either neglected and abandoned, or still clothed with primeval forest.

Jails, Prisoners, and Crime.

31. It is difficult to determine how far any returns of offences, detected and punished, afford a reliable test of the increase or decrease of crime. Any augmentation in the number of crimes detected and punished may be partly attributable to the increased vigilance of the police, and to the greater certainty and promptitude with which the supremacy of the law is vindicated. Undoubtedly it must be expected, with a yearly increasing population of Indians, that crime must likewise increase in a certain proportion, and that our extensive immigration carries with it the risk of importing at the same time the crimes peculiar to the country whence it is drawn.

32. But, on the whole, although the public have manifested some anxiety on this latter point, and especially with regard to the alleged existence of an organized band of Thugs, and although the gross amount of cases brought before the courts is larger than in preceding years, I am more inclined to attribute this fact to increased facilities of detection and punishment, than to any great increase in the crime of the colony. This salutary effect is due to the establishment of the district courts, before which many cases can now be summarily disposed of which had previously to be sent before the higher courts in Port Louis.

33. The prisoners in the country districts are usefully employed in the repair of the public roads in the vicinity of the respective jails, or in assisting in the construction of public works, so far as may be, under the superintendence of the Surveyor General's department. This system, which unites economy in the maintenance of the roads with useful and healthy employment of the prisoners, has but one drawback, namely, that the facilities afforded for the escape of prisoners are thereby increased. But a little increased experience in the working of the system has already sensibly diminished the number of escapes, which are now of rare occurrence, and which I hope may eventually be altogether prevented.

34. The jails, both in Port Louis and in the country districts, are placed under the superintendence of prison boards, presided over in Port Louis by the Procureur and Advocate General, and in the rural districts by the district magistrates. These boards are invested by law with power to maintain the internal discipline of the prisons, but have no control over the allotment of the prisoners to public works, nor power of direction as to the manner in which they should be executed.

Agriculture and Manufacture.

35. There has been a notable extension of plantation throughout all districts. Virgin land has been broken up, and land which had been abandoned as unproductive, has been again brought under cultivation, and, under the fertilizing influence of guano, has given a remunerative return to capital and enterprise. It is indeed to the extended use of this valuable manure, without which the produce of colder soils, such as those of Savanne, could not have maintained their place in the market, that Mauritius is chiefly indebted for her increasing produce. The more far sighted planters have now abandoned the old system under which the land was subjected to the exhausting ordeal of bearing the same crop for ten successive years without lying fallow for one single season.

And it is now considered more in accordance with the true principles of farming to allow a rotation of crops at periods varying from three to five years.

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36. Alternately with the cane is planted the Ambrevatte or dhol bean, which, while it shelters the ground from the scorching rays of a tropical sun, fecundates the soil with a rich deposit of leaves, forming a natural manure which recruits the impoverished resources of the earth.

37. Nor are there wanting signs of progress in manufacture. As capital and the means of extending their operations increase, the planters readily adopt the improved appliances which science has placed at their disposal. During the last year the "Wetzell process," as it is termed, has found many new advocates, and the requisite machinery has been installed on many estates. The centrifugal machines for drying the sugar as it is made, is likewise more extensively introduced.

38. Nor should I omit to advert to the greatly increased steam power and mechanical force, which experience has shown to be necessary for the more effective expression of the juice of the cane. This has given rise to a large and increasing importation of powerful machinery, which will doubtless in the long run amply repay the cost and trouble of introduction.

Immigration.

39. There has been a steady and equable supply of labour throughout the year, which, though it may not have entirely satisfied the wishes of the planters, has nevertheless been such as to enable them, without difficulty, not only to get in a very large crop, but considerably to extend cultivation.

40. The gross amount of Coolies introduced in 1853 falls short of the contingent of 1852, the numbers being 11,674 and 16,796 respectively. But it must be remembered that in the number introduced in 1852 must be included 3,318, arrears of former years, which will partly account for this apparent diminution. There is also a decrease in the proportion of females to males; for whereas in 1852 the females introduced were as 26 per cent., in 1853 they were only as 21 per cent., the numbers being 9,641 and 2,033 in the latter year respectively. The Port of Bombay, which was opened for immigration purposes during the year 1852, has not been continued as a permanent port of shipments. As no difficulty was apprehended in obtaining the necessary supply of hands from Calcutta and Madras, it was not considered requisite to incur the expense of maintaining a third permanent agency, the more so as the Calcutta and Madras Coolies are held by the planters in greater estimation than their Bombay compatriots. But in order to prevent the possibility of a deficiency in the supply of labour, a subsidiary agency was organised at Bombay for the purpose of supplying any demand that might be made by either of the other agents, in consequence either of scarcity of emigrants, or the prevalence of exorbitant freights at the other ports. Consequently but three ships arrived from Bombay during the course of the year, having on hand altogether 894 men, women, and children.

41. The number of adult immigrants who availed themselves of the privilege of a return passage during the course of the year was 1,942, showing a decrease of 269 on the number of departures in 1852. It is cheering to remark the steady and continuous decline in the number of immigrants availing themselves of this privilege. In 1849, the number of departures was 4,892, being twice and a-half greater than the number in 1853. This result cannot be considered otherwise than eminently satisfactory, when the usual unsettled and migratory habits of the Indian are taken into consideration; nor is it perhaps too sanguine to hope that by degrees the Indian immigrant may be brought to look on Mauritius as his proper home, and may gradually cease to be the transitory visitant, waiting only the realization of a competency to return to his native land, and may become the steady resident peasant attached to the soil which has been the source of his wealth.

It was considerations such as these that induced the local to urge upon the Imperial Government, and through it on the Honourable East India Company, the abandonment of the right to a return passage hitherto reserved in favour of the immigrant. This wise concession was at length granted in the month of August 1853, and while it was hailed with gratitude by the colonists in

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general, has not, as far as experience has shown, in any way depreciated the popularity of our immigration, or provide any obstacle in the way of recruiting the necessary supplies in any of the three presidencies.

General Remarks.

42. Having thus successively passed in review the prominent features in the social economy of the colony, it would perhaps be presumptuous in me were I to offer many reflections on the general state of the island, having myself but so lately assumed the administration of its affairs. It may, however, be permitted me to record that which it does not need the gift of a seer to descry,—I mean the steady and measured progress, the continuous and abiding improvement of this interesting dependency of the British Crown. Every channel of industry is widening, and the spirit of energy and enterprise is growing with the growth and strengthening with the strength of the community at large.

43. I would especially notice the institution of a society under the name of the Chamber of Agriculture, the object of which is to collect information on all points connected with the culture and manipulation of the cane, to collect and record the results of experiments in agricultural chemistry, to procure statistical information on the state of the labour market and the requirements of planters, and generally to serve as the organ and mouthpiece of the agricultural community in all communications between the Government and the latter. It is gratifying to find the old spirit of leaning entirely upon Government for all information and assistance in matters of general interest, gradually giving way to the desire of independent action, and the wish to give that spontaneous aid to Government in local matters, without which the exertions of the latter must frequently be unavailing.

44. The crop of the past year exceeded the estimate of the most sanguine, reaching the large amount of 80,500 tons, while that in the ground is confidently estimated at no less than 90,000 tons. The crop of 1852 amounted to 75,000 tons, showing an increase during the past year of 5,500 tons. Some idea of the increasing wealth of the colony may be formed by connecting this increase of produce with the advanced prices paid for it; thus, while in 1852 the average price of middling yellow sugar was 15s. 1d. per cwt., in 1853 the average reached 17s. 1½d. Against this, however, must be set an increase in the cost of production caused by the enhanced price of rice, which, from an average cost in 1852 of 11s. 2½d. per cwt. rose in 1853 to 13s. 8d. per cwt. Nor should I pass unnoticed the increased rate of exchange on document bills, which was nearly 4 per cent. discount in 1853 against 2¾ in the preceding year.

45. A very large increase has taken place in the export of our staple produce to the Australian colonies, the shipments in 1852 amounting to rather less than 6,000 tons, while in 1853 they exceeded 12,000 tons. I mention this fact, as I am convinced that there is no surer guarantee of prosperity than the opening and extension of new markets, rendering as it must the cultivation of the soil more independent of the accidents of trade, by multiplying the chances of favourable prices for its produce.

46. With these significant facts before me, I am assuredly justified in characterising the past year as one of improvement and progress, and in entertaining sanguine hopes for the continual and increasing prosperity of the colony. With an ample revenue exceeding the expenditure; with a large and annually increasing balance in the treasury; with a sufficient and regulated supply of labour for the cultivation of the soil; with wages such that while they place the Indian labourer on a better footing than most of the peasantry of the mother country, are yet no heavy tax on the means of the employer; with remunerative prices for our staple produce; with increased and increasing facilities for procuring money; with all these advantages combined, in a degree not to be found perhaps in many colonies, Mauritius may be fairly said to contain the surest elements of progress and the fairest promise of improvement.

47. It has fallen to my lot to watch over the destinies of this island for, it may be, a brief season; it will be my duty, as it will also be my pride, to endeavour to perpetuate its present prosperity, and to watch over its future welfare; and it will be no small satisfaction if, when the term of my temporary and delegated authority ceases, it shall be found that the colony has continued to move onward in the march of progress, winning daily for itself the vantage ground of certain and durable prosperity.

48. I have only, in conclusion, to apologise for the imperfection of this report, and to give my testimony, as is due, to the exertions of all classes of public servants of this Government, from whom I continue to receive all support and co-operation.

Government House, Mauritius, 22d July 1854.

Sub-Enclosure 1 to Enclosure in No. 23.

The THIRD REPORT of the MAURITIUS CHURCH ASSOCIATION, 1852-1853, with
ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS.

THE committee of the Mauritius Church Association appointed at the General Meeting held in August 1852, desire now, in rendering up the trust committed to them, briefly to report for the information of the Society their proceedings during the past year.

The Association will remember that when the Reverend G. De Joux was appointed to the charge of the mission at Belle Isle, he was led to believe that he should receive a salary of 80*l.* per annum, 50*l.* from the funds of the Association, and 30*l.* which had for some years been granted for instruction in the colony by the Christian Faith Society. A good deal of delay was experienced in receiving answers to the letters which were written soliciting the application of this latter sum to the salary of Mr. De Joux, and as he had necessarily been put to a great expense in attending at Belle Isle, and still at a later period at Vacoa, the committee felt called upon to pay the 30*l.* for two years, hoping that it would be refunded upon the approval of the application that had been requested. Shortly, however, after the last General Meeting, your secretary received a letter from the Reverend Dr. Hawkins, in which the committee learned that the Bishop of London had, he believed, appropriated the principal from which the 30*l.* arose towards the endowment of a Bishopric of Mauritius.

However gratified the committee might have been at this application of the sum to a purpose so desirable, they of course necessarily felt that there was a large deduction from the funds that had been intended for other purposes, particularly as they had extended their engagements to further educational objects than, had they known this fact, they would have felt justified in doing. Towards the latter part of the year therefore, they found their funds coming so short, that in order to maintain their expenses, they were obliged to make another particular call upon the friends of the Church to come to their aid, and assist them to carry on their operations to the present time, expressing a hope that before the arrival of this anniversary, a change would have taken place in the circumstances connecting them with Mr. De Joux, and which would relieve them entirely of his salary.

The appeal was, as in former instances, most kindly and liberally responded to, and a sum of 74*l.* was placed at the disposal of the Society, including a donation of 20*l.* from one warm well-wisher of church extension in our island.

On the 4th of March, a special meeting of the committee was called for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter addressed to them by the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, in which they were informed that a correspondence had taken place with the Home Government relative to the appointment of a resident clergyman for St. Thomas' Church, Plaines Wilhems, and that his Excellency was desirous of knowing whether the Society would co-operate with the seat-holders in guaranteeing the permanency of the payment of 142*l.* per annum for three years, being the sum pledged by a certain number of the friends and seat-holders of that church towards the payment of the clergyman.

The committee, after a due consideration of the low state of their funds, and at the same time of the necessity that exists of encouraging every attempt to extend the ministrations of the church, and with a firm belief that, were it necessary, they would meet additional support towards carrying out the object solicited, agreed to give the guarantee required.

The change in the connexion between Mr. De Joux and the Association above alluded to, has been effected since the 1st of this month. The committee are now happy to be able to announce that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. De Joux as chaplain to the congregations amongst which he has hitherto laboured, and the Council of Government has assigned him a salary. The undivided time, therefore, of one who has so actively discharged his duties hitherto will now be given to these congregations, and the Association will have a further sum to devote to the important objects contemplated in its formation. Of course they will continue to aid as far as possible, in the educational operations in which they have hitherto been engaged under Mr. De Joux's superintendence.

The committee cannot help expressing the satisfaction they feel, and in which they are assured that every member of the Association participates, in the reflection that it has

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been instrumental in a great measure, in adding one Church of England minister to the very few that have been hitherto labouring in the island. Had the Association not existed, Mr. De Joux, with all his willingness and activity, could not have brought these qualities to bear on the unenlightened masses amongst whom he has laboured, and it may perhaps be hoped that this is only a beginning to a more extensive application of means throughout our island, for the purpose of calling into Gospel light and Church privileges the numbers that have yet to learn "the story of peace" through a crucified Saviour.

The last thing that engaged the attention of the committee was the receiving over, at the suggestion of his Excellency the Governor, the charge of promoting the building of a church at Mahébourg. Some years ago a committee was named by Sir William Gomm for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the building of a church in that town, the second in importance in our island, to be used both by the military and civilians. For some time back the number of military stationed there has been but small, and the school-house belonging to the Incorporated Society, and which was licensed for divine service by the Bishop of Colombo, was sufficient for that purpose. Since, however, the arrival of another regiment, and which only makes the usual strength of the forces in the island, the school-house is insufficient for even the military alone, and the chaplain is obliged to hold their service in a barrack room, amidst all the discomfort and unseemliness which such an apartment naturally presents. The want of a becoming place of worship has therefore again made itself apparent. But besides, a communication has been received from the Home Authorities, from which it appears that it is intended for the future to have a chaplain stationed at that place, and it becomes necessary therefore that some active steps should be taken towards the promotion of so important an object as the erection of a becoming place of worship. Three of the members of the original committee having left the island, his Excellency was consulted as to whether he would complete the number, or propose any other arrangement. He gave it as his opinion, that as it was a matter quite within the objects proposed in the formation of the Church Association, it would be desirable that its committee should undertake the charge. The committee willingly acted in obedience to the wish of his Excellency, and now earnestly solicit from the friends who have subscribed to come forward with the amount of their subscription, and the others who have not yet been called upon, to aid the committee in giving to so large a number of their brethren as are at present at Mahébourg, and likely to continue there, and even increase, the comfort of waiting upon God in a house dedicated to His sacred worship.

The same communication from England mentions also that a second chaplain has been sanctioned for the services of the island; while your committee, moreover, have learned that arrangements are in progress by which there may be soon expected the appointment of a bishop, and the elevation of our island to an episcopal see. When this consummation will have taken place, we may indeed expect to see our church "lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes," and becoming "as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land;" and your committee believe that without presumption they may claim to have aided to some extent in attaining what has long been sighed after by every lover of our Zion, since the memorial which the Association sent forward at the close of the last year has been answered in all its prayers by the clerical extension to which it is our happiness to be able on this occasion to direct public attention.

The committee might also add that the Honourable the Council of Government have not only unanimously approved of these arrangements proposed for increasing the number of the clergy in the island, but they have also been graciously pleased to extend the Church Building Ordinance to the Seychelles Islands, and that in consequence we may soon expect to see, what has never yet been seen in those distant dependencies, a building raised to the honour and devoted to the worship of the living God.

The committee, in closing this part of their report would therefore entreat all to be active in their several situations in endeavouring to extend and exemplify true religion amongst us; and especially to pray that God's abundant blessing would rest upon the new agency about to be employed in our island, and make it effective in promoting the Redeemer's kingdom, and making our Church a praise in the land.

For the particular details of the missions and schools, more or less supported by your association, the committee can only refer to the following report made to them by the Reverend G. de Joux:—

THIRD REPORT to the Committee of the MAURITIUS CHURCH ASSOCIATION on the present state and prospects of the Mission, in the Districts of Plaines-Willhems and Black River, at the close of the third Year.

GENTLEMEN,

IN laying before you this imperfect sketch of the state of the mission supported by the munificence of the Mauritius Church Association, at the close of the third year of its existence, I feel more especially called upon to acknowledge with deep gratitude the continuance of those blessings which it was my privilege to make known to you in my former report.

It is indeed impossible to take even a cursory view of the rapidly increasing field of our labours, and of our present position compared with that which, almost on sufferance, we

occupied two years ago, without being irresistibly impressed with the sense of the presence of an Almighty power ever directing our steps and overruling our very errors as well as the attempts of our adversaries to the accomplishment of His purposes of mercy. It is not, however, my intention here to enter into any detailed account on this interesting subject, as I should then have frequently to repeat my former statement.

The church at Belle Isle, although but slowly increasing its numbers, chiefly owing to the removal of more than sixty of her children to other parts of the island, where they have carried with the light of the Gospel, steadily advances in knowledge and in the practice of the precepts of her divine Head, as is satisfactorily evidenced by the regular attendance of her members on the ordinances of the Church, the universal adoption among them of domestic worship, and the whole tenour of their laborious and peaceful lives.

Insulated in the midst of a Roman Catholic population, unconnected by any bond of sympathy with the higher class of proprietors, and further discouraged by the consciousness that the influence unavoidably attached to the management of the poor rates and the distribution of relief to the indigent, is vested in a committee exclusively composed of members of an hostile church, the steadfastness, nay, the very existence of that little congregation is an unanswerable demonstration of the vitality of that Church of which it forms so insignificant a part, and on whose doctrines it has been fed.

It will afford you satisfaction to learn that a Sunday school has been lately opened in St. Peters' Chapel, for the sake of such persons as are debarred by their occupations from attending on week days, and that our young teachers, who all owe their education to the liberality of the association, endeavour by their zeal in the instruction of their less favoured brethren, to repay the benefits for which they gratefully acknowledge themselves your debtors.

What has been here stated with regard to Belle Isle equally applies to the subordinate stations at "la Batterie d'Argencon" and Tamarind Bay.

In the former, eight neat cottages have been constructed on the land granted for that purpose by his Excellency the Governor, and active preparations are in progress for the erection of several others. A stone building is also rising on the spot allotted by Mr. Surtees, to serve as a school-room and a place of occasional worship, instead of the shed now used for these purposes.

The attendance at church of the Malagash converts resident in the vicinity is becoming every week more regular, and I have to mention with gratitude the readiness with which several of them have aided my missionary labours in a distant part of the district. The small congregation at Tamarind's Bay has received an accession of twelve or fifteen members. To provide religious instruction for that little flock will be one of my earliest cares.

The numerical strength of the church at Belle Isle has but little varied and scarcely exceeds 450.

The number of communicants is 75.

That of baptisms, since my last report, is—

Adult	-	-	- 12	} Total	-	26
Infant	-	-	- 14			
Marriages	-	-	-	-	-	2
Number of children attending the school	-	-	-	-	-	61

Placed under more favourable circumstances the church at Vacoas has also manifested greater energies and increased with greater rapidity than the congregations previously mentioned. It now reckons upward of one thousand members scattered over a considerable tract of country extending north and south, from the Roman Catholic Church at Quartre-Bornes to the Mare-aux-Vacoas, and from Bassin to the east of the Mahébourg Road. The magnitude of the blessing which you have been instrumental in conferring on so many of our brethren is duly appreciated, and the zeal with which they avail themselves of the means of grace is highly satisfactory.

The attendance at church is also far more regular than could be expected when the distance and climate, the absence of roads and the nature of the country, intersected in every direction by innumerable streams, are considered, yet we may not conceal from ourselves that the want of accommodation in our place of worship for more than a fraction of our numbers is felt by all as a heavy drawback.

In a congregation so rapidly formed and consisting of individuals among whom the most elementary rudiments of education are incredibly scarce, a Sunday school was necessary and has been established. The day school founded two years ago at "La Caverne," progresses satisfactorily—the children being mostly under nine years of age, and yet, more than one half of the numbers being able to read fluently and to write a good hand. They are well acquainted with the four Gospels, the Book of Acts, the History of the Old Testament, the Prayer Book and the Catechism.

Another school has, within the last few days, been opened at the "Trou aux Cerfs," and already numbers twenty pupils. A third is also much wanted on the opposite side of the road to Mahébourg, where our Malagash catechist has just entered upon his missionary labours.

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The number of baptisms solemnized at St. Paul's des Vacoas, since the date of my last report, is—

Adults	-	-	-	-	-	162	} 177
Infants	-	-	-	-	-	15	
Admission into the Church	-	-	-	-	-	83	
Total number of persons admitted	-	-	-	-	-	—262	

Number of communicants	-	-	-	-	30
Do. of boys in the school at La Caverne	-	-	-	-	33
Do. of girls ditto ditto	-	-	-	-	38
Do. of boys ditto at the Trou aux Cerfs	-	-	-	-	20

Total - - - 91

Marriages - - - 17

I cannot conclude this portion of my report without mentioning with feelings of gratitude the success of the school founded at Grand Bay, on the estate of the Hon. Captain W. West, and entirely supported by his enlightened liberality.

The number of children attending during day is - - - 17

That of young men attending in the evening is - - - 6

Total - - - 23

Hitherto, gentlemen, we have traced the steps of your missionary through the verdant fields of a civilized country, and we have marked with wonder and gratitude the rich harvest with which the bountiful hand of a beneficent Master has rewarded his imperfect labours, among a well disposed and industrious race. We must now usher him into scenes of a different character, and where his claims as the herald of civilization and social order will be brought to the test.

Situated at the south-western extremity of the island, behind a lofty curtain of mountains, Morne-Brabant, from its position and the neglect of former Governments, as well as that it is at a distance of twenty miles or more from the nearest police station, has offered a place of retirement to many who it is to be feared pass rather a lawless life and find a congenial occupation in illicit pursuits and outrages on property.

To work upon such elements had long been the object of my wishes; and for some time, parties of Malagassies from my people at La Batterie had been sent thither to seek employment in the fishery and to pioneer my way.

Differences between the Roman Catholic priest and the flock over which he had hitherto held a despotic sway, induced me to enter the field; and although the miraculous facilities held out to us at the first start have proved deceptive, we have, through the earnest co-operation of several proprietors, members of the excellent Mr. Lebrun's congregation in Port Louis, succeeded after an arduous struggle in affecting our purpose. A congregation now amounting to one hundred persons has been within the last few weeks gathering in an excellent house which Mr. Labonte, a Protestant and a member of the municipality, has with characteristic liberality placed at my disposal for the temporary use of the church. There has also a school been opened within the last fortnight, which already musters twenty-six boys, and is soon to be increased by the accession of many girls and young women, as soon as the school mistress whom I have chosen shall be able to enter upon the duties of that situation for which she is eminently qualified.

In successes so great and so little expected, some of us, perhaps, may see the attainment of the long wished for goal, and lure themselves into a belief that the object of this association has been accomplished and that the contest is at an end. Gentlemen, let me at once dispel the delusion. The contest has just begun. And it behoves us who have advanced into the field now to gird our loins and quit ourselves like men.

The Church of Rome now in order to oppose us proffers education—gratuitous education to all who listen to her voice. In every place where we have set our foot—wherever we may be expected, at Belle Isle, Vacoas, the Quartre Bornes, at Grand Bay and Morne Brabant, her schools rise in opposition to ours, but let her only teach men to read and we will rejoice, for if men can read, we believe that with the blessing of God they will read, and read the Word of God when that Word is brought within their reach.

Gentlemen, may He from whom we have both to will and to do according to His good pleasure inspire us with the desire to avail ourselves of our unexpected opportunities to spread the knowledge of His salvation and the glory of His holy Name.

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 165

STATEMENT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the MAURITIUS CHURCH ASSOCIATION
during the YEAR ending 7th August 1853.

MAURITUS

		RECEIPTS.					£ s. d.				
Balance on 1st August 1852		-	-	-	-	-	-	56	16	10	
Subscriptions—Annual for											
1852-53:	2 at £	1	0	0	-	£ 2	0	0			
	46 at	2	0	0	-	92	0	0			
	1 at	2	8	0	-	2	8	0			
	2 at	5	0	0	-	10	0	0			
Monthly	2 at	0	4	0	-	4	16	0			
							111	4	0		
Arrears for											
1851-52	5 at	2	0	0	-	10	0	0			
Monthly	-	-	-	-	-		10	16	0		
								122	0	0	
Subscriptions and Donations, Special: for Vacoa:											
Annual for 1852-53		8 at £	1	0	0	-	£ 8	0	0		
		1 at	1	10	0	-	1	10	0		
		8 at	2	0	0	-	16	0	0		
		1 at	10	0	0	-	10	0	0		
							35	10	0		
Donations	-	10 at £	1	0	0	-	£10	0	0		
		5 at	2	0	0	-	10	0	0		
		1 at	3	0	0	-	3	0	0		
		1 at	4	0	0	-	4	0	0		
		4 at	5	0	0	-	20	0	0		
		2 at	10	0	0	-	20	0	0		
		1 at	20	0	0	-	20	0	0		
							87	0	0		
								122	10	0	
Interest on Deposits in Savings' Bank		-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	1	
Total							-	£305	0	11	
EXPENDITURE.											
The Reverend G. de Joux, Salary		-	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0	
Ditto	Additional ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	0	0	
Bell Isle Mission:											
Salaries—School-Master	}	-	-	-	-	£48	0	0			
School-Mistress		-	-	-	-	24	0	0			
Catechist	-	-	-	-	-			72	0	0	
Vacoa Mission:											
Salaries—School-Master	-	-	£24	0	0						
School-Mistress	-	19	4	0							
Catechist (Malegache)	-	26	8	0							
							69	12	0		
Wood for St. Paul's Chapel		£	0	13	11						
Benches for Vacoa Church		-	8	0	0						
							8	13	11		
Petite Rivière Mission:											
Salary of Catechist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	0	0	
Printing, Advertisement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	3	
" of Report	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	0	
" Hymns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	0	
Per centage on Collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	0	
								78	5	11	
Balance in hand on 31st July 1853:									£268	18	2
" in Government Savings' Bank	-	-	-	-	-	£	3	10	11		
" in Treasurer's hands	-	-	-	-	-		32	11	10		
								36	2	9	
Total							-	£305	0	11	

5th August 1853.

RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Treasurer of Mauritius Church Association.

Examined with the Vouchers and found correct : T. M. RENNARDS, } Auditors.
TH. PHILLIPS, }

[Then follows a List of Subscribers for 1852-1853.]

Sub-Enclosure 2 in Enclosure to No. 23.

ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1853.

Royal College Report for 1853.

The Royal College, at the close of the session 1853, contained 328 pupils in two great divisions,—a junior department of 184 scholars, a senior or upper of 116 students. So large a number had not for many years appeared on the college registers.

This rapid increase in the number of scholars is partly to be attributed to the very creditable manner in which the pupils of the Royal College had passed the public examinations of the four preceding years, and partly to the declining popularity of private schools in Port Louis.

That education, taken in its most extensive signification, has, of late years, made great progress in the Royal College, is now generally admitted; and its beneficial effects are beginning to be felt and appreciated by the middle and lower classes of our colonial society.

The curriculum of the Royal College for the year 1853 comprised classics, mathematics, natural philosophy, logic, English and French literature, history and geography.

The classical authors read during the terms by the senior pupils were Homer, Euripides, Xenophon and Demosthenes, Cicero, Horace, Virgil, and Livy. The mathematical course consisted of the differential and integral calculus, analytic geometry, the higher equations, logarithms, series, &c., plane and spherical trigonometry, and mensuration.

This is evidently a first-rate education school, and well calculated to form useful and intelligent citizens; but unfortunately the great mass of our pupils leave college before completing the course.

As the majority of the scholars leave the institution at an early age, and, from their social position, are destined to fill only very subordinate situations in life, far greater attention than has hitherto been, ought doubtless to be, paid to writing, commercial arithmetic, English and French grammar, modern history and geography, and to the elements of science.

But as the present, I humbly conceive, is not a fit occasion for either entering into details, or for suggesting improvements, I shall confine my remarks to the general results of the last public examination.

The classical and mathematical papers, the English and French essays, and the general answers in the various branches of instruction at the *viva voce* examination, were, upon the whole, extremely satisfactory.

The competitors for the gold and silver medals also greatly distinguished themselves. Their translations into English of very difficult passages selected from Barthélémi and Chateaubriand, and their French versions of various extracts from Shakspeare, Milton, and Young, elicited unqualified praise.

Royal College, June 28, 1854.

W. J. WILLIAMS, Acting Rector.

Report on the Government Schools.

The table of registered attendance placed at the head of this report, offers the gratifying fact of a considerable increase having taken place in the school establishment, last session, over the numbers of the year preceding, viz.: of 154 in the town, and of 121 in the country districts; total increase of scholars, 275. This result, it is submitted, encourages the conclusion that the lower classes of this colony are daily more becoming alive to the importance of the boon placed within their reach by the bounty of the Government.

This increase is the more satisfactory as having occurred, notwithstanding the fears, at first entertained, as to the effects likely to attend the sudden departure of four of the most zealous and experienced teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Vagg, and Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, who returned home on leave of absence, in June and September last respectively.

The superintendent is also happy to report, that great improvement has been observed in the daily attendance of pupils, and that much praise is undoubtedly due to the efforts made by almost all the teachers, both in town and in the country districts, towards the recruiting of their schools, and the reclaiming of truant pupils.

These efforts, however, have been considerably neutralized by a cause over which teachers could have no control; as, for the fourteen years that have succeeded the first establishment of the colonial schools, the last may unfortunately be singled out as one in which the usual epidemics, incident to children of early years, have been found to follow each other with more than their usual extent and vehemence. How far, however, the ascertained fact, in both respects, may be traced up to the confinement of room and, save in three instances, to the utter want of ventilation, now so apparent in the school premises in consequence of increased attendance, the superintendent will not take upon himself to state; suffice it to say that, during the prevalence of the measles, upwards of 500 children of both sexes were, for whole weeks, compelled to absent themselves from their classes.

Whilst on the subject, the committee would take the liberty to refer to that portion of their last report, where a minute statement may be found as to the want of room accommodation, and of the most obvious means of ventilation long since more and more observable in the Government school premises. Bound as they are to acknowledge the anxiety shown by his Excellency in his efforts to remedy so great an evil—one which affects not the teachers alone and their pupils, but society itself at large—they cannot forbear recording that, as yet, nothing has been done to erect buildings offering the indispensable requisites of situation, size, and facilities of school arrangements. It should seem that obstacles are still in the way, which precludes the possibility of any effort being made in that direction: 1st. The difficulty of finding sites, both in town and in the country, where a chief nucleus of population exists and where, at the same time, the operations of one school are not likely to interfere with those of another. 2d. The utter insufficiency of the sums affected, in the budgets, to the construction of school premises; it being evident that an amount of 1,000*l.* figuring there as the fix maximum of building expenditure for each school—in town, for instance*—must fail to afford the strictly necessary room for the accommodation of the teachers,† with their numerous families, and of a number of scholars varying from 89 to 150, 170, 190, and 254—not to speak of their distinct divisions into boys, girls, and infant departments.

Meanwhile,—and they would press this consideration upon his Honour the Officer administering the Government—an annual amount‡ averaging from 583*l.* to 650*l.* is the pecuniary sacrifice to which the Government have, for the last nine years, been compelled to submit, for the rent of school premises in town, two which are, by one half, too large, and the other three, with one single exception, barely sufficient for one small family each. Nor should it be omitted, that so vast an amount of rent expenditure does not secure to any of these schools more than a month or two§ of undisturbed possession of its premises.

This last paragraph will “*mutatis mutandis*,” apply to all the schoolhouses in the country save one.

Some remarks must naturally find their place here in reference to the progress evinced, last session, in the chief branches of primary knowledge taught in the Government schools—English and French.

If all the preceding reports have yielded a well deserved award of praise to the perseverance and comparative success with which the great majority of the teachers have, under lets and disadvantages of every description, prosecuted their educational labours, the superintendent finds it doubly incumbent on him to state, that the last year has proved one of much greater advance made in the simultaneous study of the English and French languages. Not further back than the last twelvemonth, all the teachers were directed to give prominence in their schools to the teaching of the former, using the latter as a mere *vehicle* of instruction. The consequence was, that such of them as were but slightly acquainted with the local dialect, being thereby deprived of an indispensable means of communication with their scholars, obtained from these but little advance in the knowledge of English, beyond some facility in reading, writing, and spelling more or less correctly, in that “unknown tongue.” Others allowed several months to elapse in the exclusive tuition of French, and hence a child might often be called away from school without having had time to learn a single element of English grammar or translation. In fine, and speaking generally, the progress obtained in the schools was naturally commensurate with the greater or less facility possessed by the teachers and assistants in expressing themselves and teaching in *both* tongues.

After many attempts, all of them fruitless, at overcoming difficulties so long deemed insurmountable, one English and four Creole teachers did, not long after their appointment, undertake in the course of last year to make primary instruction in both languages as closely as possible one of simultaneous practice, an example which their colleagues were not long in following. For instance, a child is no sooner admitted, than he is made to learn his alphabet both in French and English; nor does the teacher wait until he should have

* From competent information on the subject, the superintendent feels confident that excellent schoolhouses in “Palisades,” might be constructed, in the country districts, at an expense not exceeding 280*l.*, each.

† The schools conducted by Messrs. Graves, Anderson, and Jenkins have three and, for sheer want of room, those under the care of Messrs. Joly and Elie, only two distinct departments. Mr. Houet's classes of boys, girls, and infants are cooped up in one single apartment, and that of but scanty dimensions.

‡ The amount of rent paid yearly for the premises of Mr. Laconfourque and Lucas is of 162*l.* and 211*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* respectively. It would fetch a much higher figure but for the sum derived from the sub-letting to private individuals some superfluous apartments in both of them.

§ Mr. Jenkins was, at several times, summoned to leave the premises in Jemmappes Street, and, in consequence, his school was, two years since, on the eve of being closed, when at the eleventh hour, Mr. Lucas consented to yield his own premises, which however, are, so to speak, still held under favour or mere sufferance.

In January last, Mrs. Lecornu gave Mr. Joly notice to quit within the shortest possible period of time; whilst no house can be found, in the vicinity, adequate to the wants of so large a school. For the same cause, the teachers, in the western suburb and Rochebois, must patiently submit to every sort of inconvenience, without hope of improvement or redress.

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mastered that first tedious step, to familiarize him, *vivâ voce*, with English and French names of common objects, and with easy and very short phrases. Presently, and as soon as he has learnt to spell words of two or three letters,* what he has read in one language he is made to give its literal sense in the other by turns, and to decline, selected out of the lesson before him, nouns, adjectives, with substantives, comparatives, superlatives, and pronouns, or to conjugate some tenses of the two auxiliary verbs. Thus early are they broken in to the first elements of translation, and to the practical use of the English and French† grammars, by the only way left in the power of the master, a method, as it may be seen, altogether empirical, yet not carried on without much exertion on the part of the teacher or monitor. The case is precisely similar for the higher classes, without any other difference but that of degree.

The result of the last examinations has fully satisfied the superintendent as to the superiority of that process over every other hitherto attempted with the view of doing justice to the elementary tuition of both languages.

In order that the result may be appreciated to its just value, the committee beg to allude briefly to some of the chief difficulties under which it has been obtained.

1st. Whilst in England, the various educational reports agree in acknowledging that one head teacher with one assistant and salaried monitor is the minimum of a staff required for teaching, efficiently so, no more than fifty pupils, boys, girls and infants, one language only, what will be thought of the burden incumbent on an instructor who, as is the case in the Government schools, gets no other help than what may be yielded him by one single assistant, and from one to two salaried monitors at most, or none at all, to teach from 42 to 254 pupils, and that in two languages, with which, be it remembered, their scholars are totally unacquainted. The under-mentioned statement is referred to as bringing the query into its due salient relief :

Name of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Assistants.	No. of Monitors.
Pieterbooth - - - - -	42	1	1	None.
Souillac - - - - -	43	1	1	—
Grand River - - - - -	44	1	1	—
Plaines Wilhems - - - - -	46	1	1	—
Grand Bay - - - - -	47	1	1	1
Poudre D'Or - - - - -	55	1	1	None.
Pointe aux Piments - - - - -	65	1	1	—
Mapou - - - - -	75	1	1	1
Terre Rouge - - - - -	80	1	1	None.
Rochebois - - - - -	90	1	1	—
Evening School - - - - -	92	1	—	—
Pamplemousses - - - - -	121	1	1	1
Western Suburb - - - - -	170	1	1	1
Central School - - - - -	189	1	1	‡ 2
Eastern Suburb - - - - -	190	1	§ 2	None.
Western Infant and Juvenile - - -	206	1	3	—
Eastern Infant and Juvenile - - -	254	1	1	3

It is evident from the preceding statement, that whilst the assistance granted to the Government teachers is, generally speaking, out of due proportion with the numbers of attendance, several cases exist where the utter want of such proportion seems scarcely justified by any ostensibly reasonable ground. The committee are anxious thus to qualify the latter phrase, as few persons are aware or may recollect that various

* Here another difficulty is to be met with, from the fact that English sentences composed of such words, being chiefly Saxon, are almost untranslatable by either pupil or novice teacher. The committee being made aware of this, solicited and obtained from his Excellency that an elementary work should be printed and distributed among the pupils, which, it is hoped, will considerably facilitate translation into both languages.

† No French or English grammar is to be found in the stores of the Government schools ; the deficiency will be more than made up by the work mentioned in the former note.

‡ In the Budget there is a provision made for one monitor only ; viz. 2*l*. The above-mentioned monitors have agreed, however, to divide the salary between themselves : hence the anomaly.

§ One of these two, Miss E. Elie, acts as a mere temporary substitute until the recovery of her sister's health.

|| Owing to the illness of Mrs. Allen, there are now but two assistants for the three departments of boys, girls, and infants.

retrenchments advised, not long since, by the necessity of the times,* are still injuriously affecting the "personnel" of the establishment, whilst a sudden increase or decrease of numbers having taken place in some schools, either before or after the settlement of the annual estimates, the appointment of some assistants or monitors was withheld or granted when they were either urgently wanted or comparatively superfluous.

2. The various degrees of positive and comparative inequality, observable among the Government teachers, in their acquaintance with either French or English, is another cause which, interfering with a unity of system, naturally tends to increase the difficulty of the task devolving upon almost all them.† Some idea may possibly be formed of it, when it is stated that, in an establishment composed of eleven British, thirty-two Creole, and seven foreign teachers, assistants or monitors, each of them must needs eke out, by daily preparatory study, his more or less imperfect acquaintance with a language, French or English, which is not his own.

3. Unfortunately the pecuniary award doled out to some schoolmasters is altogether disproportionate both with the amount of the task imposed and the rate of salary accorded to others in the same establishment. The committee cannot but regret that, whilst the maximum of joint salary granted to some teachers and their wives is not less in some cases than 18*l.* 15*s.*, many of their equally meritorious colleagues must needs rest contented with from 10*l.* to 8*l.*, 6*l.*, and 5*l.* 10*s.* per mensem. Far be it from the committee to infer from this that the best paid masters are at all overpaid, yet it is needless to observe that the difference, though chiefly adventitious, must have the natural effect of depressing the spirits and damping the hopes of the innocent sufferers.

One topic will require a distinct allusion here which has long since, and more so of late, engaged the attention of the Government, viz: "What measures could be adopted towards the improvement of the offspring of Indians in the colony, whether new or old immigrants."

With the two-fold purpose of doing good where it is so much wanted, and the laudable ambition withal to make new openings for the feeding of their schools, it has hitherto been the practice with the teachers appointed to localities within the vicinity of large estates to visit the Indian camps, and there, by earnest expostulation with his parents, or, when this fails, by enlisting the co-operation of planters or managers, to spare no pains to win over a class of Indian pupils, who, when once placed under training, prove themselves docile, attentive, and singularly apt to learn.

The result of those well-meant efforts has hitherto, save in a few isolated cases, proved abortive—the parents, in their indifference to the value of education, pleading for excuse either the distance from school, or their inability to dispense with the infant yet useful services of their children; whilst others do not scruple to exact a bribe ere they finally yield to the entreaties of the teachers.

True that, in the eastern suburb of Port Louis, there is a school which, thanks to the popularity of its teacher, is yearly resorted to by some fifty scholars belonging to a population of Indian origin; but those are the children or grand-children of individuals who have long since lost all appearance of nationality but their dress. One Indian child only, born in the colony, was found last year to attend that school.

A singular fact, corroborative of what precedes, should not be passed over. His Excellency having been led to suppose that a teacher acquainted with some of the chief dialects spoken in the Indian Peninsula would, with more chance of success, find scholars among the children of old or new immigrants, was pleased last year to appoint a person to the direction of a so-called "Experimental Indian School," situate in the centre of three large estates at the Savanne, the managers of which were most sincerely disposed to second his efforts; but after a period of eight or nine months not more than sixteen scholars were found to have availed themselves of the boon proffered, and, singular to say, there was not one of them but could have been taught with more ease in the Creole, as a vehicle of instruction, than in his own vernacular dialect.

The committee are loath to conclude without referring to their last printed report for more ample details as to the various characteristic excellencies or shortcomings of each individual Government school, and of its teacher.

J. M. DE JOUX,

Superintendent of Government Schools.

May 5, 1854.

* It was at the same time that a monthly allowance of 16*s.* for carriage of water was withdrawn from some teachers who, ever since, have been compelled to furnish at their own expense that indispensable element of comfort and cleanliness to some one hundred thirsty scholars, who, be it added, without a supply ever ready at hand, would not be over-scrupulous in performing their daily ablutions. It is much to be regretted that the measure should not long since have been rescinded.

† Mr. Geo. Clark, at Mahebourg, being however excepted, as over and above many other first-rate qualifications, he possesses one indispensable to educational success in the colony, a thorough knowledge of English and French. The superintendent cannot, however, withhold the praise so justly due to the efforts lately bestowed by the Creole teachers and assistants towards the acquisition of a correct pronunciation and of grammatical acquaintance with the national idiom; amongst the former the names of Messrs. Houet, Elte, Benoit, and among the latter, those of Miss Mary Rosalia, and Messrs. F. Casimir, A. Geraud, and E. Bon, deserve a special mention.

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EXTRACT from the RETURNS of the GENERAL ATTENDANCE of PUPILS in the
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, on the 31st December 1853.

DISTRICT OF PORT LOUIS.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	TOTAL.
<i>Western School.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. J. Graves.				
Infant Department - - - -	—	—	47	} 206
Juvenile do. - - - -	139	20	—	
<i>Eastern School.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. J. Anderson.				
Infant Department - - - -	—	—	107	} 254
Juvenile do. - - - -	68	79	—	
<i>Central School.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. Jenkins.				
Infant and Juvenile - - - -	147	42	—	189
<i>Western Suburb.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. N. V. Joly - -	124	46	—	170
<i>Eastern Suburb.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. Julius Elie - -	115	75	—	190
<i>Grand River.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. Meyer - - - -	31	13	—	44
<i>Evening School.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. Gs. de Caila - -	92	—	—	92
TOTAL ; Port Louis - - - -	716	275	154	1,145
COUNTRY DISTRICTS.				
<i>Terre Rouge.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. J. Jones - - -	58	22	—	80
<i>Pieter Booth.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. R. Rohan - - -	29	13	—	42
<i>North Pamplemousses.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. J. B. Courtois - -	96	25	—	121
<i>Grand Bay.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. J. B. Benoit - -	32	15	—	47
<i>Mapou.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. J. B. Brasse - -	56	19	—	75
<i>Poudre d'Or.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. J. Standley - - -	31	24	—	55
<i>Mahebourg.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. Geo. Clark - - -	127	35	—	162
<i>Rochebois.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. I. Houet - - - -	50	40	—	90
<i>Souillac.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. T. Brown - - - -	35	8	—	43
<i>Plaines Wilhems.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. C. Dinnematin - -	37	9	—	46
<i>Trou d'Eau Douce.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. C. Leal - - - -	82	36	—	118
<i>Point au Piment.</i>				
Head Master, Mr. C. O'Leary - - -	38	27	—	65
TOTAL - - - -	671	273	—	944
Total Number of Pupils, Port Louis -	716	275	154	1,145
Ditto ditto Country Districts	671	273	—	944
GRAND TOTAL - - - -	1,387	548	154	2,089

SYNOPSIS of the Salaries of the Superintendent, Teachers, Assistants, Salaried Monitors, and Servants in the Government Schools, as borne on the Establishment, 31st December, 1853.

PORT LOUIS.

					£	s.	d.
Superintendent: the Rev. J. M. De Joux	-	-	-	-	450	0	0
Office Servant	-	-	-	-	16	16	0

WESTERN INFANT.

Mistress: Mrs. Jeffreys	-	-	-	-	60	0	0
Assistant: Mrs. White	-	-	-	-	36	0	0
Servant	-	-	-	-	14	8	0

EASTERN INFANT.

Monitors { Mr. Bourrelly	-	-	-	-	24	0	0
{ Mary Rosalia	-	-	-	-	28	16	0
Servant	-	-	-	-	14	8	0

WESTERN JUVENILE.

Master: Mr. J. Graves	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
Mistress: Mr. and Mrs. Allen	-	-	-	-	72	0	0

EASTERN JUVENILE.

Master: Mr. J. Anderson	-	-	-	-	88	10	0
Mistress: Mrs. J. Anderson	-	-	-	-	24	0	0
Monitors { Mr. F. Casimir	-	-	-	-	12	0	0
{ Mr. V. Némorin	-	-	-	-	12	0	0

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Master: Mr. T. J. Jenkins	-	-	-	-	168	0	0
Mistress: Mrs. Jenkins	-	-	-	-	48	0	0
Monitors { Mr. A. Rohan	-	-	-	-	12	0	0
{ Mr. S. Sol	-	-	-	-	12	0	0
Servant	-	-	-	-	16	16	0

EASTERN SUBURB.

Master: Mr. J. Elie	-	-	-	-	108	0	0
Mistress: Miss A. Elie	-	-	-	-	48	0	0
Servant	-	-	-	-	14	8	0

WESTERN SUBURB.

Master: Mr. V. Joly	-	-	-	-	10	7	6
Mistress: Miss E. Marjolin	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Assistant: Mr. C. de Souza	-	-	-	-	24	3	0
Servant	-	-	-	-	14	8	0

ROCHEBOIS.

Master: Mr. J. Houet	-	-	-	-	96	0	0
Mistress: Mrs. Houet	-	-	-	-	36	0	0

EVENING SCHOOL.

Master: Mr. G. de Caila	-	-	-	-	156	0	0
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VOCAL MUSIC.

Mistress: Mrs. Tuckwell	-	-	-	-	60	0	0
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GRAND RIVER.

Master: Mr. F. Meyer	-	-	-	-	75	0	0
Mistress: Miss C. Meyer	-	-	-	-	24	0	0
Servant	-	-	-	-	14	8	0

TERRE ROUGE.

Master: Mr. J. Jones	-	-	-	-	165	0	0
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PEITERBOOTH.

Master: Mr. N. Rohan	-	-	-	-	96	0	0
Mistress: Mrs. L. Michaud	-	-	-	-	48	0	0

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£ s. d.

PAMPLEMOUSSES.

Master : Mr. J. B. Courtois	-	-	-	84	0	0
Mistress : Mrs. G. Courtois	-	-	-	36	0	0
Assistant : M. F. Casimir	-	-	-	2	10	0

GRAND BAY.

Master : Mr. Benoit	-	-	-	120	0	0
Mistress : Mrs. Benoit	-	-	-	36	0	0
Substitute : Mr. A. Géraud	-	-	-	24	0	0

MAPOU.

Master : Mr. J. Brasse	-	-	-	72	0	0
Mistress : Mrs. Brasse	-	-	-	24	0	0
Assistant : Mr. E. Bon	-	-	-	24	0	0

POUDRE D'OR.

Master : M. J. Standley	-	-	-	108	0	0
Mistress : Mrs. Standley	-	-	-	36	0	0

MAHEBOURG.

Master : Mr. Geo. Clark	-	-	-	177	0	0
Mistress : Mrs. Clark	-	-	-	48	0	0
Substitutes { Ad. Poisson	-	-	-	12	0	0
{ Selina J. Baptiste	-	-	-	9	12	0

SOUILLAC.

Master : Mr. T. Brown	}	-	-	120	0	0
Mistress : Mrs. Brown	}	-	-			

PLAINES WILHEMS.

Master : Mr. C. Dinnematin	-	-	-	72	0	0
Mistress : Mrs. Dinnematin	-	-	-	24	0	0

TROU D'EAU DOUCE.

Master : Mr. C. Leal	-	-	-	72	0	0
Mistress : Mrs. Leal	-	-	-	24	0	0

POINTE AU PIMENT.

Master : Mr. C. O'Leary	-	-	-	4	10	0
Mistress : Mrs. O'Leary	-	-	-	1	0	0

Total - - - - - 3,352 17 6

Sub-enclosure 3 to Enclosure in No. 22.

MINUTE.

I BEG leave to recommend to the favourable notice of the Honourable the Legislative Council, the accompanying communication from the Committee of the Mauritius Church Association, proposing that advantage should be taken of the presence in the colony of the Reverend Mr. Hardy, who has been for many years labouring, under the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in the south of India, to establish a school in Port Louis for elementary education in the English and Tamul languages, and also for the training of teachers to be afterwards employed in the schools which it is hoped may, with the assistance of Government, be opened on estates in the rural districts.

2. The Council may recollect that in 1852 a grant of 200*l.* was made for an experimental school for Indian children, which was opened on an estate in the district of Savanne, the proprietor affording accommodation free of charge for the purpose ; but which after several months' trial has been closed, in consequence of the non-attendance of pupils.

3. The school however now proposed would be opened under more favourable auspices ; it would be placed under the careful superintendence of Mr. Hardy, who, from his long sojourn and the nature of his vocation in India, must be conversant with the Tamul language and familiar with the method of instruction best adapted to the purpose in view. And the offer of his gratuitous services may be accepted as a guarantee for the interest he takes in the cause.

4. I am of opinion, therefore, that the opportunity now presenting itself should not be neglected, and that I should be empowered to expend the small sum that may be required to give the experiment a fair trial.

5. In regard to the general question devising means of for the education of the children of our Indian immigrants now comprising fully a half of the whole population, and annually increasing, my sentiments are not unknown to the board. The subject has frequently occupied my anxious attention; but the difficulties, although I hope not insuperable, appeared so formidable as to have discouraged the formation of any comprehensive system for the attainment of this most important object. And no scheme has hitherto come under my observation offering a well grounded prospect of such a measure of success as appeared to me to justify the pecuniary outlay to be unavoidably incurred in putting it into operation; and I, therefore, abstained from recommending any plan, to the probable issue of which would be failure and disappointment.

6. When we call to mind the class of men from which our Indian immigrants are chiefly recruited—the social position which they occupy here—their transitory residence—their ignorance of the English language, and the different dialects spoken by them—the religious creeds performed by them—their apprehensions of proselytism so easily alarmed—the surface over which they are scattered—and the absence of those civilizing influences which, under a less exceptional state of society, might be exercised over them—it will be obvious to all, that the obstacles to be overcome by the Government in maturing and introducing any general or comprehensive system for importing even the most elementary instruction to the Indian population are of no light or ordinary character.

7. It cannot however be maintained, that the existence of these or even greater difficulties absolves the Government from the obligation of placing within their reach, so far as it may possess the power, the means of moral and social advancement. And however discouraging the prospect may be, I hope that the Council will agree with me that the time has arrived, when some systematic attempt should be made to extend the blessings of at least the rudiments of education and of moral training to the children of our labouring classes—and the success of which would unquestionably prove alike beneficial to themselves, to their employers, and to the community at large. Knowledge is the surest guarantee of social order—as ignorance is the chief source of crime and immorality. And here, where want, the fruitful temptation to crime in other countries, can hardly be said to exist, certainly not amongst the immigrants, whose labour can all times command a ready market—we may look with still greater certainty for the humanizing and regenerating, effects of sound and wholesome instruction.

8. The Church Association suggest that Government should defray a moiety of the teacher's salary on every estate of which the proprietor would consent to pay the other moiety and give accommodation for the school. The same principle has been adopted in the Ordinance No. 54 of 1844, for encouraging the building of churches and chapels, and it is one of which I entirely approve; but I confess that I entertain doubts of its applicability in the present case, dependent as it will be for success or failure on the varying degrees in which the value of education may be appreciated by respective proprietors, and on their inclination to forego the direct benefit derived from the children's labour on estates, for the no less sure but more distant advantages flowing from their instruction and moral improvement.

9. Whatever scheme may ultimately be determined on, I am strongly impressed with the belief that the most formidable obstacle to its successful working will be found in the reluctance of the immigrants to send their boys to school when they are old enough to earn wages by engagements on estates, or their girls when usefully employed at home, and this I apprehend can only be counteracted by legislative interference either through direct or indirect agency. The former might be more efficacious, but the latter would be more free from reasonable objection and would not disturb the unfettered interchange of capital and labour. To effect the purpose without resorting to coercion or compulsion of any kind, beyond requiring a small pecuniary contribution, enhancing in the estimation of the immigrants the value of that for which he is called on to pay, and stimulating his desire to enjoy it, I would suggest that schools should be opened in the most convenient localities for the use of one, two, or more estates, as the case may be; that the teacher's salary, school books, &c. should be defrayed from a fund to be raised by a trifling deduction from the labourer's wages, and that proprietors should be bound to afford gratuitously suitable accommodation for the schools and for the residence of the teachers; or if considered preferable a very light rate, not exceeding shillings, might be exacted on contracts of service, to be applied exclusively to the promotion of education. The paucity of qualified teachers in the colony will at first be an impediment, and may render necessary their partial introduction from India. But in order to supply this void hereafter I would propose that a Normal school should be founded in Port Louis and maintained at the Government charge; where persons who may have attained a certain degree of proficiency in the English and Indian languages would be received and prepared for the office of masters in the district schools. The expense attending this part of the plan may be large, as it will be necessary to provide a competent superintendent (who would also supervise all other Indian schools), and experienced teachers, and likewise perhaps in some cases an allowance for the pupils. But without an institution of this order, from whence properly qualified masters can be supplied, no system would in my opinion prove effective.

10. Such is a rough outline of the scheme I would submit for the consideration of the council, the details of which if approved of can be easily filled in. Even under the ordinary conditions of society, there is I believe in Europe a growing feeling in favour of

MAURITIUS.

compulsory education for the lower orders ; and here in the abnormal state of our immigrant population, far weightier arguments may obviously be adduced in support of the principle. And although the Home and Indian Governments would probably refuse to sanction more direct coercion, I am induced to hope that both would readily co-operate in promoting an object of such vital interest to the future welfare of the immigrant, and would not object to a fraction of their liberal earnings (comparatively so inconsiderable as to render the proposed deduction in no ways onerous) being appropriated, under salutary and equitable regulations, to the education of their offspring, without which all efforts to elevate their moral or social condition must prove fruitless and unavailing.

J. M. HIGGINSON.

Read also letter from the committee of the Mauritius Church Society on the same subject.

The minute, together with the above papers, were ordered to be referred to a committee composed as follows :

The Colonial Secretary.
The Treasurer and Paymaster General.
Messrs. W. Forster.
G. Fropier.
Cap. W. W. West, R. N.
C. W. Wiéhé.
E. Chapman.

PART III.

AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA.

PART III.—AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 24.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 24.

COPY of a Despatch from Governor A. E. KENNEDY to the
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 108.)

Government House,
Sierra Leone, July 7, 1854.
(Received August 4, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

1. HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit the duplicate Blue Book for 1853.

Most of the heads comprised in this return have been fully brought under your Grace's notice during the year.

Taxes and Duties.

2. There has not been any alteration in the taxes or duties levied within the year. The amended customs ordinance, though passed within the year, did not come into operation till the 1st of February 1854.

Revenue.

3. The revenue derived from local sources during the year 1853, is 21,830*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, while that derived from the same sources in the year 1852, amounted to 20,303*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Showing an increase in favour of the year 1853, of 1,527*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; though there has been a falling off in the house and land tax to the serious extent of 636*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

The falling off under this head is no indication of the tax being less productive, but is attributable to a defective state of the law, careless or fraudulent assessments, and I am pained to say, careless and fraudulent conduct of some of the officers employed in its collection. It was not till the accounts were about being closed for the year that my serious attention was drawn to this subject, when measures were adopted which resulted in the payment of a considerable amount of arrears; some useful and important public works were also accomplished by enforced labour from the remaining defaulters. The recovered arrears (not brought to credit in this year's accounts) and the labour obtained must be balanced against the deficit of 636*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* An amended house and land tax ordinance is now before the Council, which will I trust, remedy the existing evils.

Expenditure.

4. The whole expenditure from local funds may be stated at 20,215*l.*

That under the head of works and buildings is 109*l.* in excess of the very limited amount of 1,568*l.* expended in 1852.

The expenditure under this head in 1853, has been almost altogether confined to repairs of public buildings, and numerous small but necessary works. There is a decrease of 96*l.* under the head of roads and bridges, but a large sum ought to have been expended, had the means at my disposal admitted of it.

Under the head of "Aborigines" appears an excess of expenditure (as compared with the previous year) of 637*l.* This has been caused by the maintenance of numerous native chiefs, many of whom had not heretofore visited the colony,—the negociation of various treaties, and missions to neighbouring chiefs for the recovery and rescue of many children and others, sold or retained in a state of slavery; the surrender of criminals subsequently brought to justice in the colony, and arrears of stipend due to native chiefs from former years.

The remittances to the agent general have included about 700*l.* for the purchase of an iron market house.

Imports and Exports.

5. The imports of the year 1853, show an increase of 11,000*l.* over those of the previous year; and the exports are also in excess of the previous year to the extent of 18,000*l.*, charging the whole amount of the exports, on the one hand, 135,808*l.* and crediting the imports, on the other, 98,781*l.*, the balance of trade will be 37,000*l.* in favour of the colony.

Public Works.

6. My entire distrust of the capacity and integrity of the late Colonial Surveyor (justified by his subsequent mal-practices and escape from the colony) prevented any work of importance being undertaken, though there are many pressingly required.

Legislation.

7. There have been an unusual number of Ordinances passed by the Council and confirmed by Her Majesty; most of them have been rendered necessary by the altered circumstances of the colony. Their titles sufficiently indicate their object, which was fully detailed at the time of their transmission. I have received valuable and cordial assistance from the Legislative Council in the framing of these ordinances, which passed with singular unanimity.

Council and Assembly.

8. The gentlemen composing the Legislative Council of the colony are able and conscientious men, possessing a full knowledge of the wants of the colony.

Civil Establishment.

9. Various alterations have been carried out, and from time to time reported upon; they have tended to promote the economy and efficiency of the public service.

Population.

10. I am not prepared to vouch for the accuracy of returns under this head, there being no adequate machinery for ascertaining the facts correctly. The population of this colony must ever be fluctuating, according to the inducements held out for trade in the neighbouring territories and rivers. Natives of Sierra Leone may be found trading from Gambia to Fernando Po, and far into the interior, and with undoubted profit to themselves.

Ecclesiastical.

11. I have little to remark under this head beyond the great advantage resulting to the public from the appointment of an able and exemplary bishop.

Education.

12. The education of the mass of the population is conducted by the Church Missionary and Wesleyan Missionary Societies. I have not as yet had sufficient opportunity of forming an opinion which would be entitled to much weight on this most important subject; I have, however, visited some of the schools under the superintendence of both these societies, and derived much gratification therefrom. There is an unmistakeable desire on the part of the native population to improve and advance themselves by every means, and more especially by this unfailing one. I am of opinion that inadequate colonial provision is made for this important purpose.

Agriculture.

13. The colony produces food for a vast portion of the population. Their attempt at agriculture, though very primitive, is undoubtedly productive, and

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none who can labour need want. A very great portion of the colony is under culture of some kind, and has at least the advantage of keeping down rank vegetation and prevents the accumulation of decomposed vegetable matter, to the very great improvement of the general health of the colony. Agriculture will, I apprehend, make little progress for years to come; the soil of the neighbouring countries and rivers is so much more productive and attractive than that of the colony, that working the latter upon any extensive scale would not pay, though cultivation of the soil in small patches affords employment and subsistence to a large portion of the population. All who have means embark in trade, which is carried on with remarkable eagerness and energy. The number of persons engaged in mercantile pursuits is rapidly on the increase.

Crime.

14. Having noticed this subject from time to time in transmitting the calendar of prisoners tried at the quarter sessions, it is unnecessary to offer further comment; it is remarkable for its small amount and light character, and would doubtless be much decreased did the existing inconvenient building admit of an improved system of prison discipline being carried out.

Conclusion.

15. The condition and prospects of this colony having been so fully reported upon during the last few years, a more detailed report for the year 1853 would but involve a re-statement of much that is already on record. I trust, however, that enough has been stated to justify the opinion I last year ventured to express, that the colony was progressing safely and rapidly, and I have sufficient grounds for belief that the results in 1854 will bear a favourable comparison with the present year. A reference to the "Comparative Statement of Revenue" at page 34 of the blue book, will show a steady increase under almost every head of revenue, save that of "House and Land Tax," which has been explained in this report under the head of "Revenue." The expenditure has under some heads exceeded and in others been less than it ought to have been. Your Grace has painful evidence before you that in two important departments of the colony a system of reckless extravagance, mismanagement, and speculation had existed: to re-construct and re-organize these departments has been a work of labour and expense which could not be foreseen, but the beneficial results of which will be felt in future years. I look to the future of this colony with confidence, notwithstanding the fatal celebrity of its climate. The rapid increase of good and substantial houses, and all the improved habits resulting from civilization, will do much to mitigate this evil. The rapid development of the resources of the neighbouring rivers renders a changed and more liberal course of commercial policy, in my opinion, necessary to meet the altered circumstances and peculiarities of local trade; and it will be my duty at no distant period to submit my opinions on this head, and the data upon which they are based. Possessing a loyal, well-conducted population, with very great aptitude for commercial pursuits, and inexhaustible resources within their reach in neighbouring rivers, I look to this colony at no distant date acquiring a commercial importance at present little thought of, provided merchants and traders can be, with due regard to the revenue, relieved from many existing restrictions which cripple their operations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

GAMBIA.

GAMBIA.

No. 25.

No. 25.

Copy of a Despatch from Governor O'CONNOR to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 120.)

Government House, Bathurst,

Gambia, 29th May, 1854.

(Received August 5, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I have the honour to forward to your Grace the Blue Book for the year 1853.

Revenue.

2. From a comparative statement of the revenue during the periods from the 1st of January to the 23rd of May 1853 and 1854 respectively, it appears there is a decrease in the gross receipts amounting to 1,173*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, of which 1,149*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* is under the head of "Customs."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue of Her Majesty's Settlements on the River Gambia, during the periods from the 1st of January to the 23rd of May of the years 1853 and 1854 respectively.

Heads of Service.	Receipts from Jan. 1 to May 23, 1853.			Receipts from Jan. 1 to May 23, 1854.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs - - -	5,609	4	2	4,459	14	1	—	—	—	1,149	10	1
Licences - - -	464	0	0	485	0	0	21	0	0	—	—	—
Rents, exclusive of Land -	84	12	0	80	9	8	—	—	—	4	2	4
Fines, forfeitures and fees of Court - - -	15	13	3	28	0	3	12	7	0	—	—	—
Fees of office - - -	10	1	0	11	2	10	1	1	10	—	—	—
Miscellaneous receipts - -	106	8	0	127	6	5	20	18	5	—	—	—
Reimbursements in aid - -	4	7	0	9	11	6	5	4	6	—	—	—
Sale of Government pro- perty - - - -	19	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	15	2
Totals - - -	6,314	0	7	5,201	4	9	60	11	9	1,173	7	7

3. This decline in the revenue may be partly attributed to the French merchants and traders importing bullion in lieu of British and foreign manufactures for the purchase of ground nuts, and the ships consigned to them having no general cargoes are entered chiefly in ballast.

Exports.

4. This season the crop of ground nuts has signally failed both up the river and in the kingdoms adjacent to our settlements, in consequence of the scanty rains last year, hence the exportations from the colony have not been so considerable as they were in 1853.

Works.

5. The Colonial Hospital was commenced in June 1853, is now nearly completed and ready for the reception of patients. This important and much required building measures eighty-four feet in length and forty-three in breadth, and is two stories high, constructed on arches, the basement containing two well-ventilated wards, one thirty-six feet six inches by twenty feet, another twenty-six feet by twenty feet, affording ample accommodation for twenty patients; a kitchen, bath, and store rooms. The upper story has wards of similar dimensions and accommodation, besides dispensary, bath, and private ward rooms. Open piazzas are in front and rear enclosed at each end by glass windows, protecting the interior of the building from the heavy tornadoes and furnishing the patients room for exercise. The hospital is situated on a dry sandy soil, close to the sea, and parallel to the beach, the ground all round clear of jungle and brushwood and well-drained; the whole arrangements

GAMBIA.

admirably adapted to the climate and for the purposes required, reflecting great credit on the zeal, perseverance, and professional abilities of Mr. William Bage, Colonial Engineer.

6. A bridge, on hard wood piles, palm runs, 340 ft. in length, extends over the Mandingo Ford, greatly facilitating the communication between Bathurst and Cape St. Mary's, and enabling the inhabitants to enjoy this salubrious portion of the colony. Formerly the ford was almost impassable, at high water the horses had to be swam over and the passengers conveyed in a canoe, often a matter of difficulty, and at night a very hazardous undertaking. The expense incurred for the bridge, 420/., will be amply repaid by an annual saving of at least 50/., for ferry-men and canoes. The remainder of Clifton Road is in progress, but some time must elapse before the entire thoroughfare is completed.

7. The material and iron-work for the Public Market was received from England in May. The building commenced the 17th of the same month. Twenty-three columns are already erected, and foundations for eighteen more laid. The whole will probably be finished by the middle of August.

Combo.

8. The district ceded to the British in June, 1853, by the King and Chiefs of Upper Combo is at present in a tranquil and satisfactory state; the inhabitants feel secure, contented, and happy under the English Government. Grants of land have been given to industrious agricultural settlers, and I trust, at no distant day, the accession of a fertile and arable country, so much required, will prove a valuable acquisition to Her Majesty's settlements in the River Gambia.

The Steamer "Dover."

9. The presence of Her Majesty's Colonial Steamer "Dover" has proved of great service to this colony by maintaining a regular monthly communication up and down the River Gambia, enabling the merchants and traders to visit their factories, convey goods and produce, and rendering the distant military outpost at M'Carthy's Island no longer an isolated and solitary station. The appearance of the steamer in the river at different times exercises, more or less, a moral influence over the natives, and in a measure compensates for the present very incomplete number of troops composing this garrison. The steamer enabled me to proceed in January beyond the Falls of Barraconda, hold interviews with the Kings Jara, Sandi-ge-Bar, Kattabar, Woolie, and many other influential Chiefs, entering into an understanding with them for the protection of the lives and properties of British traders in their respective territories, and an increased reciprocity of commercial interests. By the "Dover's" means I was able to visit the King of Salum in May, whose territories form the boundaries of the Kingdoms of Barra and Badaboo, extend along the banks of the River Gambia to Punjang Creek, and across the river to Cower, two principal ports. The proximity of Salum to Gambia, the fertility of the interior of the country, the vast droves of cattle affording large supplies for our markets, the independence and bravery of the people and the arbitrary power of the monarch, are cogent reasons for the British securing the influence and interest of Salum as an ally.

Observations.

10. Finally, although my expectation of last year that the revenue would increase has not been realized, yet, considering some difficulties the colony has encountered, unforeseen expenses liquidated, and the uncertainty which will always prevail in an African settlement, I am still permitted the satisfaction of reporting favourably to your Grace of the state and progress of Her Majesty's British settlements in the River Gambia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Governor.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. HELENA.

ST. HELENA.

No. 26.

No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor BROWNE to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 10.)

St. Helena, February 20, 1854.

(Received April 22, 1854.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for 1853.

2. There has been an increase beyond the estimate on the receipts from wharfage, which has produced double the amount of the ad valorem duty it replaced. The temptations to evade, and the difficulty of collecting, in the case of ad valorem duties, and the absence of that temptation, with a corresponding facility in collecting the small charge for wharfage, are the only causes which can be assigned for this favourable result. There has also been an improvement in other small items, but the amount is trifling.

3. The recent changes in the Customs are, I am informed, as acceptable to the merchants as they have proved advantageous to the revenue, which, for the first time since the transfer of the island to Her Majesty's Government, has been in excess of the expenditure.

4. The number of ships touching at the port continues slightly on the increase, and the amount of tonnage proves that the average size of ships trading to the eastward is becoming annually larger.

5. An increase beyond the estimate in the expense incurred on account of the hospital shows that masters of merchant ships have availed themselves of its advantages to a much greater extent since they have been able to leave their invalids in it without charge.

6. A new jail has been paid for in advance, iron pipes have been laid down, and water has been introduced to Rupert's Valley.

7. A small additional, but necessary outlay, has been incurred on roads and streets, and much Government property has been repaired and improved. The establishments are efficient, and there is a balance in the Treasury.

8. The year 1853 has, however, been remarkable as a peculiarly unfavourable one for all agricultural products. Two potato crops have been entirely lost; animal as well as vegetable food has been much increased in price, and there has been some consequent distress, though not to a great extent; yet the year has not passed without signs of improvement, among which may be reckoned a mutual insurance society, and the introduction of flax, some favourable specimens of which have been sent to England.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. G. BROWNE.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c.

GOLD COAST.

GOLD COAST.

No. 27.

No. 27.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor HILL to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 17.)

Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast,
April 8, 1854.

(Received August 5, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith in duplicate the Blue Book for the year 1853, together with the required explanatory statement.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor.The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the annual Blue Book of the Gold Coast for the Year 1853.

Population.

It is impossible to arrive at any correct conclusion as to the number of persons enjoying the protection of the British Government; but as 151,347 have paid the poll tax, which I am satisfied has been very imperfectly collected, and many tribes in the Leeward district have not paid it at all, I am inclined to believe that the total population may be fairly estimated at 300,000 persons, and as no cause exists to diminish their numbers, I must presume that they are increasing.

Agriculture.

2. As I feared, the small experiments made in the growth of cotton have not yet proved remunerative, nor do I see any prospect of improvement in this particular, although cotton grows as a wild plant, and could with industry be cultivated to any extent, were it possible to induce the natives to lay aside their naturally indolent and lazy habits and labour in the cultivation of this valuable plant; but so much of their time is spent in making what they call "custom," one of their superstitious rites, that no steady persevering industry can possibly be obtained from them, and therefore I despair of any great improvement until the seeds of civilization shall have taken deeper root, and the inhabitants can better understand the value of practical industry.

Vegetables and fruits are grown in great abundance, and many additional tracts of land are cleared yearly for cultivation, yielding an abundant supply for present consumption, with a surplus for exportation.

Climate.

3. I regret that I cannot adduce anything satisfactory to my former remarks on this subject; both fever and dysentery have proved fatal to many during the year, particularly the white resident merchants.

Education.

4. The Castle School and two other Government establishments in the interior afford a good practical education to 215 boys, whose progress is satisfactory, added to which the Wesleyan Mission schools educate a large number of boys and girls, and a limited number of those boys receive a practical education at the Agricultural school at Beulah.

5. The Brazil and North German Missions have also schools for both sexes at Accra and in the interior; but, not having received any statistical report of their numbers, I am unable to give them.

6. From the statistics furnished by the Reverend Mr. Freeman, superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission, and attached to the Blue Book, it will be seen that 1,242 scholars attend the schools, and 6,800 worshippers their chapels; a gratifying result of the zealous efforts made by the reverend gentleman of this Christian body.

GOLD COAST.

Jurisdiction.

7. In addition to the supreme and judicial assessor's courts, the funds received from the poll tax have enabled me to appoint, with the approval of the Secretary of State, several magistrates at moderate salaries, thus extending the judicial system and affording the native tribes opportunities for obtaining justice within the district they reside, and saving to them the expense and trouble of a journey to the head quarters of the Government whenever they have any dispute to arrange.

8. The presence of those magistrates has also the good effect of preventing disturbance amongst these excitable people in their several districts, as respect for the white man placed in authority is readily admitted, and has the desired effect in quelling the angry passions of the people.

Goals and Prisons.

9. The new cells at Fort William are well ventilated, capable of containing the average number of prisoners, and, being separate, permit a classification of them, a most decided improvement on the old prisons, where all were together, and the air impure for want of ventilation; I am glad to remark that crime is rather on the decrease than otherwise.

Imports and Exports.

10. The imports for the year show a decrease of 11,635*l.* as thus—

1852	-	-	-	-	-	£71,635
1853	-	-	-	-	-	60,000

Decrease 1853	-	-	-	-	-	£11,635
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The exports for the year show also a decrease of 44,250*l.* thus—

1852	-	-	-	-	-	£159,250
1853	-	-	-	-	-	115,000

Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	£44,250
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which I can only account for by the deaths of the heads of two mercantile houses, and the great stagnation in trade consequent on the Ashantee invasion.

Revenue and Expenditure.

11. The income for the year 1853 amounted to 5,682*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, the disbursements to 6,177*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, leaving 495*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* expended over the amount received, caused by the purchase of powder and lead for the native force, and other incidental expenses consequent upon the Ashantee invasion.

General Observations.

12. In closing these explanations I have to remark that a most alarming crisis, consequent upon the Ashantee invasion, passed over these settlements during the year 1853, which although it tended to produce a stagnation in trade, and unsettled the minds of the people for many months, yet I am satisfied the result must prove beneficial and probably ensure security and a lasting peace with the kingdom of Ashantee, as I believe a stronger blow has been given to the prestige of the Ashantee power, than if a battle had been fought and won, as it is the first time in the history of this hostile tribe that their army has ever, after advancing, retired without fighting; and the confidence given to the Fantee tribes by this circumstance will induce to a higher tone of moral and physical courage, enabling them, if ever required to defend their country, to meet their restless and warlike neighbours with a firmer front than has been the case in former wars.

GOLD COAST.

13. The Ashantee army, about 20,000 strong, crossed the frontier, and marched some distance within the Assin territory, in the month of March, their object being to carry away the Assin chiefs and as many of their people as they could drive or take with them. This scheme having been seen through and defeated by the removal of the chiefs to Cape Coast Castle, and the whole of the Assins having armed and fallen back on the friendly tribes nearer to the sea coast, and the person of the king of Ashantee's brother with about five hundred Ashantees having been secured, the invading force halted for some days, during which period I called all the tribes to arms, and in a very short time the Ashantee army found 21,000 men in their front and about 6,000 on their flank, supported by a small disciplined force under British officers, with demi-battery of field guns and a rocket battery. Thus situated, and having a rapid river over which they must retire in case of defeat, I found the Ashantee general willing to listen to reason, and through the devotion of a gallant officer, Lieutenant Brownell, who entered their camp for the purpose of opening negotiations, I had the satisfaction of inducing their army to withdraw within their own territory without firing a shot, and thus a crisis happily passed over that might have produced years of warfare, bloodshed, and considerable pecuniary expenditure. Perfect peace now exists between the Ashantees and the natives under British protection; and I have every reason to express my belief that such a tranquil and satisfactory state of affairs will prove lasting, and that these settlements will be left at peace to benefit by the exertions made in their behalf by the Government and the Christian missions, to remove their blind superstitions, and to afford them the blessings of education, through the influence of which and the spread of Christianity we may confidently hope for the regeneration and civilization of the native races, however slow and difficult their progress towards advancement may appear.

For the year 1853. 14. I annex herewith a report made by the Reverend Mr. Freeman on the agricultural advancement of the Beulah plantation, which, I cannot but consider, will be received and read with interest, as evincing what can be done, even in this country, by steady and persevering industry under the energetic superintendence of that reverend gentleman.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,
The Duke of Newcastle; Governor.
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT of the Beulah Model Plantation for the year ending December 31st, 1853, and two months of 1854.

The progress of the work in the plantation has been quite satisfactory, and such as to greatly deepen my earliest impressions as to the ultimate practical success of our efforts.

The coffee trees and vines, which we look upon as our most important charge, have flourished abundantly and undergone a great increase in the number of plants.

The oldest coffee trees bore a fine crop of fruit, nearly the whole of which has been appropriated to the seed-beds for raising young plants.

There are about 5,000 coffee plants in the plantation, the oldest of which, namely, those planted out in 1850-1, are some of them seven feet high, and the average height of that lot of plants five feet.

The young plants now growing from the seed sown towards the end of the year are so numerous and so promising that they will probably, at the very lowest estimate, furnish 5,000 additional healthy plants; and it is therefore fairly presumed that at the end of this year (1854) the plantation will contain 10,000 flourishing young coffee trees, which I think the committee will agree with me in pronouncing as a grand result of four years weak and timid operations with the scanty means which we have been able to apply to this important department of the great work of civilization.

Our coffee trees, now of a fruiting age, are 1,000, and they are now full of young berries just formed; this crop will, when ripe, give, at least, nearly half a ton of coffee fit for the market, but a little of it may be required to appropriate to the seed beds, so as to enable us to carry on a gradual extension of the plantation; there will still, however, be a large quantity to turn into money.

I think we may fairly, at a low estimate, calculate the returns from 1,000 trees, four years old, at 25*l.* per annum; and if such returns can be realized

from young trees from four to five years old, then we may fairly calculate the very lowest annual value of the returns of a full-grown tree, say ten years of age, at 2s. 6d. currency, that is, 1,000 full-grown trees, 500 dollars.

It may be easily seen from this (I think) very moderate calculation, that in coffee alone, a few years hence, our local funds here will receive a large and most important augmentation.

The vines are now increased to 1,200 plants.

Thirty of the most forward plants, three years old, bore a crop in January and February, of several hundred bunches. These plants were pruned again at the latter end of March, just at the time of the irruption of the Ashantees, and in the following July they were again loaded with about 600 bunches of grapes, many of which were fine and large; but we had, by pruning them in March, thrown the crop into a state requiring sun to ripen them just at the time of the foggy season after the heavy rains of May and June; and the strong rays of the sun, the great desideratum in ripening fruit, being withheld from the crop by this season of the year, instead of ripening, the fruit became rotten and fell off, teaching us a useful lesson to study the seasons more carefully for the future.

Our vines, now of a fruiting age, are about 200, and hence a considerable weight of grapes may be expected this year on which we are now entered.

We are now pruning the vines at several different dates, so that we may get a knowledge of the proper grape seasons well established. For instance, 114 vines were pruned the first week in February, others later in the month; others are being pruned in this month (March), and others will be pruned in April, &c., &c., and the results carefully noticed at the time the fruit ripens; and thus, I hope, that by the time we can make a pruning of from 500 to 1,000 vines at a time our knowledge of the proper seasons will be perfected. The cinnamon tree also promises well, and may become valuable here as an article of commerce.

From one small plant introduced to Beulah 1850-1, we have now some healthy young plants raised, and many more in progress of propagation, and the original plant, notwithstanding the cutting and cracking which it has had in our putting down its branches for layers for young plants, is now a beautiful shrub eight feet in height.

The mango also promises well. In 1850-1 a young plant was introduced, about one foot in height. It is now a splendid tree upwards of twelve feet in height, affording me a grateful shade from the burning rays of the noon-day sun while in the act of preparing this report, and we have eleven healthy young plants raised from it, hence we have now twelve mango plants in the plantation.

The olives also grow most luxuriantly. They were about a foot high in 1851, and the largest of them are now upwards of ten feet in height. At present, however, they have not produced any blossoms and fruit.

The lads in the plantation, I rejoice to say, continue to show an ordinary willing industry, and are steadily advancing in the acquirement of that practical knowledge which the work of the plantation is calculated to impart.

These lads are, as stated in the school statistics for Beulah, twenty-eight in number, that is, down to the 31st of December; but during this current quarter there has been an increase above that number. They now number thirty-two, and more are applying for admission, willingly offering to work part of the day in the plantation for food and clothing, that they may learn the useful agricultural knowledge there taught, and at the same time finish up their education in the school during the other part of the day.

Thus the plantation and its advantages are becoming popular among the native lads, and meet the case of many a poor youth who would otherwise be wandering and idling about half-educated, and a prey to every evil and pernicious influence which abounds in the unhealthy state of civilization which exists around us; and thus this work commenced in much weakness, and with many hard struggles to keep it in progress, promises, in addition to the furnishing of local funds, to become an important moral outwork to our schools, and the hand-maid to that pure Christianity which by God's mercy has been established in this country.

(Signed) T. B. FREEMAN.

P.S.—For more lengthened remarks on the Beulah establishment as a great secondary moral question, I beg to refer the committee to my letter addressed to Mr. Wilks, of Wolverhampton, dated December 3rd, which letter, I think it very probable, has been seen by the general secretaries.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

[*The usual Annual Report has not been received from the Cape of Good Hope.*]

NATAL.

NATAL.

No. 28.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor PINE to the
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 43.)

Government House, Natal, July 18, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received, October 13, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your grace a duplicate of the Blue Book for 1852, together with a report which I have prepared on the past and present state of the colony, and which was intended to accompany the Blue Book for 1853.

2. Owing, however, to the very serious and prolonged illness of the Colonial Secretary, and other causes beyond his control, this document is not quite ready for transmission, but is in such a state of forwardness as has enabled me to make such comments on its contents as I consider necessary.

3. This being the first general report on the state of this district, embraces the whole of my administration of its government, which commenced in April 1850, and also to some extent that of my predecessor.

I have, &c.,

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) BENJAMIN C. C. PINE.

REPORT ON THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF THE COLONY OF NATAL.

I. *General Description of the Country.*

The district of Natal for the most part lies between the 28th and 31st degrees of south latitude, and between 29 and 31.30 degrees of east longitude. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the rivers Tugela and Umzimyati; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the south and south-west by the river Umzimkulu; but, owing to some doubts as to the true course of this river, the boundaries in this direction are not accurately known; on the west the district is bounded by the Kahlamba or Drakensberg mountains.

2. There is a great diversity between the aspect of different portions of the colony, more especially between the country near the sea coast and that more inland. Its entire surface is however strongly undulated. Throughout its length and breadth, hills and valleys rise and fall in almost unbroken succession. The belt of land lying along the sea, extending inland a distance of from twelve to fifteen miles, consists chiefly of small rounded hills and narrow valleys.

In some parts of this belt, however, especially in the native locations, the country is broken by vast clusters of lofty hills, rearing their rugged and scarped sides in every variety of form, which are intersected by deep ravines, the beds of rivers or mountain torrents.

3. The surface is covered with grass, and for the most part studded with clumps of trees, chiefly mimosas and euphorbias, scattered at intervals, as in a park in England.

In some parts, instead of small clumps of trees, the land is covered with dense jungle or forest trees. A belt of such jungle varying from half a mile to two miles in breadth runs along the coast.

4. As we proceed inland beyond the distance I have mentioned, the general appearance of the country undergoes a marked change. The hills are loftier; the surface is still covered with grass, but the wood disappears, or is only visible on the sides of rivers, and in small patches in the foldings of the hills. As we advance still further inland to a still greater elevation, the hills are frequently flat-topped, and rise into table land. At intervals the country is intersected by huge stoney ridges, with large boulders on their surface. This part of the country is generally bare and open, devoid of wood of any kind, except in very

small patches on the hill sides and in two or three forests. Still further inland the hills become higher and bolder, and are intersected by deep ravines. These are the spurs or subordinate ranges of the Kahlamba mountains, which further in the distance rise almost perpendicularly to the height of thousands of feet, and seem to close in the district as with a gigantic wall,—in summer presenting a dark rugged outline in bold relief against the deep blue heavens—in winter mingling their snowy summits with the clear wintry sky.

5. *Rivers.*—The district is intersected by numerous rivers which flow generally south-east towards the Indian Ocean. The largest rivers have their sources in the Kahlamba mountains; the others in the different ranges of hills between them and the sea.

The Tugela rises in the Kahlamba, to the north-west of Pietermaritzburg. It descends these mountains in a series of cascades, which at a distance look like one huge fall. After receiving successively the waters of the Little Tugela, the Bushman's, the Sunday's, the Mooi, the Klip, and Umzimyati rivers, it flows into the sea. From its junction with the last-named river to the sea it forms the boundaries in that part between this district and Panda's country.

The Umzimyati also rises in the Kahlamba further to the north, and flows into the Tugela, forming till its junction the limit between this district and Panda's country.

The Sunday's, Klip, Little Tugela, Bushman's, and Mooi rivers all take their rise from the spurs or lower ranges of the Kahlamba, and empty themselves into the Tugela.

The Umkomazi takes its origin in the Kahlamba further south than the sources of the Tugela. It empties itself into the sea, about thirty-seven miles south-west of the port of Natal.

The Umlazi, Umgeni, and Umooti take their rise in the high lands next below the Kahlamba and its spurs, and flow into the sea.

The Umhlali, Utongati, and Iloon rise in the range of high lands next below the above, and empty themselves into the sea.

The Nonoti, Umhlanga, Umbilo, Umhlutuzau, Isipingo, &c. drain the high lands nearest the sea. They are inconsiderable streams.

6. Most of the rivers in the district flow with great rapidity, between high banks in many places fringed with brushwood. They all more or less partake of the character of mountain streams; low and feeble in the dry season; filling in a few hours in the rainy weather, and rushing down like torrents.

7. Many of the rivers have very considerable falls. There is a very fine one in the Umgeni, about thirteen miles north-west of Pietermaritzburg; its height is 280 feet. There are also other very beautiful falls on the Umgeni, Mooi, and several other rivers. I have already mentioned the falls of the Tugela, where it descends the Kahlamba.

8. *Forests.*—The only considerable forests in the district are on the Geel Hout Rand, Stink Hout Rand, and the Bushman's Rand, ranges of hills within thirty miles of Pietermaritzburg; at the base of a portion of the Kahlamba mountains, near the sources of the Tugela, and in the neighbourhood of the river Umooti. I believe there are also some woods on the south side of the Umkomazi; but I am not so perfectly acquainted with that part of the district, which is only inhabited by natives. The country can scarcely be said to be well supplied with wood. Some parts of it, as in the neighbourhood of the Klip River division, suffer great inconvenience from the distance which the inhabitants have to go for timber fit for building purposes. The timber chiefly consists of yellow wood, stink wood, wagon wood, tambooti, and assegai wood; but I shall give a more particular account of these in another place.

II. *Geological Formation, Minerals, Soil, &c.*

9. The land on the sea coast is composed of rounded and longitudinal downs of sand, sometimes interrupted with strata of sandstone and shale, alternating with beds of erupted rocks. The latter in some places run out into the sea in the form of dark reefs. Further in the interior the high lands are composed of stratified sandstone, almost horizontal, deficient in organic remains. A huge dyke of granite appears to run from N. E. to S. W. among these high lands. The Kahlamba mountains seem to be composed of sandstone and beds of shale, alternating with eruptions of basalt and other volcanic rocks.

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Appendix A.

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10. For more specific information regarding several subjects under this head, I beg to refer to some short papers, given in an Appendix, which have been furnished me by Dr Sutherland, who formerly served with distinction on expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, and whom I have lately directed to institute a scientific investigation as to the mineral and agricultural resources of the colony, the full results of which will, when completed, be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

I have particularly to call his Grace's attention to the interesting papers relating to lime, mineral waters, and the soil.

11. I would also beg to refer to the late Dr. Stanger's valuable report on the geography and geology of the district, to be found in the Parliamentary Papers as noted on the margin.

III.—*Form of Government.*

12. The district is within the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and is of course subject to the paramount authority of the Governor of that colony. Owing, however, to its great distance from the Cape, it is constituted a distinct and separate government for most purposes, to be administered by a Lieutenant Governor, who since the beginning of 1852 has corresponded directly with the Secretary of State, but who is enjoined to obey all orders he may receive from the Governor-in-Chief, pending instructions from home.

13. The Government, as settled by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, resides in the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive and Legislative Councils.

14. The executive branch of the Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by the Executive Council, whose advice he is directed to take on important subjects. He is not, however, obliged to adopt the advice of this body, provided he furnishes the Secretary of State with the grounds of his dissent from their opinions. The Executive Council consists of the Commandant of the District, the Colonial Secretary, the Surveyor-General, the Collector of Customs, and the Crown Prosecutor. This Council sits with closed doors, and its members are bound to secrecy.

15. The legislative part of the Government resides in the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislative Council, consisting only of three members; namely, the Colonial Secretary, the Crown Prosecutor, and the Surveyor-General.

This Council sits with open doors.

16. As to the management of the natives, the Lieutenant-Governor is further assisted by the Government Secretary for Native Affairs, through whom all communications relating to the subject pass, in the same manner as those relative to other subjects are conducted by the Colonial Secretary.

17. The Government is also assisted by a Treasurer, an Auditor, and other chief and subordinate officers.

IV. *Taxes.*

18. The taxes levied in the district are:—

1st. Customs duties, which are levied under Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 26th of September 1846.

The following is a table of these duties:—

	£	s.	d.
Coffee, British, per cwt.	0	5	0
Ditto, foreign, ditto	0	10	0
Fish, for every 100% of the value thereof	12	0	0
Flour, foreign, per 196 lbs. barrel	0	3	0
Gunpowder, the lb.	0	0	3
Meat, salted or cured, foreign, the cwt.	0	3	0
Ditto, British, ditto	0	1	3
Oil, foreign, the ton	3	0	0
Ditto, spermaceti, ditto ditto	7	10	0
Pepper, the cwt.	0	4	0
Rice, ditto	0	1	6
Sugar, not refined, British, the cwt.	0	2	3
Ditto, ditto, foreign, ditto	0	4	6
Ditto, refined, or candy, ditto, ditto	0	6	0

	£	s.	d.
Sugar, refined, or candy, British	0	3	0
Spirits, the imperial gallon	0	2	0
Tea, the lb.	0	0	4½
Tobacco, not manufactured, the cwt.	0	12	0
Ditto, manufactured, not cigars, the cwt.	1	0	0
Ditto, cigars, the 1,000	0	5	0
Wood, unmanufactured, viz., mahogany, rosewood, and teak wood, the cubic foot	0	0	3
All other wood, foreign, ditto	0	0	2
Wine, foreign, the imperial gallon, in bottles	0	4	0
Ditto, ditto, not in bottles, ditto	0	1	6
Ditto, British, one half the aforesaid rates of duty.			
Goods not otherwise charged with duty, British, for every 100 <i>l.</i> of the value	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, foreign, ditto	12	0	0
Bottles of common glass imported full, bullion, casks, staves, hoops, and cooper's rivets, coin, diamonds, horses, mules, asses, sheep, cattle, and all other live stock and live animals, seeds, bulbs, and plants, specimens illustrative of natural history			Free.

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2nd. Other taxes, which are imposed by various ordinances of the local legislature. The chief of these are:—

A. Licences, the chief of which are to carry on the trade of a butcher, baker, and retail shopkeeper, and marriage licences.

B. Stamps. These are levied—

1st. On sundry documents used in courts of law.

2nd. On sales and mortgages of landed property, bonds, marriage settlements, &c.

3rd. On accounts of estates of deceased persons.

4th. On sundry other documents, such as powers of attorney, protests, contracts, charterparties, &c.

C. Auction duties:—

On moveable or personal property, two per cent.; on immoveable or real property, one per cent.

D. Transfer dues.—This is a charge of 4 per cent. on the value on any sale or change of ownership of all immoveable or real property.

E. Spirit licences.—These are as follows:—

In the towns of D'Urban, Pietermaritzburg, and

Ladysmith, or any place within three miles of those towns, for one whole year

£	s.	d.
20	0	0

Six months	15	0	0
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Three months	10	0	0
--------------	----	---	---

Not within said towns, nor within a distance of three miles, for one whole year

£	s.	d.
8	0	0

Six months	5	0	0
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Three months	3	0	0
--------------	---	---	---

F. A tax of 7*s.* per annum on every native hut.

18. The whole of these taxes, except the last, were originally imposed by various Ordinances passed by the Cape or the district legislature, prior to my assumption of this Government in April 1850.

19. Since that period the following modifications have been made in these imposts:—

The auction duty, which was originally fixed at 4 per cent. on personal and 2 per cent. on real property, has been reduced one half.

The spirit licences were originally levied according to the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.
For twelve months	75	0	0
„ six months	40	0	0
„ three months	25	0	0

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To sell malt liquors only :—

	£	s.	d.
For twelve months	-	10	0
„ six months	-	5	0
„ three months	-	2	0

These taxes have been reduced as set forth in paragraph 17.

The distinction between licences to sell wines and spirits and those to sell beer has been abolished, as leading to evasions of the law which it was found impossible to detect.

A further reason for the reduction of these licences was, that in the sparseness of the population the sale of spirits, &c. at roadside houses was too limited to enable the proprietors to take out licences, and it would have been necessary either wholly to exempt them from the operation of the law, or virtually, by insisting on licences being taken, to close these houses of accommodation, which in the present condition of the district are of very great and general utility,

20. The native hut tax was first levied in 1849-50, under the authority of the powers given the Lieutenant-Governor by the Ordinance, No. 12, 1849, confirmed by Her Majesty's Order in Council of 19th June 1850, which conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor the powers of a native chief as to the natives of this district, and of course that of levying taxes on them without the necessary intervention of the legislature.

Although not necessary, it would have been desirable to confirm this impost by legislative sanction; but it was considered that it would be very difficult to frame an enactment of the general Government making a distinction between races of men as to taxation.

Local or Municipal Taxes.

21. Under the late ordinance erecting municipal boards in the towns and villages, real property might be taxed according to its capital value.

This was therefore a tax on capital, especially capital laid out in buildings and other improvements. The ordinance, however, was some months ago found to be invalid, by reason of its having been passed by the Cape legislature after its power of legislating for this district had been abrogated. It became therefore necessary to pass a new enactment on the subject, and in doing so the Council and myself availed ourselves of the opportunity to introduce various improvements.

It is only necessary under this head to notice that the new law adopts the English system of assessing property for local taxation according to its net annual value, allowing, however, the former mode of taxing to continue as to plots of ground destitute of buildings, and not exceeding the value of 25*l.*, to which it would be difficult to assign any annual value.

22. Another ordinance has also been lately passed, to establish local councils for the management of the affairs of the rural districts. These councils are empowered to levy assessments for local purposes, and the principle adopted is,—that of assessing landed property according to its extent, irrespective of value. This is the system of taxation advocated by Earl Grey, with the view of mitigating the evil of large quantities of land being held by single individuals for mere speculative purposes. It was adopted by the Council and myself on this ground, and also in order to avoid taxing industry and improvements.

An objection might, however, have been urged against this plan, if it had to be carried out by the central Government, namely, that it taxed equally lands of equal extent, although, owing to their situation, especially their distance from the port or a market, there might be a great disparity in their value. This objection, however, does not apply—at all events to the same extent—to a similar system carried out by local councils, who, of course fix the amount of the tax, and whose power of taxing extends only to lands which lie in particular parts of the district, and which may therefore be assumed to be not very unequal in value.

V.—Revenue and Expenditure.

23. The revenue of the district is derived from the following sources :—

1. The several taxes mentioned in the preceding section.
2. Fees received in courts of law and public offices, fines, &c.
3. Quit rents on farms granted by the Government under proclamation

of the 12th of May 1843, and the 10th of February 1848. These are at the rate of 4*l.* per annum on farms granted under the former, and 3*l.* per annum on those granted under the later proclamation.

4. Sales of Crown lands.

24. In regard to quit rents, I observe that it is stated in the Blue Book for 1852 that the quit rents on land granted under the proclamation of 1843 were fixed "at 4*l.* per annum for 6,000 acres, at which rate collections were made up to the month of April 1852, when it was reduced by order of the Lieutenant Governor on land commission farms to 3*l.* per annum for 6,000 acres."

This statement is very inaccurate.* 4*l.* per annum for 6,000 acres was fixed as the quit rent on farms granted under the proclamation of 1843; but the rate of quit rent to be paid for lands granted under the proclamation of 1848, or, as they are called, "Land Commission farms," was to be established by the commission appointed by that proclamation. No rate of quit rent seems to have been fixed by that commission; but on the 31st of March 1849 a Government notice was issued by which each of these farms was made "chargeable with a provisional annual quit rent of 3*l.*, to be continued until the surveys are effected and the titles issued."

In July 1849 an ordinance was also passed by my predecessor, granting provisional titles to these and other lands therein mentioned, "subject to a provisional quit rent at such rate as shall in each case be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor." Under this ordinance provisional titles to land commission farms were issued to some persons at an annual quit rent of 3*l.* It was, I believe, intended that this quit rent should be raised to 4*l.* when the lands were surveyed and more regular titles issued. The Dutch farmers, however, would have regarded such a measure as a breach of faith, for the reservation contained in the notice and in the ordinance would not have been understood by them, especially as the amount of *future* quit rent was not specified. Moreover, I think there was no ground for the distinction proposed to be made between the rate of quit rent payable under provisional titles and that payable under regular titles. If the former gave legal ownership, there was no reason why grantees should not pay quit rent intended to be ultimately fixed; if they did not give such ownership, they should not have been issued, and no quit rent should have been demanded.

I should mention that the ordinance was very properly disallowed by Earl Grey.

25. For these reasons, and especially on account of the Government notices referred to, I considered it was merely keeping faith with the farmers to retain the quit rent on land commission farms at 3*l.* per annum for 6,000 acres. Even so these farms have no advantage over those granted under proclamation of 1843, since, in order to obtain a title clear of very onerous conditions the grantees of them must pay the Government 25*l.* for every 6,000 acres, according to the terms of my proclamation on the subject of 6th August 1851.

26. The revenue arising from the sale of Crown lands has been trifling, for reasons to be mentioned hereafter.

27. I proceed to present a brief view of the progress of the revenue of the district.

28. Soon after the district was taken possession of Her Majesty Government, customs duties for the support of its provisional government were collected at the port, even on articles imported from the Cape. These duties formed nearly the entire revenue of the district. In August 1845 the district was annexed to the Cape Colony by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, and by a necessary consequence duties on articles imported from the Cape ceased to be collected at this port. In order, however, to supply the loss which this measure would have caused to the district revenue, it was arranged that the duties collected at the Cape on articles destined for this district should be placed to the credit of this Government.

29. In November 1845 the district was again disunited from the Cape by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, and constituted a separate Government under a Lieutenant-Governor, and, as a necessary incident to this measure, an Order in Council was passed regulating the collection of customs duties, by which they were again levied at this port on articles imported from the Cape.

* No blame whatever for the above error can be attributed to the present Colonial Secretary, Mr. Surgeant, as the Blue Book referred to was completed, for the most part, prior to his arrival in the colony.

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30. At the end of the year 1845, my predecessor, Mr. West, and his officers, arrived in the district, and the new government commenced the year 1846 with a sum of 2,116*l.* in its treasury, nearly all consisting of the balance handed over by the military authorities in charge of the district of receipts of customs and other collections.

31. The following return exhibits the progress of the revenue from that period to the end of the last year.

For the sake of greater clearness in this return, the revenue from customs duties is distinguished from that arising from other sources; and all items which do not form part of the actual revenue, such as loans, are excluded.

Years.	Customs.	Other Sources.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1846	472 1 9	2,661 2 6 ³ / ₄	3,073 4 3 ³ / ₄
1847	2,881 17 7	3,758 18 0 ³ / ₄	6,640 15 7 ³ / ₄
1848	4,752 2 8	4,516 15 11 ³ / ₄	9,268 18 7 ³ / ₄
1849	5,681 6 6	7,150 12 0	12,831 18 7
1850	11,200 2 0	17,209 19 2 ¹ / ₂	28,410 1 2 ¹ / ₂
1851	11,864 0 5	14,544 15 10	26,408 16 3
1852	10,060 2 10	15,546 16 2 ³ / ₄	25,606 19 0 ³ / ₄
1853	10,125 17 5	17,943 7 7 ¹ / ₄	28,069 5 0 ¹ / ₄

The main cause of the comparatively large revenue collected in 1850 was, that during that year the greater part of the immigrants under Mr. Byrne's scheme arrived in the district, bringing with them a considerable amount of property. Since that period, however, owing to the breaking out of the Kafir war, the golden prospects held out by Australia, and the errors of Mr. Byrne's scheme, immigration from the United Kingdom has not only almost entirely ceased, but extensive emigration has taken place from the district, chiefly to the gold diggings in Victoria.

The sustained prosperity of the revenue since that period may therefore justly be considered as indicative of a steady improvement in the internal affairs of the district.

The sources from whence the general revenue has received the most advantage are the customs duties, the quit rents, stamp duties, and the native hut tax.

32. The following returns exhibit the progress of the revenue arising from quit rents and stamps:—

Quit Rents.			
Year.		£	s. d.
1846	- - - - -	0	0 0
1847	- - - - -	0	0 0
1848	- - - - -	15	1 4
1849	- - - - -	263	19 2
1850	- - - - -	410	15 2
1851	- - - - -	794	4 0
1852	- - - - -	286	14 3
1853	- - - - -	1,379	4 11

Stamp Duties.			
Year.		£	s. d.
1846	- - - - -	0	0 0
1847	- - - - -	29	5 6
1848	- - - - -	87	15 9
1849	- - - - -	271	0 10
1850	- - - - -	956	11 9
1851	- - - - -	1,205	2 3
1852	- - - - -	2,089	14 7
1853	- - - - -	2,448	4 8

33. The great increase in the amount received for quit rents is owing to the rapidity with which the lands alienated under the proclamations of 1843 and

1848 have been surveyed and the titles to them issued. Before titles were issued, although the land was irretrievably alienated from the Crown, no quit rents could be received. Great credit is due to Mr. Hathorn, the Auditor, for methodizing and improving the manner of collecting these dues.

34. The increase in the stamp duties is indicative, I think, of the increasing business of the colony; but part is also due to the care and attention of the Distributor of Stamps, Mr. Macleroy.

35. It is not possible to exhibit the progress of the revenue from the hut tax in each separate year, as can be done with regard to other branches of revenue, as the first three collections of it took place from the latter part of one year into the commencement of the next. It began about November and terminated in March or April. The two last collections have, however, been made by my orders in April and May, so that each collection is included within the year's revenue.

36. The following table shows the progress of this branch of revenue:—

Native Hut Tax.

	£	s.	d.
Collected in 1849-50 - - -	8,734	4	9
„ 1850-51 - - -	7,169	1	9
„ 1851-52 - - -	8,632	19	6
„ 1853 - - -	8,132	3	6
„ 1854* - - -	8,751	13	6

In a recent Despatch I have mentioned the circumstances which probably tended to cause a larger amount of this tax to be collected in the first than in subsequent years; namely, the belief entertained by the natives that the impost was not to be permanent, and that it was a payment in full to Government for liberty to reside in the district. No. 35.—29 May 1854, par 119.

I have also explained that the cause of the great falling off of the tax in 1850-51 was owing to measures taken by the Government to send native contingents to the frontier of the Cape Colony and the Sovereignty. As to those natives who so readily marched into the latter country to the aid of Major Warden, the Government was of course compelled to forego the tax altogether for that year.

37. The following return shows the net amount of expenditure for each year, from the establishment of the Civil Government to the end of 1853. From this are excluded all items such as loans repaid, which do not form part of the actual expenditure.

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.
	£ s. d.
1846 - - -	6,905 8 3½
1847 - - -	8,340 4 7½
1848 - - -	10,101 4 9½
1849 - - -	14,940 15 1¾
1850 - - -	21,774 4 5
1851 - - -	21,912 4 0½
1852 - - -	25,232 17 2
1853 - - -	28,597 14 6¼

38. The great progressive increase which has taken place in the expenditure, is mainly owing to the following causes:—

39.—1. The increase which occurred in the years 1848 to 1850 is partly owing to the establishment of the so-called native police force by Sir Harry Smith, the cost of which was about 3,000*l.* per annum.

This force was disbanded by my orders in 1851, on the grounds reported in the Despatch noted in the margin. No. 31.—4 July 1851, par. 82.

40.—2. In a recent Despatch I have fully reported to his Grace the Secretary of State the defective state in which I found the magistracy and police on my arrival in this district, and the progressive measures I took to supply this want. I stated that on my arrival there was but one paid magistrate and four constables for the preservation of order in the midst of this large and for the No. 35.—29 May 1854, par. 81, &c.

* The collection in 1854 is not yet completed (June 1854).

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most part barbarous population; that, as the revenue would permit, I gradually increased this branch of the service until it has amounted to ten paid magistrates, scattered over the country, and assisted by a moderate number of constables.

This necessary measure has of course caused a large increase in the expenditure. It has, however, at the same time very materially assisted the revenue by enabling the Government to collect various taxes with much greater exactness; indeed some sources of revenue may be said to have been opened up by the extending of such a machinery of government over the country.

41.—3. The works set on foot in 1850, and since carried on with progressive extension and success, for the improvement of the harbour.

The following table shows the progress of this expenditure:—

YEAR.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
1850	-	-	-
1851	-	-	-
1852	-	-	-
1853	-	-	-
	1,466	7	1
	1,039	16	5½
	1,829	2	11
	2,328	3	2½

I shall in another place report fully on the progress and effect of this important work.

42.—4. The comparatively large sums of money which have been expended on the improvement of the roads of late years has contributed also to increase the general expenditure.

The following return shows the sums so expended:—

YEAR.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
1846	-	-	-
1847	-	-	-
1848	-	-	-
1849	-	-	-
1850	-	-	-
1851	-	-	-
1852	-	-	-
1853	-	-	-
	Nil.		
	177	2	7¾
	294	18	4½
	535	15	10
	1,221	4	6½
	1,906	2	6
	1,526	12	2
	1,651	10	1½

43. The expansion of these several branches of the public service has of course necessitated a somewhat corresponding increase in the establishment at the seat of Government. Formerly the Colonial Secretary also performed the duties of treasurer, registrar of deeds, and distributor of stamps; latterly, a treasurer has been appointed from home, and the office of Registrar of Deeds has been separated from that of Colonial Secretary, and placed under a distinct officer who has also acted as distributor of stamps. Formerly the office of auditor was performed gratuitously by the Crown prosecutor, and the registrar of the district court. This inconvenient arrangement was altered in 1851 by the appointment of an auditor.

44. The increased business of the Government has also called for the appointment of several additional clerks. I should observe that the new treasury regulations as to the mode of keeping the public accounts have caused considerable increase in public business, and have been productive of some difficulty and embarrassment. Whether this has been owing to the want of the right understanding of this system on the part of the Government officers, or to its inapplicability to the circumstances of a young colony, I cannot altogether determine.

45. I should mention that a very large proportion of the expenditure is for the government of the natives within the district.

Independently of salaries and other charges specially and directly connected with the native department, the greater part of the magistracy and police is rendered necessary in consequence of the presence of the large native population.

Nor does the native contribute more than his just proportion towards the general revenue. It is true that the native hut tax is about a third part of the

total revenue ; but the native, living on the produce of his cattle and gardens, and wearing little or no clothing, pays a very small amount of tax in any other shape. On the other hand, the number of the native population being at least ten times that of the white inhabitants, it may fairly be considered that at least a third, if not a greater part of the total expenditure, is rendered necessary on account of the former.

46. It will have been seen by the foregoing returns, that prior to 1850 the revenue of the district did not equal its expenditure. The deficiency was at first supplied by loans from the Cape Government. Afterwards a loan of 10,000*l.* was granted from the Imperial Treasury, the greater part of which was retained by the Cape Government to pay off its loans to this Government.

47. Shortly before my arrival in the district, 2,000*l.* of the debt was repaid out of the proceeds of the first collection of the hut tax. On my assuming the Government there was therefore a sum of about 8,000*l.* due by this Government to the Imperial Treasury. The whole of this amount has since been paid off in the manner mentioned in the following return :—

1850	May 1	Amount of debt	-	-	-	-	£	£	£
									8,000
						Paid off.			
1850	June 26	Assistant Commissary General Bovell					1,000		
	Oct. 5	Ditto	-	-	-	-	1,000		
								2,000	
1851	Feb. 5	Ditto	-	-	-	-	1,000		
	Aug. 20	Ditto	-	-	-	-	500		
	Nov. 11	Ditto	-	-	-	-	1,000		
								2,500	
1852	Jan. 23	Ditto	-	-	-	-	500		
	June 21	Ditto	-	-	-	-	1,000		
	July 24	Ditto	-	-	-	-	1,000		
	Aug. 19	Ditto	-	-	-	-	1,000		
								3,500	
									8,000

48. There is still necessarily an account kept open between this Government and that of the Cape, which at present shows a balance against this Government ; but some portions of this amount are of so debateable a nature that it will probably have to be submitted to the Secretary of State for decision.

VI.—Imports and Exports.

49. *Imports.*—The following table shows the value of the imports for each year from the establishment of the Civil Government to the end of the last year :—

Years.	Value of Imports.			
	£	s.	d.	
1846	-	-	-	41,958 10 3
1847	-	-	-	46,981 8 3
1848	-	-	-	46,204 6 10
1849	-	-	-	55,921 14 11
1850	-	-	-	111,015 11 5
1851	-	-	-	125,462 6 8
1852	-	-	-	103,701 5 4
1853	-	-	-	98,534 13 2

50. Until within the last few years, British goods were almost exclusively imported from the Cape colony ; latterly, however, a considerable direct trade has been opened with the United Kingdom.

51. The colony also carries on a trade of some value with the island of Mauritius.

52. The following table shows the value of the chief articles imported during the year 1853 :—

1. *Articles of Clothing, &c.*

	£
Cotton manufactures	15,132
Haberdashery	11,463
Apparel and slops	4,003
Linen manufactures	1,657
Woollen manufactures	4,426
Leather and shoes	3,117

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2. Articles of Food and Household Stores.

	£
Flour	6,585
Coffee	4,346
Tea	1,958
Sugar	6,701
Oilman's stores	3,348
Dried fruits	833
Rice	975
Candles	833
Oil	972
Soap	1,920
Tobacco	1,195

3. Spirits, Wine, and Beer.

Beer and ale	1,367
Spirits	4,773
Wine	1,749

4. Machinery and Iron.

Agricultural implements	625
Machinery	390
Iron and ironmongery	3,702
Hardware	1,895

5. Miscellaneous.

Apothecary's stock	1,014
Arms and ammunition	1,054
Beads	4,265
Earthenware	527
Saddlery and harness	947
Stationery	471

53. I regret to be obliged to call attention to the large amount of spirituous liquors imported into the colony, indicative, as I fear it is, of the prevalence of intemperate habits among a not inconsiderable portion of the population of this as of most other infant settlements. I have also to report that the distillation of spirits from grain, sugar, and fruit has been lately carried on to a considerable extent.

54. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to observe the large importation of sugar, coffee, and tea, which seem to show that domestic and temperate habits are also cultivated by a large part of the inhabitants. I believe the chief cause of the large importation of coffee is the quantity of this beverage which is consumed by the Dutch farmers. This will also partly account for the large amount of sugar imported.

55. It will be seen by the importation of flour that the colony has not yet supplied itself with that necessary article. It is, however, extremely satisfactory to observe the great falling off which has taken place in this import within the last few years. In 1850 the value of the flour imported was upwards of 13,000*l.*; it was last year, as shown by the returns, only 6,585*l.*, and this year it will in all probability be considerably less.

56. The imports of cheese, bacon, and other articles of the kind have also fallen off, showing that the demand has been supplied from domestic sources.

57. *Exports.*—The subjoined table exhibits the value of the exports of colonial produce from this district for each year from 1846 to 1853, both included:—

YEARS.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
	£	s.	d.
1846	15,409	7	9
1847	13,669	4	6
1848	10,683	17	4
1849	11,265	6	0
1850	15,613	12	3

	£	s.	d.
1851	-	-	-
1852	-	-	-
1853	-	-	-
	17,423	10	0
	20,164	16	6
	26,694	0	10

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58. It is scarcely necessary to say this table is clearly indicative of the steady progressive development of the internal resources of the colony.

59. The following table shows the value of the chief articles exported during 1853:—

	£
Grain, flour, and beans	2,833
Butter	5,805
Bacon and hams	1,453
Ivory	11,065
Sheeps' wool	3,556
Wood and planks	1,888

60. The exports of butter have increased nearly 50 per cent. within the last three years.

61. Grain and flour have only lately formed articles of export. These articles are chiefly sent to the Cape.

62. The ivory exported is chiefly procured from Panda's country, by traders and hunters of this district.

63. Probably the most cheering feature in the exports is the great increase which has taken place in sheeps' wool. The value of the quantity of this article exported in 1851 was not more than 300*l.*; it was last year more than ten times that amount. Although a considerable part of the wool came from the country beyond the district, yet no small portion of it was produced in the upper regions of the colony, inhabited by the Dutch farmers, where the country is adapted for sheep, and the breeding of them is steadily increasing.

64. Cattle, horses, and hides have also been exported; the last in considerable quantities. Arrow root and sugar have also been exported, but in inconsiderable quantities.

55. I should notice under this head that a trade seems likely to spring up between this colony and Port Phillip, as a vessel lately arrived here from that settlement for the purpose of purchasing and taking thither different articles of our agricultural produce, such as Indian corn, oats, hams, &c.

VI. Public Works.

66. *Buildings.*—The only buildings in the district belonging to the Government are, the court house and the gaol at Pietermaritzburg, the custom house, the government house, the house of the port captain, and the signal and light house on the bluff at the entrance of the harbour. Public offices are in course of erection at Ladysmith in the county of Klip River and at Weenen.

67. The court house and the gaol were erected by the Dutch prior to the occupation of the colony by Her Majesty's Government; the former a small and by no means elegant or convenient edifice; the latter is extremely inconvenient.

The custom house was originally built by a private individual for the Government, and let to it for thirty years at an annual rent of 160*l.*, upon the understanding that at the end of that period it was to be taken over by the Government at its then appraised value. As on many accounts this arrangement was found to be inconvenient, in the year 1851 the Government agreed to purchase the building for an annual payment of 230*l.* during the remainder of the term for which it had been leased. The edifice is a substantial and commodious stone building.

68. The government house and its grounds were originally purchased by me for 1,400*l.*, under the circumstances reported in the Despatch noted on the margin, but the Secretary of State directed that they should be taken over by the Government for the sum of 1,200*l.*, which has been accordingly done. No. 16.—9th Aug. 1851.

69. The house of the port captain is a commodious wooden building.

It was originally a barracks, for the temporary accommodation of the immigrants on their arrival from England; but as it was no longer wanted for that purpose, and was falling into decay, and as an office was required for the port captain at the mouth of the harbour, the late Surveyor-General, Dr. Stanger,

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proposed that the building should be removed thither, to serve as an office, and also a residence for the port captain, who is obliged to reside constantly on the spot.

The cost of the removal and sundry alterations has amounted to about 120*l*.

70. The buildings in the course of erection at Ladysmith and Weenen are offices for the transaction of the magisterial and other business of the counties of Klip River and Weenen, and for lock-up houses. The cost of the former building will be 785*l*.; that of the latter 125*l*.

71. The signal and lighthouse is a small edifice erected in 1850 by my orders on the high bluff at the entrance of the harbour. It is intended and used as a signal station, to guide vessels entering the harbour; it is also intended as a lighthouse, but the lamps for the purpose have not yet been received from England.

72. The colonial office and all the other buildings used by Government are rented at the following sums per annum :—

	£
Colonial office - - - -	150
Offices of magistrate, Crown Prosecutor, post office, and Registrar of Deeds - - - -	66
Magistrate's and post office at D'Urban - - - -	150
Gaol at ditto - - - -	40
Hospital at ditto - - - -	12
Magistrate's office at Ladysmith - - - -	30
School house at Pietermaritzburg - - - -	75
Ditto at D'Urban - - - -	100
	£623

The schoolhouse at Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban are also used for divine service by the Church of England, pending the completion of the churches at those places.

73. *Roads*.—I have shown that the sum of 7,313*l*. 6*s*. 2½*d*. has been devoted to the improvement of the public roads. This sum does not, however, really include the cost of convicts employed in repairing streets and roads, and the sundry expenses of the Surveyor-General's office connected with this service.

74. A great part of the expense has been incurred in constructing or improving the road between Pietermaritzburg (the capital) and D'Urban (the port), a distance of fifty-four miles. Several very important, and difficult cuttings have been made on the road, and it has generally been so improved, that although it runs through a rugged and somewhat impracticable country, spring carriages may now be safely driven the whole way; whereas it was formerly only practicable for the heavy ox-wagons, and that not safely.

Portions of the road between Pietermaritzburg and Klip River and the Sovereignty have been improved.

A steep and dangerous hill near Bushman's River has been levelled, and the road between Ladysmith and the pass of the Kahlamba Mountains leading into the Sovereignty, has been much improved.

A line of road has also been constructed from the neighbourhood of D'Urban, along the coast lands to the north-east. It has chiefly been cut through dense bush, and has at present been carried to the distance of about ten miles at a total cost of only 300*l*.

75. Some improvements have also been effected on roads by the enterprise of bodies of private individuals, assisted by Government. The terms on which this aid has been rendered are, that Government gives an amount equal to that raised by private subscriptions, provided the work is one of general utility. In this way also a good serviceable pile bridge has been erected over the Umgeni, on one of the main roads to Klip River and the Sovereignty, about fourteen miles north-west of Pietermaritzburg.

76. I should here mention, that ferries are established by Government on all the rivers between Pietermaritzburg and the Klip River, by which travellers and wagons are taken over at a fixed price. The wagons, however, have to be taken to pieces. To remedy this inconvenience as to the Tugela, which is the largest and most troublesome river to cross in the rainy season, the Govern-

ment have contracted for the construction of a large punt, to be propelled by a chain and windlass, and capable of carrying a wagon and team together.

77. The streets of the city of Pietermaritzburg have been considerably improved by the municipal body, by means of funds supplied by local assessment, and the assistance rendered by Government in the use of the convicts.

The streets of the town of D'Urban have also been somewhat improved by the labour of convicts, under the superintendence of the resident magistrate and the police.

As, however, that town stands upon a plain of deep sand, the improvement of its streets is a difficult task.

78. The new corporation ordinance, however, above referred to, which comes into operation in August next, and applies to both these towns, will, I trust, do much for their improvement.

Good roads, and especially bridges, are very much required in this colony; but it is quite out of the power of the central Government to fully supply this want; and I quite agree with Earl Grey's opinion, that the cost of these works should at all events be partially met by local assessment, and conducted under the superintendence of local or municipal boards. Experience here, as in other countries, proves that the central Government, however desirous of doing so, is quite incapable of conducting such works economically and effectually.

79. The ordinance before referred to, for the establishment of local boards for the management of the affairs of the rural districts, is designed to carry out these principles.

80. *Works at the Harbour.*—The works which for the last few years have been carried on for the improvement of the harbour deserve a detailed report, which I hope to furnish at an early period.

I may here, however, state, that the harbour of Port Natal is a nearly circular basin. Parts of it are dry at low water; but it has a channel of considerable depth, in which vessels drawing from twenty to twenty-five feet might be moored at all tides. The entrance, however, is difficult. It is formed on the one side by a rocky bluff covered with bush, rising to the height of 200 feet, and on the other side by a tongue of sand, flattened, and nearly bare at its extremity, but further up covered with trees and dense bush. The mouth is obstructed by a sandy bar caused by the action of the winds and currents. The average depth of water on the bar was formerly from eight to ten feet; but it not unfrequently fell so low as six feet, and was impassable for weeks at a time.

81. At the time the works were commenced, a number of natural causes threatened to divert the currents in such a direction as would have swept away the extremity of the tongue of sand I have described, and with it the custom house and other buildings. Such an event would not only have rendered the harbour useless for the time, but it would for ever have precluded the possibility of improving it. It would, in fact, have converted it into an almost open and shallow roadstead. The emergency admitted of no delay or reference home; but works simple, in their structure, and comparatively inexpensive, were immediately commenced, to avert the evil, under the able superintendence of Mr. Milne, a civil engineer, who had recently arrived from England to settle in the colony.

82. A more accurate as well as a more clear and intelligible view of the progress of these works than I can furnish will be presented by four popular letters on this subject, lately published, by my permission, in one of the local newspapers, by Mr. Milne, in order to give the public correct information as to the object and effect of these operations. I therefore take the liberty of sub-joining copies of these letters in an appendix.

Appendix B.

83. The effect of these operations has been, not only that there is nearly always upwards of fifteen feet on the bar at high water, very frequently eighteen feet, and sometimes so much as twenty feet, but that a good groundwork has been formed for more extensive improvements.

This is not the place for discussion or suggestion, but I shall take another opportunity of pointing out to the Secretary of State the great importance of the improvement of this harbour, not only as regards this district, but as regards the interests of the Imperial Government.

VII. *Counties and Towns.—Municipal Organization.*

84. Until recently this district was divided into provinces called "divisions." In 1852, an ordinance was passed enabling the Lieutenant Governor to divide the country into counties, wards, and townships, for judicial, and administrative purposes. Under this law a proclamation has been lately issued, dividing the colony north of the river Umkomanzi into six counties, under the following names: D'Urban, Pietermaritzburg, Victoria, Umooti, Weenen, and Klip River.

Each of these counties has been divided into from three to four wards.

The country south of the Umkomarzi being only inhabited by natives, it was unnecessary to divide into counties. It is however, divided into two magisterial divisions.

85. Every county is presided over by an officer called the resident magistrate, possessing limited judicial power both civil and criminal, and also some executive authority. These officers are also charged with the collection of various duties, and particularly the native hut tax, within their respective counties. One or two counties are divided into two divisions for magisterial purposes only.

86. There are two towns in the district, Pietermaritzburg the capital, and D'Urban the sea port. The population of them will be given under another head.

There are also several villages, the chief of which are Pinetown, in the county of D'Urban, about thirteen miles from that town on the road to Pietermaritzburg; Verulam, in the county of Victoria, about twenty miles north-east of D'Urban; Richmond and York, in the county of Pietermaritzburg, each about twenty-five miles from the town; Greytown, in the county of Umooti; Weenen, in the county of that name; and Ladysmith, in the county of Klip River.

Municipal Government.

87. In 1847, an ordinance was passed by the Cape Legislature (for the creation of municipal boards in the towns and villages of the district of Natal). This, as I before mentioned, was recently found to be invalid, and as it was in some respects defective, the legislature re-established the municipal law for the towns on a somewhat new basis.

88. The chief defects of the former law were—

1st. That it committed the election of the chief municipal officers, called commissioners, to a public meeting of the inhabitants, instead of to their suffrages given at a regular poll.

2d. That it also gave the power of imposing assessments to a public meeting, instead of confiding it to the representatives of the people.

3d. It was also thought that the principle on which property was assessed was erroneous, and the mode of disposing of and letting town lands was open to objection.

89. The new ordinance, No. 1, 1854, following to some extent the principles of the improved corporation laws of England, remedies these defects by providing for the election of the chief officers, called the mayor and councillors, by poll, and by committing to the body thus chosen the power of assessment. The law also alters the principle of assessment in the manner I have before pointed out. It also establishes safeguards against the undue or improvident disposal of public lands. The ordinance comes into full operation on the 1st of August next.

90. At the same time it has been deemed expedient to extend municipal government over the rural districts of the colony. This has been done by an ordinance, No. 3, 1854, which provides for the establishment of a local council in every county, consisting of the resident magistrate, the clerk of the peace, and of a certain number of persons freely chosen by the inhabitants, by means of a poll. To this body is confided the construction and repairs of roads and bridges, and the regulation of various other matters of a local nature. For these purposes they are empowered to impose an assessment on land according to its area. The general government is however bound by the ordinance to expend double the sum so raised in each county for the construction within it of main roads and bridges. The ordinance is to be brought into operation in

each county by proclamation issued by the Lieutenant Governor. It has been already proclaimed in three counties, and will come into operation in a few months.

91. This measure has unfortunately met with considerable opposition in some parts of the district, partly owing to certain untoward circumstances under which it was introduced, and partly, I may say mainly, owing to the habit of looking to the central government for every improvement, however local in its nature, and the want of reliance on their own activity and resources, which the centralizing system of the Cape colony has engendered in many of the people.

There is also among the Dutch farmers a great dislike to direct taxation.

The feeling against this law is however gradually wearing off. The English portion of the population particularly, who have recently left the mother country, seem mostly in its favour; and I have little doubt that when the benefits arising from its operation are seen, it will be generally appreciated.

92. I would here remark that I consider extended municipal organization as the very best means of promoting the internal prosperity of colonies, and that the want of it cannot be supplied by any constitutions, however free they may be, or perfect in their construction. The legislation required in a young colony is not such as occupies the attention of Parliament. It is not questions of peace or war or great fiscal questions which occupy a prominent place in a new settlement, but the making of good roads, the preventing of trespasses and nuisances, and other matters of a purely local nature. A general legislative assembly would be found quite as incapable of satisfactorily dealing with these subjects as a body of crown officers. This has been abundantly proved in colonies possessing constitutions but no proper municipal organization; and I would particularly refer to Sir Edmund Head's valuable remarks on this subject in his Report transmitting the Blue Book for the colony of New Brunswick for 1849. I do not wish to be understood as opposed to the admission of the people of the colony to a voice in its general government; on the contrary I strongly advocate such a measure. I am sure, however, they will be grievously disappointed if they expect a constitution to do the work of a municipal organization in supplying the wants most felt in a young settlement, or that a constitution can safely be established except on the broad basis of such an organization.

VIII. *Administration of Justice and Legislation.*

93. By an ordinance passed by the Governor and Council of the Cape of Good Hope in 1845, the system called the Roman Dutch law, as administered in that colony, is declared to be established in Natal; it is however expressly provided that nothing in that ordinance shall be deemed to introduce into the district any law or ordinance passed by the Cape legislature, or to prevent the said system, as established in the district, from being altered by competent authority.

No ordinance therefore of the Cape government has any validity here, unless specially extended to this district; and it is competent for the local legislature to pass ordinances altering or abrogating the Roman Dutch law.

94. During the period from 1845 to 1848 ordinances relating to Natal were passed by the legislature of the Cape, but in the latter year Her Majesty's Order in Council established in the district a separate legislative council, from which its local ordinances have since emanated.

95. The following is a list of the ordinances so passed from 1845 to the present time, arranged according to their subject matter.

Those prior to 1848 were passed by the Cape legislature; those wholly repealed are included within brackets; those partially repealed are specially noted.

1. *Administration of Justice.*

A. General.

No. 12, 1845. For establishing Roman Dutch law.

(Vide No. 3, 1849.)

No. 14, 1845. For creating a district court in Natal.

{ No. 17, 1845. For determining the qualification of Jurors. }

Repealed, No. 6, 1852.

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- No. 18, 1845. Regulating the manner of proceeding in criminal cases.
 No. 21, 1846. Amending the law relating to the rights of execution creditors.
 No. 22, 1846. For preventing the concealment of the birth of children.
 No. 24, 1846. For regulating the collection and administration of insolvent estates.
 No. 25, 1846. For regulating the payment of the expenses of witnesses on criminal trials and examinations.
 No. 32, 1846. On rules of court, legalizing rules of procedure in civil and criminal cases.
 No. 11, 1847. For amending the foregoing ordinance. No. 14, 1845, for erecting a district court.
 No. 1, 1848. For authorizing the tariff of fees to be taken by the registrar of the district court.
 No. 3, 1849. For repealing in part the ordinance No. 12, 1845, as far as the natives are concerned, and providing for the better administration of justice among the natives.
 No. 5, 1850. For re-enacting the foregoing ordinance, No. 14, 1845. Rendered necessary in consequence of the former ordinance not having received Her Majesty's assent within three years, according to the royal instructions to the government of the Cape.
 No. 5, 1852. For enabling the resident magistrates to grant process for the arrest of persons about to leave the district, and for the attachment of property about to be removed from the same.
 No. 6, 1852. To amend and consolidate jury law.
 No. 7, 1852. To introduce trial by jury in civil cases.
 No. 8, 1852. To extend the jurisdiction of the resident magistrate of D'Urban.
 No. 9, 1852. To amend the foregoing, No. 6, 1852.

B. Police and Magistracy.

- No. 5, 1846. For creating field cornets and constables.
 No. 6, 1846. For creating justices of the peace.
 No. 16, 1846. For creating resident magistrates.
 No. 2, 1847. For facilitating the apprehension of deserters.
 { No. 7, 1847. To enable the Lieutenant Governor to establish public }
 pounds.
 No. 8, 1847. To enable the Lieutenant Governor to establish markets.
 No. 1, 1849. For extending the jurisdiction of the resident magistrates' courts in certain cases of ejectment.
 No. 1, 1850. To enable the Lieutenant Governor to establish pounds. Repealing foregoing, No. 7, 1847.
 No. 3, 1852. For creating the office of clerk of the peace in the several divisions.
 No. 4, 1852. For the more convenient division of the district, enabling the Lieutenant Governor to divide the district into counties, wards, and townships.
 No. 12, 1852. To enable the Lieutenant Governor to appoint assistant resident magistrates.

C. Law of Evidence.

- No. 19, 1845. Altering, amending, and declaring, in certain respects, the law of evidence.
 No. 14, 1846. For improving the law of evidence.

2. *Fiscal.*

- No. 3, 1846. For regulating the payment of transfer dues.
 No. 18, 1846. For regulating sales by auction.
 (Vide No. 2, 1852.)

- No. 23, 1846. For licensing retail shops.
 No. 9, 1847. For regulating the sale of wine and spirits.
 (Vide No. 2, 1848, No. 3. 1853.)
 {No. 10, 1847. For levying duties on licenses and in lieu of stamps.
 (Vide No. 3, 1850.)
 No. 2, 1848. For altering and amending the foregoing ordinance No. 9,
 1847, regulating the sale of wines and spirits.
 No. 4, 1848. For regulating the trade carried on beyond the boundaries.
 No. 3, 1850. Repealing the foregoing No. 10, 1847, and imposing duties
 on licenses and stamp duties.
 No. 2, 1852. For reducing the auction duty.
 No. 3, 1853. Reducing the rate of spirit and wine and beer licences.
 No. 4, 1853. To regulate the cutting of timber on Crown lands.

3. *Transfer of Land, &c.*

- No. 2, 1846. For creating a deeds registry office.
 No. 33, 1846. For amending the foregoing ordinance,
 {No. 2, 1849. For provisionally vesting the title in certain lands in the }
 names of persons registered for the same, &c. }
 (Disallowed.)
 No. 5, 1849. For facilitating the transfer of small allotments of land to
 emigrants from the United Kingdom.
 No. 6, 1850. For re-enacting the foregoing, No. 2, 1846. (Necessary in
 consequence of the former not having received Her
 Majesty's assent within three years, as provided by the
 royal instructions to the Governor of the Cape.)
 No. 2, 1851. For facilitating the transfer of lands to certain immigrants from
 the United Kingdom. (The object of this law was to
 obviate the inconvenience to immigrants arising from Mr.
 Byrne's failure, by enabling his agent, Mr. Moreland, to
 give transfer of their allotments to these persons.)

4. *On Municipal Government.*

- {No. 5, 1847. For creating municipal boards in the towns and vil- }
 lages. (This ordinance was found to be invalid by reason }
 of its having been passed by the Cape Legislature after its }
 powers of legislating for Natal had ceased.) }
 No. 6, 1853. For enabling the commissioners of the late municipality of
 Pietermaritzburg to collect and enforce payment of rates,
 dues, &c. for 1853, and of arrears, and for the indemnifica-
 tion of such persons. (This ordinance was rendered neces-
 sary by the invalidity of the preceding ordinance.)
 No. 1, 1854. For establishing municipal corporations.
 No. 3, 1854. To establish local councils, and to provide for the better
 government of the different parts of the district.

5. *Miscellaneous.*

- No. 4, 1846. For fixing the age of majority.
 No. 17, 1846. To amend the law regarding marriages.
 No. 26, 1846. For regulating the publication of newspapers, &c.
 No. 6, 1847. For enabling the Lieutenant Governor to regulate the dealing
 in fire-arms and ammunition.
 No. 12, 1847. For the establishment and regulation of a post office.
 (Proclaimed 28th January 1853.)
 No. 3, 1848. For regulating the trade in gunpowder.
 No. 4, 1849. For enabling the directors of the Natal Fire Assurance and
 Trust Company to sue and be sued in the name of their
 secretary.
 No. 6, 1849. For imparting to aliens some of the privileges of naturali-
 zation. (Not allowed, on account of certain alterations
 required. Re-enacted with these changes, No. 3, 1851.)

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- No. 2, 1850. Regulating the duties of masters and servants.
- No. 1, 1851. For providing for the regulations of the harbour.
- No. 3, 1851. For imparting to aliens some of the privileges of naturalization.
- No. 4, 1851. Post office.
- No. 5, 1851. To regulate for one year the dealing in gunpowder and fire-arms.
- No. 11, 1852. For establishing imperial weights and measures.
- No. 13, 1852. For amending the masters and servants ordinance, No. 2, 1850.
- No. 2, 1853. For establishing the Natal Sugar Company.
- No. 2, 1854. For shortening the language used in ordinances.

96. I regret that I cannot report that the law of this district is in a satisfactory state. The sources of the Roman Dutch law are not easily accessible, and being a somewhat antiquated system, it does not adequately meet many of the exigencies of modern times. To supply this defect, the English law is not unfrequently cited and acted upon by judicial tribunals, but without, as it seems to me, any legal sanction. Some part of the English law as to criminal procedure is introduced, such as trial by jury, but no part of English law regulating the punishment of crimes and various other matters has been introduced; so that these subjects are still legally cognizable by the Roman Dutch code, which in this respect is so inapplicable to a British colony, that the English law is necessarily followed, especially in passing sentence for some offences, but, as I apprehend, without legal authority.

I doubt not that the learned judges work this system as well as they can; but the tendency of this conflict of law is to create doubt and uncertainty in the minds of the public, unfavourable to due respect for the administration of justice.

97. The practice and pleading employed in the district court are also, in my opinion, objectionable. With some alteration, the English system of pleading is used, as it existed before the more recent improvements.

It is somewhat singular that this system should have been introduced into the Cape and this district, since trial by jury in civil cases, for which it was designed, is not in force in the former colony and has only lately been established here. The system of pleading is, in any case, quite inapplicable to a young colony, where none of the legal practitioners can have any scientific knowledge of its principles, and by using it can only obscure the subject matter of litigation and increase the expenses of clients.

98. I would not advocate the abrogation of the Roman Dutch law which is in many respects very excellent; but it would be a truly good work to define it more clearly, to state the subjects which it is to embrace, and to introduce the English law as to subjects to which the Roman Dutch system is inapplicable; and above all, to establish a simple and inexpensive mode of procedure in the district court.

99. Some enactments have been passed during my government to improve the administration of justice, to which I shall here refer:

(1.) Trial by jury in civil cases has been introduced by Ordinance No. 7, 1852. The jury is to consist of seven persons, and their verdict must be unanimous. It is however optional with either party to any case to have it tried by jury, as in the county courts in England.

(2.) The law relating to the constitution and formation of juries has been consolidated and amended.

(3.) By an Ordinance, No. 5, 1852, power is given to the resident magistrates to arrest absconding debtors, and attach their property. A power before possessed exclusively by the district court.

(4.) The office of clerk of the peace has been created for prosecuting offences in the different divisions of the district.

(5.) The jurisdiction of the resident magistrate of D'Urban has been extended, with some restrictions, to cases where sums of money up to 100*l.* are in dispute, so as to save the mercantile community at the port the trouble and expense of resorting to the capital for the decision of ordinary cases of debt.

100. I should under this head notice that the native laws (except so far as they are repugnant to the principles of humanity) are in force in this district, under the authority of Her Majesty's letters patent of 8th March 1848, and the local Ordinance No. 3, 1849, confirmed by other letters patent of Her Majesty, dated 6th July 1850.

By these instruments the Lieutenant Governor is armed, as to the natives, with all the powers of a supreme or paramount chief, and has authority to appoint officers to administer native law. In this capacity he is assisted by a secretary in the person of Mr. Shepstone, called government secretary for native affairs.

101. The whole of the resident magistrates have been appointed to administer native law, subject to an appeal to the Lieutenant Governor.

102. It is understood that native law is applicable to cases civil and criminal between native and native, and also between the Government and the natives. As to murder and other crimes of magnitude, it is understood that the district court has co-ordinate jurisdiction.

The mode in which this department of the service is managed is set forth in detail in a Despatch I recently addressed to the Secretary of State.

No. 35.
29th May 1854.

103. The courts for the administration of justice, are :

1st. The District Court. This tribunal is presided over by the chief judge of the district, styled recorder. It possesses original jurisdiction as to all cases civil and criminal not exclusively cognizable by any resident magistrates' courts; and has also appellate jurisdiction as to the decisions of the resident magistrates given under the authority of the ordinary law.

Criminal cases are brought before this court by indictment, signed by the Crown prosecutor.

104. 2d. The Court of the Resident Magistrate of D'Urban. This court has jurisdiction, with some restrictions, as to civil cases, where the sum in dispute does not exceed 100*l*. It can also issue the process of interdict (injunction). It has further all the criminal jurisdiction possessed by the other magistrates courts next mentioned.

105. 3d. The Courts of the Resident Magistrates. There is one at least of these courts in every county. Their civil jurisdiction extends, with some restrictions, to cases where the sum in dispute does not exceed 15*l*. As to criminal matters, this jurisdiction extends to all offences not punishable by death, banishment, or transportation.

They have only the power of imprisoning an offender for three months, and of inflicting twenty five-lashes. They can moreover only impose a fine of 10*l*.

The process in these courts, as well as in that of the magistrate of D'Urban, is, both in civil and criminal cases, tolerably simple; it is, however, capable of improvement.

106. All these courts have also jurisdiction as to natives, as mentioned above. From their decision in these cases there lies no appeal to the district court, but only to the Lieut. Governor as paramount chief.

107. 4th. Justices of the peace. These officers can only take examinations as to criminal cases, and commit offenders to trial. They have no summary jurisdiction, except in a few special cases provided by ordinance.

108. The subjoined returns show the number of cases, civil and criminal, as disposed of by the district Court from 1846 to 1853, both inclusive :—

Civil Return.

YEAR.	Number of Original final Decisions.	Number of provisional Judgments.	Number of Decisions on Motions.	Number of Appeals from Magistrates.	TOTAL.
1846	31	40	37	—	108
1847	14	8	32	—	54
1848	12	5	20	—	37
1849	14	21	32	—	67
1850	16	19	37	1	73
1851	19	35	34	—	88
1852	27	48	79	6	160
1853	15	20	53	7	95

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Criminal Return.

Year.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Administering Poison with intent to Murder.	Rape.	Arson.	Sodomy.	Housebreaking and Theft.	Housebreaking with intent to Steal.	Theft.	Receiving Stolen Goods.	Fraud.	Perjury.	Forgery.	Assault.	Total No. of Cases.
1846	3	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	9	29
1847	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	7
1848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
1849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
1850	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
1851	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	6
1852	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	12
1853	8	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	15

109. Owing to the extended jurisdiction of the magistrates, and the number of cases decided, this return scarcely presents a just view of the state of crime and litigation in the district.* I hope, however, another year to be able to give returns of the number of cases adjudicated by the magistrates.

IX. Post Office.

110. The first Ordinance passed in the district to regulate postage was put into operation on the 1st of March, 1850, when posts were established between D'Urban and Pietermaritzburg, and between the latter place and Klip River and the Sovereignty. The mail between Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban was carried twice a week each way on horseback at a cost of 1*l.* 9*s.* each mail. The mail between Pietermaritzburg and Klip River was carried once a week each way, and that between the former place and the Sovereignty once every alternate week.

111. In December 1851, a new Ordinance, No. 4, 1851, was passed by the Council and myself, remodelling the postal system. By this enactment an uniform postage of 3*d.* for paid, and 4*d.* for unpaid letters was established, and a system of money orders.

Under this Ordinance post offices have been established at the following places, Pietermaritzburg, D'Urban, Ladysmith, Verulam, Pinetown, Compensation, York, Richmond, Howick, Weenen, Greytown, Camperdown, Mooi River, Bushman's River, and Tugela, so that mails are now carried into almost every part of the district where there are white inhabitants. The mails between Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban are despatched each way three times a week; between Pietermaritzburg and Ladysmith twice a week, each way; to the Sovereignty, and places within the district not lying on the direct road between the above named places, the mails are carried once a week.

112. In consequence of the irregularity with which the mails were conveyed on horseback, in November 1850, I caused this mode to be discontinued and directed the mails to be carried by natives hired for the purpose. From that period to the present time the post has been carried in this way with great punctuality.

The natives seem to like the service, and considerable emulation exists among them for employment in it.

Every ordinary mail between Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban is carried by two persons, at a cost of eight shillings per mail, and, generally, throughout the district, the cost of their conveyance is one penny per mile.

* My Despatch, No. 35, of May 29, 1854, par. , shows that the increased means of detecting crime is the chief cause of the apparent increase as appearing in the returns.

113. The following return shows the number of letters and newspapers which passed through the post office, with the revenue collected from them during the years from 1850 to 1853 both inclusive :

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Year.	Description.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Revenue.
1850	Inland - - - -	6,701	3,248	£ s. d. 72 8 1
	Seaborne - - - -	11,460	12,634	244 7 8
	Sovereignty - - - -	283	403	5 13 8
	Total - - - -	18,444	16,285	322 9 5
1851	Inland - - - -	19,066	7,470	160 3 2
	Seaborne - - - -	28,950	34,199	551 17 7
	Sovereignty - - - -	636	722	9 9 1
	Total - - - -	48,652	42,391	721 9 10
1852	Inland - - - -	23,253	13,061	157 4 2
	Seaborne - - - -	43,717	53,133	888 12 1
	Sovereignty - - - -	3,358	2,324	28 19 9
	Total - - - -	69,328	68,518	1,074 16 0
1853	Inland - - - -	31,207	17,928	389 3 11
	Seaborne - - - -	34,250	52,149	858 15 1
	Sovereignty - - - -	1,479	1,367	18 10 1
	Total - - - -	66,942	71,444	1,266 9 1

114. It will be seen that during these years the number of letters passing through the post has increased from 18,444 in 1850, to 66,942 in 1853; and that a still greater increase has taken place in the number of the newspapers, while the revenue from this source has advanced from 322*l.* up to 1,266*l.*

115. On the 1st of November 1852, the money order system, provided for in the new Ordinance, was brought into operation at the post offices of Pietermaritzburg, D'Urban, and Ladysmith.

116. The following are the established rates :—

For any sum not exceeding £5	-	-	s. d. 1 0
„ „ exceeding £5 and under £10.	-	-	1 6
„ „ „ £10 „ £15	-	-	2 0
„ „ „ £15 „ £25	-	-	2 6

The reason for extending the system to sums of money so much larger than those to which it is usually applied, was, as I reported at the time, the absence of a bank in the colony by which money could be transmitted. As, however, banks are now being established, the money order system may be confined within its usual and more legitimate limits.

117. From the date of the establishment of this system to the close of the last year, 936 orders were issued, representing 15,873*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and the revenue arising from the service was 97*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*

118. It may not be uninteresting to add, that during the year 1853, 3,458 mails were made up at the various post offices in the district; that 1,378 natives were employed as carriers, who travelled within the district a distance of 65,000 miles, at a total cost for wages and rations, of about 500*l.*

119. From the date of the establishment of the post office in March 1850 to the end of 1853, the total expenditure of the establishment was 2,861*l.*, and the total revenue derived therefrom (including money orders) was 3,482*l.*

This expenditure does not include the amount paid by the Government to the General Screw Company for carrying the mails between this district and Cape Town. For this service we have had to pay 1,500*l.* per annum since 1st October 1852, but unfortunately, owing to the irregular manner in which the contract has been performed, this district has not reaped from it all the advantage which steam communication was calculated to produce.

X. Population.

120. The returns of the population given here and in the Blue Book must be regarded as mere approximations, owing to the imperfect manner in which they are furnished.

The total population is given in the Blue Book as 120,617 persons.

121. The following table exhibits the elements of which this population is composed :

Whites :				
Males	-	-	-	4,142
Females	-	-	-	3,487
				7,629
Natives :				
Males	-	-	-	42,750
Females	-	-	-	70,238
				112,988

122. The total number of dwelling houses in the district is about 2,200.

123. The population of the town of Pietermaritzburg consists of 1,524 white inhabitants, and 892 natives, chiefly engaged in service. It has at present about 480 dwelling houses.

The population of D'Urban is 1,135 whites. Of the number of native inhabitants I have no return. There are about 430 dwelling houses in D'Urban.

124. The white inhabitants consist of colonists of Dutch descent, colonists from the Cape, of British descent, immigrants from the United Kingdom and their children, and some Germans.

I am not able to state precisely the proportion these classes bear to each other, but I should think, that from a third to a half of this number consists of persons of Dutch origin.

125. This portion of the population decreased very considerably by successive emigrations to countries beyond our boundaries during the period from the occupation of the colony by Her Majesty's Government to 1849. Since that time it has rather increased, and the Dutch farmers have generally erected permanent homesteads.

126. Besides the inhabitants of Dutch origin, there is a considerable number of persons, chiefly of British origin, who have immigrated hither from the Cape colony, before, or soon after its occupation by Government.

127. The remainder of the white population is chiefly composed of persons who have more recently come into the district, principally from the United Kingdom.

The following table shows pretty accurately the number of immigrants who arrived in the years 1849 to 1852 :—

Year and whence.	Assisted out of Public Funds.	Unassisted.	Total.	Total Souls from all Parts.
1849. From United Kingdom	453	113	566	785
" Cape	—	219	219	
1850. From United Kingdom	2,723	260	2,983	3,185
" Cape and Mauritius	—	202	202	
1851. From United Kingdom	77	524	601	733
" Cape, Mauritius, &c.	—	132	132	
1852, to 28th June. From United Kingdom	—	62	62	103
" " Cape, &c.	—	41	41	
Totals	3,253	1,553	4,806	4,806

128. In 1851, owing to the breaking out of the Kafir war, the alluring prospects held out by the Australian gold diggings, and the failure of Mr. Byrne's scheme, immigration to this district very greatly fell off, and in 1852, it wholly ceased. Since that period, on the contrary, extensive emigration from the district has taken place, chiefly to the gold-producing countries of Australia. The number of these emigrants I cannot correctly ascertain, but I should estimate it at nearly 1,000. They were all I believe persons who had recently arrived in the colony chiefly under Mr. Byrne's scheme. Many of these persons

were unfitted to get on in this or in any other colony; many however, were earning high wages, or otherwise prospering in this district, but to whom the golden land held out irresistible temptations.

129. In a Despatch written soon after my arrival I pointed out to the Secretary of State the inherent defects of Mr. Byrne's scheme of emigration, and the misery and inconvenience it had produced to many who came into the district under its auspices. I then showed that the defects of the scheme consisted in the inadequacy of the allotments to be granted to each immigrant (twenty acres); in regard to the physical nature of the district; in the want of due provision for having the lands surveyed prior to the arrival of the immigrants, whereby many were compelled to consume their little means waiting at the port, and were reduced to great distress; and in want of funds in the local agent's hands, to enable him to carry out the scheme.

I also adverted to the various measures this Government has adopted to mitigate the evils of this scheme.

130. After that period, Mr. Moreland, Mr. Byrne's agent, with pecuniary assistance and co-operation of the Government, caused all the allotments to be surveyed and the titles tendered to the immigrants. The effect of this measure was to liberate Mr. Byrne's deposits in the Bank of England, and put an end to the state of wretched uncertainty in which so many of the poor immigrants were placed. It could not however remedy the inherent defects of the scheme, arising from the smallness of the allotments and the impossibility of so dividing the country as that each allotment should be fit for tillage. Not quite the half of the immigrants have taken up their titles, and many of them have wisely applied themselves to the trade or calling to which they were brought up; many, as I have stated, have left the colony; the remainder, comparatively few in number, who were fortunate in getting available allotments, or were able to purchase or hire other land, and who possessed the knowledge and energy requisite for farming pursuits have got on very well.

131. Mr. Byrne's scheme, with all its defects, has however been the means of introducing many valuable settlers into the colony; it may nevertheless, be questionable whether this advantage to the colony has not been counterbalanced by the bad impression against it which the many defects of the scheme have created at home.

132. I should also mention that the Yorkshire immigrants who came out under the auspices of Dr. Boast and others, have applied themselves to farming operations with great vigour and success. The plan under which they emigrated was much better than that of Mr. Byrne, and they are mostly persons well fitted to get on in a colony. It is only to be regretted that their number is so limited.

133. The so called native population. The general name of Kafir is commonly given to all the native tribes inhabiting the part of South Eastern Africa from the frontier of the Cape colony to the confines of Delagoa Bay, including a large part of the late Orange River Sovereignty and the Transvaal country. They are divided into nations and tribes, under the names of Amagaikas, Amagelekas, Amapondas, Amabacas, Amazulu, Basutos, Mantatees, and by an infinity of others.

134. The so-called native population consists, for the most part of refugees, from Panda's country. They are sometimes, though incorrectly, called Zulus, but they are chiefly people of tribes formerly inhabiting the district and the neighbouring countries, which were broken up by the conquering army of Chaka, king of the Zulus, and incorporated into his nation.

135. The origin and history of this population is stated in a Despatch recently addressed by me to the Secretary of State, and in the report of the Commission appointed by me on the subject of the natives, also forwarded to the Secretary of State.

XI. *Education.*

136. There are two public schools supported by Government, one in Pietermaritzburg, and the other in D'Urban.

Until lately the head master of the former school received a salary of 200*l.*, and 40*l.* for house rent. This gentleman has however recently relinquished his office, and I have not yet permanently supplied his place, but have appointed

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his provisional assistant, Mr. George Thomson, to be permanent second master, with a salary of 150*l.*, and directed him to take the general charge of the school, pending the appointment of a head master. There are about 118 children attending the school. The subjects taught are, English, the classics, the elements of geometry, algebra, arithmetic, geography, &c.

137. The school at D'Urban is under the charge of a master receiving a salary of 150*l.* per annum. There are 112 scholars attending this school. The education given at this school is of the plainest kind, consisting merely of English, arithmetic, &c.

138. Besides these schools, the Government gives pecuniary assistance to sundry others, on the principle of granting to each a sum equal to that raised by subscription on school fees.

On this principle the Government assists the following schools with grants of 50*l.* per annum each.

1st. An infant school at Pietermaritzburg conducted by the Wesleyans. The number of pupils attending is 76.

2d. A school at the same place for natives, under the charge of members of various denominations.

3d. A school at Pinetown.

4th. A school at Verulam, conducted by the Wesleyans.

5th. A school at Edendale, about four miles from Pietermaritzburg, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Allison; exclusively for the natives.

6th. A school at Richmond, conducted by a Scottish teacher.

139. There are also various other schools in the colony supported by private enterprise, among which may be named one lately established in Pietermaritzburg, under the auspices of the bishop of the diocese.

The American mission have also a school at each of their stations, about ten in number, exclusively for the education of natives.

140. With the view of ascertaining the state of education in the district, and promoting its advancement, I some months since appointed a commission consisting of several intelligent persons, for the purpose of examining all the public schools and schools receiving Government aid, and also any other schools the conductors of which would consent to allow them to do so, and of submitting a comprehensive scheme of general education for the district. Owing, however, to the prolonged absence of one of its members, the Rev. Mr. Campbell, the death of another, Dr. Stanger, and the illness of a third, the colonial secretary, Mr. Sargeant, the report of this commission has not yet been sent in. I enclose in an appendix a copy of the instructions given to this body, so that the Secretary of State may see the general views entertained by my government on this subject.

Appendix C.

141. Under this head I should not omit to mention some other institutions having for their object the diffusion of knowledge.

One of these is called the Natal Society, and was established two or three years since for encouraging the acquirement and the spread of information among the people, more especially as to subjects connected with the development of the resources of the district.

The society possesses a library consisting of nearly 2,000 volumes, which is partly supported by an annual grant of 50*l.* from the Government upon condition that it is open to all classes of the community at reasonable hours. It also takes in most of the leading reviews, magazines, and other periodicals.

Public lectures on various subjects are also from time to time delivered under the auspices of the society; some of which would not disgrace any learned body in the world. The Lieutenant Governor is the patron of the society, and a president, vice-president, and committee are selected annually.

142. A mechanics' institution has recently been founded at Pietermaritzburg, at which very interesting lectures have been delivered.

143. Nor is the town of D'Urban far behind the capital in this respect. It possesses a library, supported by subscription, and also a mechanics' institution, at which very valuable lectures have been delivered.

144. Under this head I should also mention the public press. There are at present five newspapers published in the district; three at Pietermaritzburg, one of which is published in Dutch, and two at D'Urban.

A very neat almanack for the district is also published at the latter place.

XII. *Ecclesiastical Return.*

145. The chief religious denominations in the district are the Church of England, the Dutch Reformed Church, the Presbyterian Church, Wesleyan Methodists, Congregationalists, and Roman Catholics.

I am not able to state with any degree of accuracy the number of persons belonging to these respective persuasions. The returns of the number of persons attending public worship are mostly furnished by the several clergymen and ministers.

146. *The Church of England.* Until very recently this district was a portion of the widely extended diocese of Cape Town. A few months ago, however, Her Majesty was pleased to constitute Natal an independent diocese, under a separate bishop, to be styled the Bishop of Natal.

There are clergymen of the Church of England residing at Pietermaritzburg, D'Urban, Richmond, and Compensation.

At Pietermaritzburg divine service is conducted in the government school-room, pending the building of a church, which is progressing but slowly.

The clergyman is paid a salary of 100*l.* per annum by the government. There is also a garrison chaplain for the troops at Fort Napier in this town.

The number of persons usually attending divine service is about 130 besides the troops.

147. The Church of England congregation at D'Urban also assembles at present in the government schoolroom, but a handsome and commodious church is on the point of completion at that place. The number of attendants is about 100. The clergyman is paid 200*l.* per annum, beside 50*l.* per annum for house-rent.

148. At Richmond and Compensation the clergymen are paid out of private funds not raised in the colony.

At both these places service is conducted in private houses, but at the former a small church is in the course of erection. The number of attendants at Richmond is about 40; at Compensation about 20.

149. *Dutch Reformed Church.* There is but one minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, although it embraces within its pale all the Dutch African inhabitants in the district. There are two churches belonging to this denomination, one at Pietermaritzburg and another at Ladysmith on the Klip River.

The regular attendance at the church at Pietermaritzburg does not exceed 150 persons, but on the occasion of the administration of the communion most of the Dutch within 40 or 50 miles of the town attend. A church at Ladysmith has been recently built by private subscription among the farmers, aided by a grant from government out of the money arising from the fines of one penny per acre, paid under proclamation of 5th August 1851, for the liberation of the land commission farms from their onerous conditions. There being no resident minister for this church there is no Dutch service in it, except during the periodical visits of the minister from Pietermaritzburg; on those occasions it is crowded. At other times the service of the Church of England is read in the edifice every Sunday by Captain Struben, the magistrate of the county, to the English residents of the village.

150. I should also mention that a small chapel has been built by the Dutch farmers near the Kahlamba Mountains, in the county of Klip River, at which a German missionary usually officiates, although he is not, I believe, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church.

151. *The Presbyterian Church,* though embracing in its communion members of several sections of the Presbyterian Church in the parent country, may justly be regarded as the representative of the Church of Scotland, having adopted in all respects its symbols of faith and form of church government.

152. This church is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the presbytery of Natal, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, the minister of Pietermaritzburg, the Rev. Mr. Scott, the minister of Pine Town, and the Rev. Mr. Lindley, of the Inanda, a member of the American mission.

153. At Pietermaritzburg the service is conducted at present in the Dutch Reformed Church, but a substantial and handsome stone church is very nearly completed, from funds raised by private subscription.

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The minister is paid 100*l.* per annum by the government, and also receives nearly the same sum from his congregation.

154. At Pine Town a small edifice has been erected by the Presbyterians ; the usual attendance is about 30 persons. The minister receives no stipend from government.

155. *The Wesleyans* have several ministers in the district.

At Pietermaritzburg there are two chapels belonging to them—one for Europeans and another for natives. The attendance is stated to be at the former 150, and at the latter 240.

In D'Urban there are also two Wesleyan chapels, one of which is appropriated to the natives. The number of persons attending public worship is stated in the returns to be—Europeans 340, natives 60.

There are also other chapels and congregations in the neighbourhood of Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban, and at Verulam, in the county of Victoria, Richmond, York, and other places. The total number of persons composing these congregations is stated to be 766, of which 559 are natives.

156. *Congregationalists or Independents.*—There are small congregations of this sect at Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban. The usual attendance is stated to be at the former place 20 ; at the latter 70.

157. *Roman Catholics.*—There are a bishop and several clergymen belonging to this church in the district. A neat commodious chapel has lately been built at Pietermaritzburg, and the average number of persons attending is stated to be about 120. A small chapel has also lately been erected at D'Urban, where the usual attendance is about 40.

158. *The American Missions.*—This body is composed of ministers of several denominations in America, chiefly, however, Presbyterians and Independents, and its object is the conversion of the natives. It has ten stations scattered over the district, mostly in that part of the district along the sea coast, and in the native locations.

The total number of natives attending public worship at all these stations is returned as 737.

159. From the above statements, the following table may be framed, showing the total number of persons attending the several denominations for public worship :—

				Europeans.	Natives.
Church of England	Civilians	-	-	290	—
	Military	-	-	200	—
Presbyterian Church	-	-	-	150	—
Dutch Reformed Church	-	-	-	150	—
Congregational	-	-	-	90	—
Wesleyan	-	-	-	597	859
Seceders from Wesleyans	-	-	-	—	350
American Mission	-	-	-	—	737
Roman Catholics	Civilians	-	-	100	—
	Military	-	-	60	—

160. This table does not, however, represent the relative numbers belonging to the several sects. The Wesleyans having places of worship where other denominations have none, no doubt afford religious instruction to members of other bodies. The return of the numbers of persons attending the Dutch Reformed Church does not certainly represent the numerical strength of that church, or the attention of its members to religious observances.

161. Owing to the want of ministers resident in the parts of the district mostly inhabited by the Dutch farmers, these people can only occasionally attend public worship ; all of them on Sundays, and many of them daily, have family worship. Whatever faults may be alleged against these ill understood people, that of neglecting the worship of God cannot be said to be one of them.

XIII. *Climate.*

162. The spring in this country commences in September, and the autumn about March. These transition seasons are, however, of short duration, so that the period from September to March may be regarded as the summer; that from March to September as winter. The hottest weather is probably in December and January, the coldest in June and July. In the summer season rain falls nearly every day, accompanied occasionally by violent thunder storms. In the winter there is but very little rain, and the sky clear and cloudless; in this season we are sometimes many weeks without any rain.

163. Owing to the gradual elevation of the country from the sea coast upwards, it possesses a great variety of climate; it may, however, for this purpose be generally considered as divided into three regions.

164. 1st. In the country along the sea coast, for ten or twelve miles inland, the heat in the summer is as great as that of the tropics; in the winter the temperature is cooler, and a slight hoar frost occasionally occurs in the nights.

165. 2d. In the part of the country higher up, as far as and including Pietermaritzburg, the summer season is also very warm, but in the winter, and especially in the evening and morning, and during the night, the cold is often very piercing and hoar frosts are frequent, and now and then the ice is seen of the thickness of a shilling or half-a-crown.

166. 3d. In the region beyond Pietermaritzburg, and still higher, the winter cold is more intense, and the hills are frequently covered with snow. The changes in the temperature of this region are however very great within twenty-four hours. In the middle of the day it is often almost oppressively warm, while in the morning and evening it is intensely cold. In the summer season this part of the country is generally extremely warm.

167. The following tables, furnished to me by Dr. Sutherland from registers instituted by the late Dr. Stanger, and kept under his direction by Mr. Shepstone, give a pretty accurate account of the atmosphere of Pietermaritzburg; and one of them also presents a view of the difference between the temperature of this place and D'Urban, or Port Natal.

I should remark that the elevation of Pietermaritzburg, as determined by barometric observations, is 114 feet above the mean level of the sea.

BAROMETRIC RESULTS reduced to 32° of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, but not corrected for capillarity, capacity, nor reduced to any Standard.

1854.	Monthly Means of Daily Readings.			Mean Pressure for the Month.	Extremes of Pressure.		Range.	
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.		Max.	Min.	Of Max.	Of Mean.
	in. dec.	in. dec.	in. dec.	in. dec.	in. dec.	in. dec.	in. dec.	in. dec.
January - -	27·776	27·704	27·792	27·757	27·981	27·431	·550	·088
February - -	27·782	27·705	27·792	27·759	27·994	27·602	·392	·087
March - - -	27·900	27·852	27·906	27·886	28·119	27·589	·530	·054
April - - -	27·925	27·825	27·885	27·878	28·122	27·594	·518	·100
May - - - -	27·913	27·862	27·895	27·890	28·196	27·632	·564	·051
June - - - -	28·012	27·939	28·006	27·985	28·255	27·612	·643	·073

THERMOMETRIC RESULTS, corrected by comparing the Instruments, and with Thermometers compared by the Secretary of the British Meteorological Society with the Thermometers of the Royal Society.

1854.	Monthly Means of Daily Readings.			Mean Temp. of the Month.	Self-registering Thermometer.			
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.		Max.	Min.	Mean.	Range.
January - -	70° 2'	72° 0'	64° 7'	68° 9'	-	-	-	-
February - -	73 8	76 9	68 5	73 1	89° 7'	60° 2	71° 5'	29° 5'
March - - -	68 7	72 8	62 1	68 5	89 7	52 7	69 5	37 0
April - - -	64 8	70 9	61 9	65 8	89 7	42 2	65 1	47 5
May - - - -	59 2	63 6	53 1	58 6	86 2	33 7	58 2	52 5
June - - - -	48 7	61 75	50 73	53 7	74 2	32 7	53 9	41 5

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SIMULTANEOUS READINGS of the Thermometer at Port Natal and Pietermaritzburg, which indicate the difference of Temperature existing between the lower and more elevated Regions.

			Day.	Hour.	Corrected Reading at Sea-level, Port Natal.	Corrected Reading at Pietermaritzburg.	Difference of Temperature, warmer at Port Natal.	
April	-	-	13	9 a.m.	72° 2'	66° 6'	5° 6'	By these observations Port Natal is 7·16 degrees warmer than Pietermaritzburg.
"			14	9 a.m.	67 2	60 6	6 6	
May	-	-	10	9 a.m.	70 2	66 6	3 6	
"			"	3 p.m.	75 2	66 6	8 6	
"			11	9 a.m.	61 2	53 1	8 1	
"			12	3 p.m.	75 7	66 6	9 1	

HYGROMETRIC RESULTS, as determined by the wet and dry Thermometers, Rain Gauge, &c., with deductions from Glashier's Hygrometrical Tables.

1854.	Monthly Means of the Daily Readings and Deductions.									Means.			Maxima.			Fall of Rain and Evaporation.	
	9 a.m.			3 p.m.			9 p.m.			Difference of wet and dry Thermometer.	Temperature of the Dew Point.	Degree of Humidity.	Difference of wet and dry Thermometer.	Temperature of Dew Point.	Degree of Humidity.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Evaporation in Inches.
	Difference of wet and dry Thermometer.	Temperature of the Dew Point.	Degree of humidity (complete saturation=1000).	Difference of wet and dry Thermometer.	Temperature of the Dew Point.	Degree of Humidity (complete Saturation=1000).	Difference of wet and dry Thermometer.	Temperature of the Dew Point.	Degree of Humidity (complete Saturation=1000).								
January -	2°·5	65°·5	0°·865	2°·3	67°·5	0°·865	1°·8	61°·8	0°·898	2°·2	64°·9	0°·876	5°·5	80°·5	0°·790	in. dec. 4·289	in. dec. 3·078
February -	2°·85	69°·5	0°·864	2°·8	72°·5	0°·867	1°·7	64°·8	0°·899	2°·67	68°·9	0°·873	6°·5	79°·0	0°·754	7·524	3·666
March -	3	63°·2	0°·854	3°·4	67°·5	0°·865	2	58°·6	0°·893	2°·8	63°·1	0°·871	8°·5	72°·5	0°·651	3·289	4·332
April -	2°·5	60°·2	0°·851	3°·9	65	0°·823	2°·1	58°·6	0°·893	2°·83	61°·06	0°·855	8	64°·0	0°·676	1·565	3·994
May -	2°·6	53°·9	0°·842	3°·9	57°·2	0°·798	2°·3	49	0°·873	2°·93	53°·3	0°·837	7°·5	48°·1	0°·668	1·282	3·721
June -	3°·3	41°·7	0°·805	5°·2	51°·8	0°·710	3°·8	42°·5	0°·759	4°·14	44	0°·709	8°·5	48	0°·632	4·055	3·076

The Weather.

1854.	Number of Days cloudy or misty throughout.	Number of Days clear throughout.	Number of Days clear in Forenoon.	Number of Days clear in Afternoon.	Number of Days in which Rain fell.	Number of Days in which Thunder and Lightning occurred.
January	20	1	10	2	17	10
February	16	4	14	6	15	9
March	17	7	16	7	13	7
April	6	14	16	18	8	5
May	6	13	18	20	6	1
June	2	18	24	22	4	0

An ANALYSIS of the Direction of the Winds with reference only to the Period of their Duration.

1854.	Forenoon.				Afternoon.				Total in each Month.			
	W.	S.	E.	N.	W.	S.	E.	N.	W.	S.	E.	N.
January	135	493	1,242	560	47	424	1,450	209	182	917	2,692	769
February	112	224	1,178	754	88	610	1,062	310	200	834	2,240	1,069
March	362	538	1,232	262	856	674	1,084	376	1,018	1,212	2,316	638
April	858	560	520	290	880	670	452	263	1,738	1,230	972	558
May	1,380	708	498	178	720	750	906	224	2,100	1,458	1,404	402
June	1,336	892	428	44	292	556	1,518	288	1,628	1,448	1,946	332

168. The most prevalent winds are the north-west and south-east. The former are frequently in the form of what are called the hot winds, which are extremely disagreeable, and parch up vegetation. The latter are generally cooler and stronger.

169. The most common diseases are dysentery, diarrhoea, and rheumatism. A kind of bilious fever is also not uncommon in the summer time, especially in the neighbourhood of Pietermaritzburg, much resembling in its general features the West Coast fever, but of not so malignant or fatal a type.

170. I consider the climate generally very salubrious, but also I think that in order to enjoy health persons must take a greater amount of out-door exercise than is required in England. I do not think the climate so favourable as that of Britain for sedentary occupations.

171. To persons engaged in farming, and taking abundance of exercise, I look upon this climate as one of the best in the world.

XIV. *Agriculture.*

172. The nature of the soils of this district is described in Dr. Sutherland's paper on the subject, given in an appendix. Referring to that paper for a scientific view of the subject, I may here state that there appears to be a considerable variety of soil in the district.

Appendix A.
No. 4.

173. In the neighbourhood of the coast the soil seems to be of a sandy loam; further inland it mostly consists of friable loam, red or brown, resting on clay, ironstone, and in some places, granite. In parts, from which wood has been recently cleared, the soil is a rich vegetable mould. The expense of clearing thick wood is, however, nearly 8*l.* per acre. Alluvial soil is scarce, being only found at the mouths of one or two rivers, and in patches at the banks of rivers. The banks of rivers are generally too deep and precipitous to admit of their making alluvial deposits.

The soil capable of tillage, may generally be considered what farmers call grateful, that is to say, it requires plenty of manure, but will repay its application.

174. Great diversity of opinion still exists as to the necessity of irrigation. In some parts of the district it is no doubt necessary for the production of wheat and some other crops, owing to the circumstance that wheat has to be grown in the winter or dry season. In the upper and more inland parts of the district, I should say that artificial irrigation is generally very desirable, if not necessary.

175. The various parts of the district differ so widely in soil, and especially in climate, that the capabilities of each portion must be carefully distinguished.

176. The belt of land I have mentioned in the first section along the sea coast, seems to be well adapted for tropical productions, especially coffee and sugar. It will also grow common garden vegetables, and is not very unfavourable to oats. It seems, moreover, adapted to the cultivation of the orange, mulberry, and other products of the south of Europe, but it is not fitted for the growth of wheat, barley, or other articles of British husbandry. It is likewise not favourable to the breeding of horned cattle, and is at present wholly unfitted for sheep.

177. Further inland and in the county of Pietermaritzburg the country is much better adapted for British agriculture. Some parts of it produce good crops of wheat, oats, turnips, potatoes, &c. It is at present not fitted for sheep but horned cattle thrive remarkably well.

178. The upper parts of the district, comprised in the counties of Umooti, Weenen, and Klip River, are still better fitted for British agriculture. They produce good wheat. The proportion of land, however, capable of being brought under tillage, is not great compared with the area of the country, especially in Klip River. This part seems chiefly destined for a grazing country, and it is particularly well adapted to the breeding of sheep, although it will, I have no doubt, grow sufficient wheat, and other agricultural produce for the consumption of the colony.

179. The agriculture of the district, though now steadily advancing, cannot be said to be in a very satisfactory condition. The Dutch farmers, prior to the settlement of their land titles in 1851, scarcely cultivated the soil at all. They did not even produce bread for their own consumption. When they commenced cultivation their progress was somewhat retarded by ancient prejudices on the subject of agriculture. They are, moreover, rather a pastoral than an agricultural people. On the other hand, the British settlers have been labouring under the difficulties of the want of a correct knowledge of the climate, seasons, and soil. They have in fact, till lately, been groping in the dark, or trying experi-

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ments. A number of the latter have, moreover, been retarded in their progress by settling themselves in the country near the coast, and there attempting British husbandry, for which, as I have said, that part of the country is quite unfitted, instead of pushing their fortunes in the more inland and cooler regions of the colony.

180. Of late, however, the agriculture of the colony has assumed a more cheering aspect. The removal of the onerous conditions of the land titles has given, as I predicted, a great impulse to the cultivation of the soil by the Dutch farmers; substantial homesteads have been built on most of their farms, and considerable quantities of land have been enclosed and brought under cultivation. A still more cheering feature in their progress is, that many of them are giving up their old prejudices and adopting British customs in husbandry. The old clumsy plough has in many instances been discarded, and Ransom's plough substituted in its room. Thrashing machines and other improved implements of agriculture have also been imported.

181. The British farmers, by their own experience and some hints from their Dutch fellow-colonists, are beginning to understand and adapt themselves to the system of agriculture which the country requires, and the industrious and persevering portion of them are advancing in prosperity.

182. The true character of the coast lands is beginning to be understood, and persons of capital and some knowledge are beginning to apply themselves earnestly to the cultivation of tropical produce, especially coffee and sugar.

183. The production of silk, for which the climate seems well adapted, has also been commenced on a small scale, and is progressing favourably.

184. I should also state that societies have been formed for the promotion of agricultural and horticultural pursuits. The Agricultural Society of Pietermaritzburg was established about three years ago, to encourage agriculture by giving premiums for improvements in stock and produce. A branch society has lately been established in the county of Umooti, chiefly inhabited by Dutch farmers.

For similar objects, a society has also been formed at D'Urban, under the name of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. This society has a large garden in the neighbourhood of D'Urban, under the charge of a curator, in which plants are cultivated for the purpose of testing and exhibiting the capabilities of the soil and climate for various plants and trees. Many rare and valuable plants have been imported from foreign countries, and propagated in this garden for distribution.

The Government makes an annual grant of 50*l.* to this society.

185. I should also mention, that annual races are held at Pietermaritzburg, D'Urban, and latterly in the Umooti county, for the encouragement of horse breeding.

186. This brightening prospect, however, has its drawbacks. The want of labour is, in some parts of the colony especially, severely felt. There have been scarcely any agricultural labourers introduced into the colony, and it was amongst the most delusive of the hopes held out by Mr. Byrne and other projectors of emigration to this district, that the natives would furnish an abundant supply of agricultural labour. This was a sad mistake. It required, indeed, but a slight acquaintance with barbarians generally, or with these natives in particular, to be assured that the tribes of savage hunters and warriors, living on their herds of cattle, and the produce of the labour of their women, could not be suddenly converted into steady agricultural labourers.

The Kafir is useful in the towns to perform the occasional work about a house, run messages, groom horses, and even to take charge of children. In the country he is also useful to herd cattle, and do the lighter and supplementary labour of a farm; but he cannot yet, in general, be induced to apply himself to the continued labour required for agriculture.

There is also great difficulty in getting natives to engage their services for any lengthened period, but as soon as they have remained with their master long enough to be made useful, they are too apt to return to their homes with the produce of their labour, there to pass their time in that listless idleness which is so delightful to the savage.

187. This evil is, however, I hope somewhat on the wane. I am disposed to think that an increased acquaintance with each other's language and habits, and in some places the efforts of the magistrates, are gradually bringing about a

greater desire on the part of the natives to assist the farmers. The true remedy for the evil is, however, only to be found in a better system of native government, which shall render the Kafir more dependent on his own labour for his subsistence.

188. The native mode of cultivation is extremely rude. Their only implement is a hoe or pick. Their chief productions are, Indian corn, a species called Kafir corn, pumpkins, a little tobacco, and some other native grains and vegetables.

The natives do not manure their land, but when they have exhausted one spot of ground, they proceed to cultivate another. They often destroy patches of forest for the purpose of acquiring fresh soil for their gardens. This shifting and unsettled mode of cultivation prevents the native from advancing in the art of agriculture, and is, moreover, injurious to the soil.

189. I deeply regret that the returns relating to the state of agriculture are so inaccurate, that I cannot state with any precision the breadth of land under cultivation, or the quantities of the various kinds of produce raised in each year.

190. The following returns as to these subjects for 1853, are chiefly taken from the blue book :—

Acres of land under cultivation	-	-	3,315
Bushels of wheat	-	-	12,800
Ditto of oats and other grain	-	-	10,500
Ditto of potatoes	-	-	20,000
Ditto of beans	-	-	3,700

I cannot, however, consider these returns as anything more than very rough approximations, or rather guesses.

191. The following is a statement of the number of the various kinds of stock in the district in 1853, also taken from the blue book :—

Horses	-	-	4,200
Horned cattle	-	-	120,000
Sheep	-	-	15,800
Goats	-	-	43,600
Pigs	-	-	4,700

192. The following statement on which I can place some reliance exhibits the progress made in the cultivation of wheat in the Klip River division during the past few years :—

In 1850	-	12 muids*	In 1852	-	1,200 muids
1851	-	300 „	1853	-	2,000 „

XV. Vegetable Productions.

193. The flora of this district has been very imperfectly investigated; like that of the Cape it is remarkably rich and varied. It differs from the flora of the Cape in some respects, for example, geraniums at the Cape possess 400 or 500 species, whilst here there are not more than about a dozen. The heaths also in the old colony are innumerable, here but few species have been seen. Again, in the Cape *Proteads* are very abundant, among which is the singular silver tree; here there are but two or three sorts.

194. On the other hand this district possesses many plants which are either not found or very sparingly distributed at the Cape.

The tribes found in this district chiefly worthy of notice are the following :—

The *Acauthads*, which are mostly confined to the tropical regions, are very numerous here.

The *Amaryllids*. Among these are a species of the *belladonna*, called the Natal lily, a large and beautiful flower.

The *Solanads*. Of this tribe there are here found the tobacco, tomata, &c.

The *Schrophulariads*, or fox-glove tribe, is very abundant; and many entirely new species of it have been found here.

The *Euphorbia*, or spurge tribe, is also found in great numbers. Among these the large *Euphorbia* tree, growing on the belt of land near the sea coast, is the most conspicuous.

* The muid is equal to about three bushels.

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The grasses are here in greater abundance than at the Cape, where they only form one fiftieth of the flora, while here they form one twentieth of it.

The ferns are also very abundant in some parts of the district, indicating an average moisture in the climate.

The important tribe of *Cinchonads* is also numerous, under which is classed coffee, Peruvian bark, ipecacuanha, &c.

The tribe of *Papilionaceæ* is very abundant, containing a great variety of useful plants, such as the pea, bean, mimosa, &c. The mimosas produce gum, and their bark is used in tanning.

The *Asclepiads* are also common in this district.

195. It is important to remark that many indigenous plants exist here which are said to be found nowhere else out of the tropics. Among these may be named three kinds of mangrove, indigo, sarsaparilla, and also the ground-nut, which forms so valuable an article of commerce on the west coast of Africa.

These plants chiefly grow on the lower lands, within ten or fifteen miles of the sea coast.

196. It is a rather remarkable circumstance that the few indigenous fruits of this district belong to orders of plants which are mostly highly poisonous. The Matungula, a very agreeable fruit, somewhat resembling a plum, but without stone, belongs to the poisonous order of Dogbanes; and the Cape gooseberry belongs to the equally poisonous tribe of Solanads.

197. I am indebted for the foregoing brief and imperfect sketch of the botany of the district chiefly to a lecture delivered here by the Reverend W. Armitage.

198. It may be more serviceable to give a brief account of the vegetable productions of the district which are in any way directly useful to man. I shall therefore give lists both of those which are indigenous and those which have been introduced into the district.

I. Grain.

A. Indigenous.

Various species of grain cultivated by the natives.

B. Introduced.

Wheat,	Buck wheat,
Oats,	Indian corn,
Barley,	A kind of Guinea corn.

II. Esculents, &c.

A. Indigenous.

Wild asparagus,	Wild fennel,
A wild species of spinach,	Amosembana, or Kafir potatoes.

And also various vegetables cultivated and eaten by the natives.

B. Introduced.

Potatoes,	Spinach,
Cabbages,	Asparagus,
Beans,	Celery,
Peas,	Sweet potatoes,
Beetroot,	Pumpkins,
Carrots,	Shalots,
Turnips,	Onions,
Parsnips,	Thyme,
Radishes,	Mint,
Vegetable marrow,	Horse radish,
Lettuce,	Sage,
Sea kale,	Parsley.

III. *Fruits.*

A. Indigenous.

Wild fig,	Matungula,
Wild medlar,	* Cape gooseberry.

Some other wild fruits, of which I do not know the names.

B. Introduced.

Plantain,	Apricot,
Banana,	Nectarine,
Pine apple,	Quince,
Guava,	Apple,
Grenadilla,	Pear,
Lemon,	Grape,
Lime,	Melon,
Orange,	Almond,
Citron,	Walnut,
Pomegranate,	Chesnut,
Peach,	Strawberry
Mulberry,	Loquat.

The pine apple and other fruits chiefly grown in the tropics flourish in the neighbourhood of the coast, while the apple, pear, peach, and other European fruits come to greater perfection in the upper and colder parts of the district.

XVI. *Prices of Produce, &c.*

198. The following list shows pretty accurately the prices of most articles of importance. I think, however, they are stated rather under than above the market price.

Articles produced in the district.

	£	s.	d.
Wheat, per imperial bushel	-	0	10
Wheaten Bread, per lb.	-	0	0
Horned Cattle, per head, from 2 <i>l</i> .	-	3	10
Horses, from 12 <i>l</i> .	-	20	0
Sheep, Merino	-	0	12
Goats	-	0	5
Swine	10 <i>s.</i> to	3	0
Milk, per quart	-	0	0
Butter, fresh, per lb.	-	0	1
Ditto, salt, ditto	-	0	0
Cheese, ditto	-	0	0
Beef, ditto	-	0	0
Mutton, ditto	-	0	0
Pork, ditto	-	0	0
Bacon, ditto	-	0	0
Sugar	-	0	0

Imported Articles.

Rice, per lb.	-	0	0
Coffee, ditto	-	0	1
Tea ditto	-	0	2
Sugar ditto	-	0	0
Salt, per cwt.	-	0	10
Wine (Cape) per bottle	-	0	1
Brandy ditto	-	0	3
Beer ditto	-	0	1
Tobacco, per lb.	-	0	1

* There is some doubt whether this fruit was introduced from the Cape, or is indigenous.

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199. The wages of labour are nearly as follows :

		£	s.	d.
Domestic, female	- - - - per annum	25	0	0
Predial	- - - - - „	25	0	0
Trades	- - - - - per diem	0	7	6
Kaffir, with rations	- - - - - per month	0	6	0
Waggon drivers, white	- - - - - „	3	0	0
Ditto, black	- - - - - „	2	0	0
Waggon traders	- - - - - „	0	10	0

XVII. *Grants of Land.*

200. The total quantity of land in the district is roughly estimated at 11,500,000 acres, of which about 3,141,365 acres, exclusive of native locations, have been alienated by the Crown.

Most of these alienations have taken place, first, under Mr. Cloete's Registration in 1843; second, under Sir Harry Smith's Proclamation of 1848; third, under sales either for cash or drawback certificates.

201. The following Return shows the quantity of land disposed of under various heads:—

		Acres.
First. Under the registration of 1843	- - -	1,705,656
Second. Under the proclamation of 1848	- - -	1,277,720
Third. Land sales :		
For cash	- - - acres	13,147
For drawback certificates	- - -	72,503
		85,650
Fourth. Grants for ecclesiastical purposes	- - -	6,030
Ditto to officers of the Army and Navy	- - -	1,889
Commonage of various townships	- - -	64,420
		<u>3,141,365</u>

It will be seen that a very small amount of land has been sold for cash. This is to be accounted for by the large quantity of land in the hands of private persons, and the high upset price of land, 4s. per acre, with reference to the capabilities of the soil and the circumstances of the district.

202. I have no means of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy the quantity of land occupied by the natives as locations, &c., but it cannot be much less than 2,000,000 of acres, including the country beyond the Umkomanzi, chiefly occupied by natives.

203. The following returns show the value of lands sold, and mortgaged by private individuals since the establishment of the Civil Government of the district. The comparatively large sales which took place in the years 1849 to 1851 is owing to the circumstance that immigration was going on in those years under Mr. Byrne's scheme and others :

Return of Land Sales.

Year.	Number.	Amount,
		£ s. d.
1846	168	16,609 18 6
1847	166	18,155 3 11
1848	161	23,712 19 1½
1849	235	33,115 17 7
1850	483	52,709 11 8½
1851	404	35,833 13 3
1852	263	22,409 3 3
1853	209	24,436 11 10

Return of Mortgages on Land.

Year.	Number.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
1846	11	5,220	2	11
1847	30	8,578	12	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1848	30	23,221	9	6
1849	30	9,299	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1850	49	13,182	18	7
1851	76	22,189	11	7
1852	116	39,565	1	2
1853	112	28,879	5	0

XVIII. *Coins and Exchanges—Banks.*

204. The currency of the district consists of British coins. It is scarcely possible to give, with any accuracy, the amount of coin in circulation. I observe in the Blue Book it is estimated at 20,000*l.*, but I have no confidence in this statement. There is no paper money issued in the colony, but a small number of Cape Bank notes are in circulation.

Accounts among the mercantile community are kept in British currency. Among the Dutch farmers, however, accounts are still kept in the old Cape currency.

205. The course of exchange as to England and the Cape has generally been at par, or at a slight discount. The commissariat grants bills on England and the Cape Colony, at a premium of 5*s.* 3*d.* per cent. Looking at the balance of trade, bills on England ought to be at a premium.

206. *Banks.*—For some years past banking operations have been carried on to a limited extent by a company calling itself “The Natal Fire Assurance and Trust Company.” Within the last few months, however, a bank has been established under the title of “The Natal Bank,” to which that company have transferred the banking branch of their business. This bank has not yet received a charter from Government.

Another banking company has also been formed under the name of “The Bank of Natal.” It has not yet commenced business, and preparatory to doing so it has applied to Government for a charter of incorporation, for which purpose an Ordinance is now before the legislature.

207. *Weights and Measures.*—Prior to the 1st of May 1853, there were no legal weights and measures in the colony. Those used by a considerable part of the inhabitants were the old Dutch-African measures used at the Cape.

By an Ordinance, however, passed in 1852, the imperial weights and measures are declared to be the only legal ones from and after the date above mentioned.

XIX. *Trades and Manufactures.*

208. The ordinary mechanical trades, such as those of a builder, brickmaker, joiner, carpenter, cabinet maker, shoemaker, tailor, painter, waggon maker, wheelwright, blacksmith, &c., &c., are extensively and successfully carried on in the district. At the port, boat-building is carried on to some extent, and two small coasting vessels have also been built there lately.

The art of tanning leather is also exercised with some success. The bark of the mimosa tree is used in this manufacture.

Tobacco is also manufactured in a rough manner.

209. There are ten mills in various parts of the colony for grinding grain; of these eight are propelled by water-power, one by wind, and one by horse-power. The greater part of these mills have not the requisite apparatus for manufacturing fine flour.

A very excellent mill has, however, lately been erected in the vicinity of Pietermaritzburg for this purpose by a Mr. Anstie, the machinery for which has been imported from England at considerable expense. This undertaking will confer a great benefit on the district, by helping to encourage the growth of what for home consumption.

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Another flour mill of a less extensive character is also, I am told, in the course of erection.

210. There are also two mills near the sea coast for making sugar, both worked by oxen. The machinery for other mills for sugar making on a more extensive scale is, I am informed, on the point of being imported from home.

211. The trade of sawing timber is also carried on to a considerable extent, and there is at least one saw-mill propelled by water power.

212. Cabinet making is practised with great success by several persons in the colony, and very elegant pieces of furniture have been made from the native woods.

Boots and shoes and clothes are also extremely well made in the colony.

XX. *Fisheries.*

213. In the harbour of Port Natal fishing is carried on to a limited extent for the supply of the town. The chief fish are the mullet, rock-cod, and the Cape salmon.

There are also fish in most of the fresh-water rivers ; chiefly, I believe, a species of perch.

XXI. *Mines and Minerals.*Appendix A.
No. 1.

214. I beg to refer to Dr. Sutherland's Paper, given as an appendix, for an account of the mineral formation of the district.

I have only here to observe that coal is found in several parts of the district, especially in the Klip River division. It has not, however, been yet found near enough to the port to be of much value. The coal found here is called anthracite or non-bituminous coal, which will only burn in forges or furnaces when exposed to a strong draught. I have frequently, however, seen the coal in the Klip River division burn clearly and brightly in a common stove.

Iron is found in considerable abundance in the district, and is said to be of good quality.

Appendix A.
No. 1.

For an account of copper as found here, I beg to refer to Dr. Sutherland's Papers.

215. Until recently it was supposed that there was no lime to be found in the district, at least in such a form and quality as to be useful. Dr. Sutherland however, as will be seen by his paper on the subject, has lately discovered that that opinion is fortunately unfounded.

There are some salt pits near the Umkomanzi River, but I am not aware that they can be turned to any account.

216. In bringing this lengthy report to a close I may be permitted to refer with satisfaction to the progress made by the district of late years, and the improvements which have been effected in so many branches of the public service. This progress is the more satisfactory when it is remembered, that, during no inconsiderable part of this period Kafir wars have been raging on the eastern frontier and the still nearer region lately called the Sovereignty, which at one time threatened to disturb the peace of this district ; and owing to this cause, and the golden temptation held out by Australia, not only has immigration hither ceased, but we have lost a large number of our population.

I have, &c.

(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX A.

NATAL
Appendix A.

No. I.

COPPER.—BRIEF SKETCH OF THE GEOLOGY.

THE rugged contour and highly picturesque features of many portions of this colony, at once suggest the existence of geological relations and disturbing causes which bear close comparison with the metalliferous districts of England, and other well known parts of the world. This diversified state of the physical aspects of this country may, in some measure, be referred to the powerful action of running water, by which deep and not unfrequently impassable ravines are hollowed out in the solid rock; it is not, however, wholly due to this cause, for in most instances the rivers follow circuitous windings which can be accounted for only by the fact that their course is over and through a country composed of materials varying much in hardness and durability as well as in relative position.

A general view of the surface exhibits extensive beds of rudely stratified sandstone which are entirely deficient in organic remains, and are in many instances invaded and violently disturbed by equally extensive beds of erupted rocks, which, on the sea coast and inland to a distance of ten or twelve miles, are intercolated with thin beds of dark and highly altered shale, and more recent sandstone containing impressions of vegetable forms and thin seams of non-bituminous coal. On the inland side of the extensive sandstone beds, a granitic band stretches from S.S.W. to N.N.E., and exhibits its huge grey bosses at an elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. This crystalline dike meets with occasional interruptions from the rocks erupted in a state of fusion, of which it contains veins of very considerable dimensions. Advancing still further inland, indurated sandstone, conglomerate, and shale deficient in fossil remains occur, and are altered in structure as well as disturbed in stratification by the intimate relation in which they are held with the erupted rocks to which is due the configuration of that part of the country. On towards the Drakensberg, the axial chain or water-shed of South-eastern Africa, the shale strata acquire a greater depth, fossil impressions appear, and not unfrequently beds of coal crop out, which are several feet in thickness. This also is rather deficient in bituminous matter, and it exhibits the woody structure peculiar to some species of anthracite; with excavation, however, beyond the out-crop, the structure and chemical character of this valuable mineral are found to improve.

The geological character of the colony is, however, best revealed in the numerous natural sections afforded by the rivers, and of these perhaps, that of the Tugela deserves the first place. At Kraas Kop, distant about forty miles from the sea, and at an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet above the mean level of the latter, strata of sandstone, conglomerate, and nonfossiliferous shale intercolated with beds of basalt, greenstone, and decomposing trachytic rock are cut through so that they are seen resting on strata of gneiss of which the same section shows a depth of 2,200 feet before the bed of the river is reached. Throughout this vast thickness the metamorphic strata are very much contorted, and they are traversed by dikes of basaltic and other erupted rocks; they also contain lenticular masses of quartz and quartz rock, and not unfrequently they assume a highly porphyritic structure from the presence in considerable quantity of the well known mineral olivine. The average direction of these wavy strata is N.N.E. to S.S.W., and they are almost vertical, the only deviation being a slight inclination to W.S.W. At their line of contact with the overlying strata which are about 1,000 feet thick, the green and blue carbonates of copper (Malachite and Azanite) occur disseminated in a base of syenitic gneiss which is sometimes found passing into a soft talcose rock, in which fragments of asbestos have been found. The presence of this latter mineral, shows that this locality has some analogy with the cupreous districts of the Trans-Vaal country. As the specimens in my possession are almost without exception the result of disintegrating action, it is impossible here to express an opinion upon the probable quantity in which these ores of copper occur. Judging from the character of the rocks in the part of the talus they occupy, they appear to be distributed over a space upwards of ten yards square, and the lode may follow these or greater dimensions in its descent. The Azanite occurs in small crystals occupying minute fissures of the rock; the Malachite is more widely diffused among the rocky matter, or it is aggregated into thin laminæ of the fibrous structure peculiar to some varieties of this mineral. Average specimens of the rock yield 14·7 per cent of the carbonate, or 8 per cent. of pure copper; and such specimens of the pure mineral as may be separated with a little care from the rocky matter, yield nearly 60 per cent. of the pure metal. These, however, are not very abundant in the surface, but excavation may reveal them in sufficient quantity and purity to realise a profit to a mining company.

Natal, June, 1854.

(Signed P. C. SUTHERLAND.

No. II.

MINERAL WATERS.

THE Dutch settlers in this colony have been long in the habit of resorting, in cases of chronic illness, to mineral springs discovered by them in the Umooti district; and their report upon the use of the water is such as may readily enlist every person into the belief that it possesses valuable mineral properties. One of the most energetic of these springs

NATAL.
Appendix A.

occurs in the valley of the Tugela, at a distance of about eight miles from Kraus Kop farm, and probably forty miles from the sea coast. The water issues to the surface at a temperature of 128° of Fahrenheit, through an accumulation of loose boulders and sand, which form a reed-covered delta in the south-west side of the river; and having flowed through a series of small pools it escapes into the water of the river and is lost sight of. Bubbles of gas (carbonic acid) are continually seen issuing along with the water through the sand in the bottom of the pools, and the stones at their water-line are encrusted with a whitish saline substance which is not wholly soluble in boiling water. Frogs falling into the pools near the source of the water are found dead and par-boiled after a few hours. In the pools distant two feet and upwards from the points whence the water issues, fragments of wood and stone become encrusted with a loose coating of pure sulphur which rubs off with the finger. Vapour is condensed over the water, and this, together with a peculiar sulphureous smell, scarcely amounting to that of sulphuretted hydrogen, apprizes one of his approach to the spring. The boulders in the bed of the river are of the most varied character, as they are conveyed by the force of the water from considerable distances. The rocks *in situ* alone are accountable for the properties and character of the water. The south-west bank of the river, at a distance of 100 yards from the spring presents a low wall of conformable strata of gneiss which dip with an angle of 10° to the south-west. These strata are highly micaceous and they contain thin layers of quartz rock, olivine lenticular masses of pure and tolerably well crystallized quartz and metamorphic limestone of a beautifully foliated structure. They dip underneath highly contorted and almost perfectly vertical strata of a less micaceous and more indurated gneiss which is traversed by extensive dikes of basalt and greenstone, and attains an elevation above the bed of the river 2200 feet, where it passes underneath a bed 1,000 feet thick of indurated non-fossiliferous sandstone, baked shale and conglomerate, intercalated with basalt, greenstone, and decomposed trachyte. To the north, north-east, east, and south-east, the peaked configuration of the Zulu country suggests the existence there of the metamorphic strata in a state no less disturbed than they occur in the Natal or south-west side of the Tugela, where they are not denuded to the same extent. The river in some parts of its course is very rapid, in other parts slow, and everywhere exceedingly tortuous. The inclination of the first three miles below the spring scarcely amounts to 1° . Its elevation at the spring is 600 feet above the sea-level. As it takes it rise far inland and at high elevations the temperature of its waters must vary greatly with the seasons; in the beginning of May this year it was 65° after two days of rainy weather.

The great heat of the mineral water as compared with the mean temperature of the latitude must be referred to a great depth in the bowels of the earth. Presuming that the observations made in other parts of the world in connexion with Artesian wells, apply to south-eastern Africa, the source of 128° Fahrenheit is at a depth of more than 3,000 feet. There is a probability, however, that the depth may be much greater, for the water in its passage upwards must impart heat to the strata through which it passes, and in this way it may appear at the surface of a lower temperature than it originally possessed. The source of the sulphur deposited in the water is not easily determined. It is not unreasonable to suppose that sulphuretted hydrogen is decomposed by exposure to the atmosphere, the sulphur is deposited and the hydrogen combines with oxygen to form water. The specific gravity of the water at 60° of Fahrenheit is 10,003 and its saline ingredients amount to 7 parts in 10,000, or 49 grains to a gallon. The application of chemical reagents gave indications of the presence of—

Free carbonic acid,
Carbonate of lime,
Sulphate of lime,
Muriate of lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia.

In addition to the alkaline basis, lime and magnesia, soda very probably also exists in combination with sulphuric, muriatic, and carbonic acids. This water possesses chemical properties, which are peculiar to not a few of the highly medicinal acidulous thermal waters of Europe. A more perfect examination than has yet been instituted may reveal properties to complete the alliance. If invalids can be comfortably accommodated at the spring, there need be no hesitation in asserting that the judicious use of the water may prove highly beneficial in cases of chronic rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous diseases, and dyspepsia in particular, to quote the words of Dr. Christison, if there is disorder of the functions of the liver.

Natal, June 1854.

(Signed) P. C. SUTHERLAND.

No. III.

LIME.

THIS valuable material has hitherto been found but very sparingly in the lower districts of this colony. D'Urban and its extensive neighbourhood have been supplied chiefly from accumulations of shells which occur in the bay, and are also met with in great quantity in the low alluvial land between Congella and the mouth of the River Umlazi. By analysis of several specimens from this source, it appears that the impurity from sand

alone amounts to 30 per cent. The rock composing the bluff yields 5 to 10 per cent. less silicious matter, but it also contains far too great an amount of impurity to give anything like satisfaction in building when burned and consolidated into mortar. Pietermaritzburg has been supplied partly from D'Urban, but chiefly from the upper districts of the colony, where concretionary nodules of calcareous matter are found abundantly in the soil, and not unfrequently in large solid masses, as may be seen on the land of Mr. Philip Nel, near the Tugela. These nodules are composed of carbonate of lime 90 to 94, sulphate of lime 4 to 6, and abundant traces of silica, alumina, and iron in the form of peroxide; and when properly burned, they form the lime brought in by the Dutch farmers, which, from its decided superiority over the shell lime, always realizes nearly double the price of the latter. They occur in many parts of the town lands of Pietermaritzburg, in the slopes of the hills to the right of the road leading to and beyond Uys Doorus; at Lindley's drift over the Umgeni in the Inanda location; on the road to York and Grey Town; and in many other parts of the middle divisions of the colony. Where they are present the soil is invariably fertile and the grass is always wholesome. In the banks of several small rivulets in the town lands they are certainly not less abundant than at some parts of the Tugela where waggon loads have been procured by the Dutch farmers. A little skill may be required in the first instance to overcome the difficulty experienced in freeing the fragments from adherent earthy matter, and ordinary judgment must be applied in the process of calcination.

At the Tugela, about fifty miles from the sea, crystalline limestone of great purity has been found in the solid strata of the metamorphic rocks, but its position is altogether too inaccessible for its being brought into use at present. It is also believed that a highly calcareous shale exists in the neighbourhood of Weenen, if not indeed solid beds of proper limestone. The concretionary nodules found in this and other districts may be readily recognized by their light chalky colour, rough surface, irregularly rounded shape and size, which varies from that of a plum to that of the two closed hands or human head.

A few specimens may be seen at the library of the Natal Society.

Pietermaritzburg, June 15, 1854.

(Signed) P. C. SUTHERLAND.

No. IV.

THE SOIL.

THE soils of this colony are derived from geological formations of igneous and aqueous origin, which not unfrequently alternate with each other several times in the space of a single mile. The former includes granite gneiss and mica schist and the rocks usually referred to submarine volcanic action. And the latter includes isolated table hills of sandstone, conglomerate, and undulating tracts of dark aluminous shale. The volcanic rocks appear in small veins and huge dykes among the hypogene rocks, and they also cause extensive dislocations of the sandstone and shaly strata. Decomposition under atmospheric agency has extended to various depths in materials of such varied characters. The surface of the country generally is covered with finely disintegrated matter to a depth of two to three feet, into which vegetable mould and the roots of plants extend according to its degree of softness and other favourable circumstances. The rocks are, however, sometimes denuded on the tops and sides of the hills, and not unfrequently the valleys contain deep beds of fertile detrital matter, the result of violent pluvial action at higher elevations. Alluvial accumulations are not very extensive, although at the mouths of some of the rivers, as well as in part of their course, level plains occur several hundred, if not a thousand, acres in extent. In a very cursory passage over the country the outcrop or strike of the strata is discovered. The granite districts are distinguished by rounded hills and deep valleys and a light red or mottled grey compact soil containing small fragments of quartz and huge masses of granite, which rise to considerable heights above the surface and weigh, in a few instances, at least 10,000 tons. The compactness of the decomposed rock or soil, which even in the surface shews the mineral structure of granite by absorbing but a small proportion of the rain, accounts for the depth to which the valleys are hollowed out by the escape of the running water. In the districts of gneiss and mica schist the hills are more pointed and the soil is generally dry and composed of a light-coloured sand. The sandstone table-hills are covered with a dark mould one or two feet thick, which rests on a thin bed of hydrated peroxide of iron, combined with silicious and aluminous matter. On the sea coast beds of erupted rock invade shale and sandstone; the latter, by decomposition, yields a loose, light-coloured (sometimes passing into red) finely divided sandy soil, and the former a thin deposit, dark-coloured, and very compact.

The erupted or volcanic rocks in many instances decompose very readily and yield a finely divided soil of a dark red colour, and, where they overlie shale and sometimes sandstone, concretionary nodules of calcareous matter appear frequently in sufficient quantity to be collected and burned into lime; such localities are generally esteemed the most fertile in the colony. The decomposition of the erupted rocks does not always produce a red soil; beds of trachyte and some species of basalt yield a light-yellow clay

NATAL.
Appendix A.

in which the cleavage, if any ever existed, remains distinct. The volcanic rocks yield a large proportion of ferruginous matter, which, combined in the form of small round granules, with silicious, aluminous, and calcareous matter, form large rough masses found in the surface of the soil.

The granitic districts are highly fertile, but they are second to those in which volcanic rocks abound. The tops of the table-hills in their natural state are the most unproductive. The coast-lands ought to prove highly productive from the blending together that occurs in that quarter of sandstone, shale, and erupted rocks; they appear to be very suitable for the growth of sugar-cane from the amount of silicious matter required for the proper development of that plant.

Pietermaritzburg, June 15, 1854.

(Signed) P. C. SUTHERLAND.

APPENDIX B.

No. I.

THE HARBOUR WORKS OF PORT NATAL.

To the Editor of the "Natal Mercury."

DEAR SIR,

IN compliance with your request, I am now to give, in two or three letters, a short account of the state of our harbour at the time we began to improve it, and of other details which are likely to interest some of your readers:—

Previous to the year 1846, the Custom House stood where the present ship channel is, or near to where vessels now lie when discharging cargo. In that year, the old building was swept away by the strong currents which always run there; and having thus been totally destroyed, the present Custom House was erected some time thereafter.

It became apparent, however, that even this new building would be destroyed by the same means as the old one.

In December 1849, the sand beach in front of the Custom House, as well as the deep water channel approached very fast, so that apparently the new building had no chance of standing more than a few weeks. To prevent this disaster we formed some underwater groins a little west of the house, and which immediately arrested the further advance of the deep water channel; but before we were able to complete the requisite number of groins, and to bank up about the house, as has now been done, our attention was directed to another quarter where the sea was rapidly washing away the sand hills which formed the eastern boundary of the grounds called "The Point," and on the maintenance of which the existence of this harbour depends.

At this time the water on the bar was so shallow that vessels seldom passed over it,—occasionally a gully broke out so as to form a ship channel across it; but this always soon became shut up again. Occasionally there was likewise a ship channel parallel to, and immediately within and along the inside of the bar, and which channel, when practicable, opened out to sea about a quarter of a mile north of the fort.

In November 1849, the barque "Dreadnought" came into and went out of the harbour through this channel, there being no other open at the time. This channel was never liked; it was long narrow, crooked, and such as required the vessel to be hove up dangerously close to windward, especially in coming into port.

In addition to the two occasional channels now mentioned, there was another between A B and D at the beach and along the foot of the present green-topped sand hills which form the point. This was about 500 feet wide, from 1 to 8 feet deep at low water, and bounded seaward by the bank A B C, on the plan herewith sent, and which bank was about 1300 feet in breadth towards the sea, and from 30 inches to 3 feet high above low water, and consequently over which there was never more than about three feet of depth, even at high water of spring tides. This bank prevented the ebb of the harbour from getting out over the bar, and caused it, and likewise the greater portion of the influx, to pass through this channel at the beach with a velocity and a force so great that it carried along with it clouds of sand taken away from the foot of the hills at the point; so that at every spring tide the whole of the grounds called the Point, as also what is called the Bush, northward, nearly to Cato's flagstaff, were rapidly becoming narrower and narrower; soil being swept away both on the harbour and seaward sides, so that in course of a few months it appeared as if the whole of this barrier of land between the harbour and the sea would be swept away. And, as has been already observed, as the greater portion of the tidal waters of the harbour passed through this old channel at the beach, little or no current passed over the bar, and accordingly the depth of water there was usually very little.

In order to bring to the recollection of your readers the form of these banks and channels at the time we began our embankment, I herewith send for exhibition in the office of the "Natal Mercury," a tracing of the parts as delineated in March 1850, and another showing the state of the parts in September next ensuing, or after we had been at work about seven months.



TOWN OF DURBAN

34 Miles

21 Miles

PLAN OF THE
BAY OR HARBOUR
OF
NATAL.

as in March 1850

John Miller

Scale of Yards



TOWN OF DURBAN

Scale of Feet.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

BLUFF

Height 500 feet

PLAN
SHEWING THE DISPOSITION OF SANDBANKS & WATER
AT THE
ENTRANCE OF NATAL HARBOUR
in September 1850.

Wide Report 574

John A. Smith

In the Tracing No. 2, you will see that much of the bank A B C, which previously blocked up the entrance channel of the harbour was now removed; but this part of the subject I postpone until something more shall have been said relative to circumstances existing at the time we began our buildings. At or about the time we began, eight vessels lay at anchor outside, and some of them had been there for five weeks; and although much wanted for the sake of provisions which some of them had on board, none of them could be got into the harbour; neither could any boat be got out to them, the water being very shallow and the surf great.

At length the cry of famine was heard,—the last bag of flour was said to be in the hands of the baker, and the highest spring tide had passed, when, in something like desperation, a committee of the inhabitants of Durban set to work, on a sabbath morning, about 300 Kafirs and other persons to dig a channel 1,300 feet long across the bank A B C, so as to allow a portion of the pent-up ebb of the harbour to run out through it and over the bar.

I know not whether it was in consequence of this digging that some small vessels were enabled to come into the harbour next morning; but in they did come, more indebted, I conceive, to a strong breeze from the east, and to a bold effort of their own, than to any deepening we had effected on the bar by digging a channel across the bank A B C. Notwithstanding we got the credit of this “good work,” and on this stock of merit we have gone on ever since.

Our immediate object in building, however, was not the deepening of the water on the bar, but to shut up the old channel at the beach, and thereby to prevent the “Point” from being swept away. And to do this appeared to be difficult;—there were neither quarries nor masons as yet in the colony, and little or nothing in the chest to pay them; we therefore did the only thing we had it in our power to do; we built wattled walls and filled up the space between them with whatever stone rubbish we could obtain. Sand was cast up about the wattled walls very rapidly by the sea, so that before the end of seven months after commencement of the work, the old channel at the beach was entirely shut up, a great deal of the bank A B C run away, the bar deepened considerably, and the further encroachment of the sea on the bush lands from the Point nearly to Cato’s flag-staff was arrested; indeed, instead of the back beach being swept away as formerly, it now began to be banked up by the sea, and to assume its present broad level top.

No doubt the sea is encroaching on the back beach at Cato’s flagstaff, and this is likely to continue to go on until our works shall have been extended further out to sea; meanwhile the encroachment and banking-up will progress further and further north towards the Umgeni.

The quantity of sand run down from the bank A B C in course of the seven months now mentioned was 616,320 cubic yards, and the quantity cast up by the sea into our embankment on the back beach was in the same time about 504,240 cubic yards; so that in September 1850 there remained at the bar, and at places adjacent, about 112,080 cubic yards, a quantity which, in course of a short while thereafter, was all washed up into our embankment, so that the water on the bar now became 17 feet deep. And it remained at this depth until the bank A B C became scoured down too far, or far enough to allow the ebb of the harbour to escape over it away north inside of the bar, without crossing the bar at all. And with the view to our breakwater being extended in a proper manner, it was fortunate that this removal of the bank was effected by natural means, as without it no permanent building could have been founded.

The expense of blocking up the old channel, and of banking up the back beach a mile or nearly as far as to Cato’s flagstaff, was 400*l.*; and the cost was about two-thirds of a farthing per cubic yard,—the cheapest embankment, I believe, ever effected in any part of the world. At home the price is from 10*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per cubic yard, by whatever means the stuff laid down may be collected.

I shall likely have another letter in course of a few days, meanwhile,

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MILNE.

No. II.

To the Editor of the “Natal Mercury.”

DEAR SIR,

As explained in my last letter, the immediate effect of our shutting up the old channel at the back beach was to arrest the encroachment of the sea on the Point and bush lands, and to deepen the water on the bar, and not only on the bar itself, but all over the bank, A B C, between our works and the bar, until at length this bank became so much reduced in height, that as before, the greater portion of the ebb of the harbour now passed north over it—between the bar and the beach, so as not to cross over the bar at all; and on this account the water on the bar soon became again very shallow. And this newly opened channel on the bank and through which the tidal waters now ran, being 800 feet wide, and ultimately from three to nine feet deep at low water, a considerable time elapsed before we were able to shut it up. At length upwards of 3,000 tons of

NATAL.

Appendix B.

stone were laid across it, so as to form the foundation of our intended breakwater; and much of the tidal water of the harbour being thereby caused again to pass over the bar, the water there again became deep as before whenever high tides began to run; and a depth of fifteen to twenty feet has been maintained ever since. And I see no reason to conclude that the water will ever again become as shallow as it has been, although no doubt, it will not remain at all times as deep as at present, especially during winter when the rise and fall of the tides are considerably less than during summer, and when accordingly the ebbs are less powerful.

Indeed, every circumstance in the history of this harbour, shows us that, *like every other barred harbour and river, the depth depends almost entirely on the force of current—the only force which can affect the material at the bottom*—and whether occasioned by tide or by broken waves.

This general law appears to be now well understood by many of your readers, but as some of them occasionally go wrong even yet in supposing, that, “were the river Umgeni brought into the harbour, it would scour down the bar, and thereby render further expense for building unnecessary,” I will here state some objections which some gentlemen do not appear to have considered:—

1st. Because, like all other rivers, the Umgeni would certainly deposit its sand on its entering the still water of the harbour, and being a mountain stream subject to great floods, it carries along with it a great deal of sand, even at present, and will convey at least ten times as much after its banks shall have been brought into cultivation, and because, judging from what I know of similar rivers in Europe 12,000*l.* a year would hardly defray the expense of removing the sand of this river from the harbour in whatever way the attempt might be made.

2d. Because if the sand of this river were not removed from the harbour, as quickly as it became deposited, the tidal area of this basin would thereby be diminished—the quantity and force of the tides at the entrance would be lessened, and the deepening effect of the river on the bar would thereby be rendered nil.

3d. Because, even although no sand were to be deposited in the harbour by this river, still it would be necessary to secure the bank A B C. by buildings, otherwise this bank, as well as the grounds called the Point, would be swept away, and thus the river would escape between the bar and the beach, as the tidal currents did in 1849, and 1851, without passing over the bar at all.

4th. Because, however powerful this river may occasionally be, it is not powerful enough to clear away even its own bar, much less could it clear away the wider bank at the entrance of our harbour. Indeed the whole of the bush hills, from the river to the Point, appears to be nothing else than the bar of the Umgeni, increased in height by wind blowing up sand from the back and harbour beaches. And the bog between the camp and the bush is the old channel of the river, and in which it occasionally still comes down when in flood.

5th. Because in winter when our bar is bad, the Umgeni is dry; and because in summer we do not require it, the bar being usually deep enough at that time, in consequence of the more powerful tides which flow during that season.

6th. Because, in addition to the ebb of 1849, we have now diverted from its channels between the bar and the beach, and caused to pass over the bar, a quantity of water exceeding the average discharge of all the rivers in Natal; and because this great additional quantity is evidently less than what is necessary to make the entrance deep enough at all times.

7th. Because without the aid of any river we have at hand water within the harbour itself, of quantity sufficient to make the entrance deep enough at all times, merely by causing the current to run across that part of the bar where a permanent entrance is wanted.

But returning to my subject—as indicated at the beginning of this letter—the bank A B C; having become run down in 1851, till average six feet under low water on the line of our works, sand no longer continued to be cast up about our wattled walls, which being thus left to the lash of the sea, it became necessary to case them up with masonry so as to make them form part of the great stone breakwater; and on this and at the Custom House and harbour beach we have been engaged ever since.

Expense incurred from commencement in December 1849 till 31st October, 1853, for all our works 6,000*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.*; stone used in all works during this period, 14,858 tons. A description of the plan of intended improvement shall be given in my next letter.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN MILNE.

No III.

DEAR SIR,

In my last letter some circumstances were mentioned which have always appeared to me as pointing out very clearly that it would be altogether inadvisable to be at the expense of bringing the river Umgeni into the harbour with the view to cause it to deepen the water on the bar, without contracting the exit opening or outfall by building, as we are doing at present. The Amazon itself, the greatest river in the world, is

PLAN OF BREAK-WATERS
for the
IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENTRANCE OF
NATAL HARBOUR

October 1852.

(Sign^d) John Milne.



Section N. N^o.
through Base of light

occasionally barred quite across its mouth; and in every instance, as well as in this, where the mouth is wider than the river near the sea, or such as admits of the current becoming sluggish at the place where it meets with the ocean, the river deposits its load of sand; *the sand stops where the current stops—it could hardly do otherwise*, and hence in every such instance, a bar is formed.

Such is the law of nature; and here at Natal, although very little fresh water passes through our harbour, the ebb tide over the bar acts precisely in the same way as a river would do; it expands and thereby becomes so much reduced in its outward motion between the Point and the bar, that it deposits its sand there or wherever the motion becomes sufficiently slow to allow the sand to sink. And if at any time during a series of sluggish tides, the bar and the bank A B C between it and the beach shall become increased in height by a long continuance of deposition, the ebb of the harbour being thereby prevented from flowing out freely, becomes pent up, until it again breaks through the barrier, and so on continually.

Our object, then, is to prevent the ebb current of the harbour from expanding at the entrance, as it does at present,—to prevent it from becoming sluggish in its motions, until it shall be fairly out beyond the bar, or beyond the shelter of the low water rocks, at the east end of the Bluff. And we intend to effect this by forming the two breakwaters shown on the plan, and by making the entrance only 500 feet wide, instead of upwards of 3,000 feet, as it was when we began to build. And I am now to give an idea of what we are entitled to expect from this arrangement.

The effect produced will depend entirely on the tidal velocity through the intended entrance opening; and the velocity will depend on the quantity of water contained within the harbour at a tide; and this will depend on the tidal area of the harbour: hence the deepening effect at the entrance will always depend on the present tidal area of the harbour being maintained,—as, if by any means it shall be made less, the velocity at the entrance will thereby be reduced, and hence the depth of water on the bar will likewise be made less accordingly.

At present, and at half tide, the water in the harbour covers an area of 13,800,000 square yards, and the mean rise and fall of spring tides may be taken at $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and consequently the quantity of influx and of ebb, is 25,300,000 cubic yards; and taking the time of sensible discharge at five hours, the mean rate of ebb is 5,060,000 cubic yards per hour.

Again, the velocity of water necessary to remove sand, gravel, and other material of whatever kind is well known to engineers usually employed on waterworks,—it is the A B C of their profession. In a river, a velocity of somewhat less than a mile per hour will take up and slowly carry down sand at the bottom; but one and a half miles will be required here to counteract the contrary effect of broken waves,—the reversal of the direction of the tidal currents, and to remove shells and small gravel which no doubt lie at the bar, at the depth to which we intend to reduce it. And by actual experiments we have ascertained, that when the velocity here is 200 feet in 70 seconds, or somewhat less than two miles an hour, the bar becomes scoured down twelve inches in course of one ebb tide. The width of entrance, therefore, as shown on the plan, is so proportioned to the quantity of tidal water within the harbour, as to cause a mean velocity of current through it, of not less than two miles an hour at spring tides, and a depth of twenty-eight feet. Hence, were the depth to become less at any time than twenty-eight feet, (as during neap tides when the currents are very sluggish), the velocity would thereby be made greater than two miles an hour, during the first spring tide thereafter, and which increase of velocity must again scour down the bottom until the velocity shall become reduced to two miles an hour, or sufficiently strong to remove the material at the bottom; and so on continually. It is therefore impossible that with 25,300,000 cubic yards of ebb water within the harbour, and an exit opening of only 500 feet wide, that this entrance can ever be barred up to any extent, or even partially shallowed for more than a few days at a time. Moreover, from the ascertained nature of currents, we know the ebb being thus compressed between walls 500 feet apart, the momentum of this current, at two miles an hour, and twenty-eight feet of depth, will carry it out into the ocean about one and a half miles before it can deposit much of its sand, and the influx tide being likewise caused to run in the same narrow channel where the bottom is shingle instead of sand, as at present, it is not likely to bring into the harbour precisely as much sand as the ebb will take out;—especially as the bottom within the harbour being sand, and the velocity of the ebb over its banks and in its channels, being greater than the velocity of the influx seaward and through the entrance, the ebb of silt must always be greater than the influx of silt. Indeed the effect of deepening the entrance has already shown itself in this way: All our ship channels within the harbour are now considerably deeper and wider than they were when we began our operations; a great deal more sand must therefore have been carried out over the bar by the ebb, than what has been brought in by the influx tide; and this deepening and widening of the channels is likely to go on until counteracted by the gradual filling up of the tidal basin of the harbour, towards the head of the bay, and at other quiet parts into which the finer particles of sand are washed by partial waves generated within the harbour itself.

The rivers Umbilo, and Umhlatazan, are also objectionable on this account; they discharge their sand and mud into the higher parts of the harbour, where much of it must

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lie, there being no sufficient ebb at that place to bring it down to the sea. And when the banks of these two rivers shall have been brought into cultivation, the evil now hinted at is likely to become much more apparent than at present.

Additional detail shall be given in my next letter.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN MILNE.

No. IV.

To the Editor of the "Natal Mercury."

DEAR SIR,

IN my last letter, I endeavoured to show that by means of the velocity of the tidal currents confined between our intended breakwaters, we are entitled to expect a permanent depth of twenty-eight feet at the entrance, and I am now to give some additional details:—

The length of our northern breakwater from the harbour beach to the bar is 2,620 feet; and 400 feet of groin walls of the same stability may be required to protect its foundations, and to deepen the Bluff channel; and the length of breakwater on the low rocks at the east end of the Bluff is 600 feet; thus making in all 3,000 feet of breakwater; and, in addition to this, about 2,500 feet of bulwarks and groin walls may be necessary to protect the harbour beach, between the west end of our great northern breakwater and Mr. Cato's store.

Our northern breakwater is twenty feet broad at bottom at its landward ends, and 246 feet at the bar; and at the landward end the sides are inclined one foot perpendicular, on one foot horizontal; at the bar the inclination is one foot perpendicular on four feet horizontal, and that of the sides of the wall on the Bluff rocks is one on four throughout its entire length; and on this inclination much of the expense and stability depend.

The inclination of the seaward slope of the great breakwater at Plymouth is one on five, but the wave is heavier there than at Natal, where the whole of our buildings are protected to a considerable extent by the Bluff and rocks at its eastern end.

The quantity of stone required appears to be about 300,000 tons, and the estimated expense is nearly 100,000*l.*; and, as yet, we have been able to work at rates somewhat under those on which this general estimate is founded.

The expense, however, will very much depend on our continuing to find suitable stone in sufficient quantity within the basin of the harbour. We have always experienced much difficulty in obtaining blocks of size and of quality suitable for casing. Indeed there appear to be no regular beds of rock on the Bluff of sufficient thickness—nothing but rubbish, mixed here and there with round nodule lumps embedded in sand.

We are searching for better rock about a mile up towards the head of the bay, and elsewhere; but as yet we have found nothing satisfactory. All along the face of the Bluff, and down in the tide way, we occasionally come upon a piece of seemingly good rock; but no, it is only a few inches thick, there is nothing but sand below it, neither does this thin crust of good rock go in under the Bluff more than a few feet.

We have always experienced this difficulty, so much that in order to protect our beaches and other parts from the encroachment of the sea, we have had to form wattled walls to contain and hold together our small stone rubbish, until material of a sufficient size could be obtained for facing it up. On the whole, however, this is an advantage, as in this way the small stone nucleus gradually sinks down into the sand until it can sink no farther, after which, when cased up, the work remains unbroken. Indeed, at all parts of the work we find it advisable to raise the building piece by piece, always allowing it to subside before keying up or completing it, as, were this not attended to, the whole would soon exhibit a sunken ruinous appearance, the longer it stands before being cased up the better it will stand afterwards.

At home a great deal of shingle is always mixed with the sand at the bottom of rivers and estuaries; and the sand being removed by current the shingle remains and forms a causeway on the bottom which prevents further deepening of the water; but here, at Natal, we have no shingle either in our banks or beaches, nothing but sand, which forms hardly any obstruction either to tidal currents, to the waves or to the wind. It is, indeed, a delicate subject,—one which requires constant attention, caution, and foresight.

The tops of both breakwaters are intended to be made broad enough to admit of iron rails being laid along them, for the conveyance of stone from their landward ends, the surf being often too great to admit of boats discharging this material at parts near to the bar. And these walls will be made only high enough to allow waves to wash over them into the harbour, and which will occasion a greater quantity of ebb than of influx tide through the entrance channel, hence when the sea is rough, or such as usually banks up the bar at present, a quantity of extra ebb, commensurate with what is required, will always be brought into play; and this, I conceive, is much more to be depended on as a scouring power, than an occasional flow from the Umgeni, or from any other river that could be brought into the harbour.

The expense of completing the plan has been stated at 100,000*l.*, but to obtain water

deep enough for our present trade, a comparatively small sum will apparently be sufficient.

At present the water on the bar is eighteen feet deep, and it has averaged about that depth for many months. This is, however, a much greater depth than what we are entitled to expect to be long continued, from the comparatively small portion of the tidal currents we have as yet been able to divert into the ship channel across the bar; because this channel being very narrow, as compared with the whole width of opening through which the tidal currents run, it is liable to be filled up to some extent by many causes,—such as by a heavy sea at a time when there is little tide;—or by either of the banks which form its sides being reduced in height, so as to allow more of the ebb of the harbour to pass over them, and of course, thereby to cause less water to run through it, &c., &c.; and this liability to change of depth on the bar will continue until the whole tidal opening shall have been narrowed by building, or until the whole mass of tidal water shall have been compressed into one stream of velocity sufficient to remove the material at the bar.

As a harbour of refuge, 28 feet, the depth intended, is necessary to make it available at all times.

This depth at high water of springs would give only 22 feet at low water; and allowing 6 feet of lift or rise and fall of wave, it leaves only 16 feet in the clear for the passage of vessels.

I have mentioned the extreme lightness of the sand of our banks and beaches, and have said something about the caution required in building upon it.

It is likewise very apt to be blown away from the sand hills, beaches, and embankments now formed. And this has cost us a great deal of labour and money to prevent it, by constructing wattled work across the sand, wherever herbage has not yet begun to grow. And as this is continually a heavy recurring expense, we are anxious to encourage the growth of plants so as to supersede the necessity of wattling; but I am sorry to see my friends and fellow-colonists ride over these hills and herbage on the embankment. I beg to assure them that their horses' feet destroy the plants very much,—that when so trampled down, the wind immediately acts on the sand, so that if not wattled up in time, a deep gully is formed in the place of a hill; and, nothing is more to be dreaded, in connection with the destiny of this harbour, than a breach of the sea through a hollow in this narrow neck of land: it would indeed be an end to our undertaking and to the harbour. I hope, therefore, that all visitors will refrain from riding over our sand hills, or over any part from the Custom House downward, except along the back beach, where they can do no harm.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MILNE.

APPENDIX C.

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GENTLEMEN,

Colonial Office, Natal, July 21st, 1853.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you, that he has been pleased to appoint you Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on the state of education more especially as conducted in the schools receiving Government aid, with a view of establishing such a system of general education as the circumstances of the colony may require and admit of.

2. In the performance of this duty, you will make a searching investigation into the state and efficiency of the Government Schools at Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban, and other schools, a list of which is herewith enclosed, receiving aid from the funds of the local Government.

3. You will further inquire into the state and efficiency of schools in the colony not receiving any assistance from Government, provided the masters or authorities having charge of such schools shall give you permission to institute such an inquiry.

4. In making these investigations, you will direct your attention especially to the following points:

- 1st. As to the capacity of the masters.
- 2d. As to the subjects taught in the schools.
- 3d. As to the mode of teaching.
- 4th. As to the discipline observed in the schools, and the mode of enforcing it.
- 5th. The number of scholars in each school.
- 6th. The general proficiency of the scholars in each school.

5. In examining into the 3d. point, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes you particularly to inquire and report as to the mode in which arithmetic is taught in the several schools, as to whether its rules are taught merely by rote and practice, or according to the improved system, by compelling the pupils to understand the principles upon which the rules are founded.

6. I am further directed to request that you will suggest for his honour's information, such a system for the general education of the youth of this colony, as may seem to you desirable and practicable. In connexion with this subject, the Lieutenant-Governor requests that you will take into consideration how far it will be desirable for the Govern-

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Appendix C

ment, instead of itself establishing and exclusively maintaining public schools, to render pecuniary assistance to schools already established or to be established by private exertions, upon condition that the recipients of such bounty should undertake to pursue in their schools such a general system of secular education as the Government may point out, and that they will submit to their schools being periodically inspected by a Government officer, in order to ascertain that the required conditions have been fulfilled. Religious instruction will of course, according to this scheme, be left to the unfettered discretion of the conductors of each school, subject simply to the condition that some portion of the Holy Scripture shall be daily read in the vernacular tongue.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM SARGEAUNT.

Hon. W. C. Sargeaunt.

Hon. Dr. Stanger.

Rev. James Green, M.A.

Rev. W. H. C. Lloyd, M.A.

Charles Barter, Esq., B.C.L.

Rev. William Campbell

Rev. Dr. Faure.

Rev. H. Pearse.

PART IV.
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW
ZEALAND.

PART IV.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW
SOUTH WALES.

No. 29.

No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir C. FITZROY to the
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 99.)

Government House, Sydney, July 29, 1854.

(Received December 5, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of this colony for the year ended on 31st December 1853; and in compliance with the instructions contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 101, of May 8, 1842, I proceed to report upon it.

General Revenue.—Taxes, Duties, &c.

2. The amount of revenue derived from the duties upon spirits imported as well as made in the colony, was in

1853	-	-	-	-	£221,993	11	6
1852	-	-	-	-	156,939	17	7

Showing an increase of - £65,053 13 11

The duties on tobacco produced in the year—

1852	-	-	-	-	£41,930	16	1
1853	-	-	-	-	40,788	12	6

Showing a decrease of - £1,142 3 7

The Customs duties, which do not include those levied on spirits distilled in the colony, amounted in the year

1853	-	-	-	-	£354,938	9	6
1852	-	-	-	-	217,021	5	6

Showing an increase of - £137,917 4 0

3. This increase in the import duties is to be attributed to the increased consumption of most articles subject to duty under the successful operation of the Tariff Act, 16 Vict. No. 7. The very high rise in the price of labour of every description since the discovery of gold, and the increased consumption of spirits upon which the higher rate of duty is charged, has increased the amount of duties levied on spirits to a very striking extent; and I regret to add that there is a corresponding increase in the amount of inebriation throughout the colony.

4. There are no port or harbour dues, with the exception of those for pilotage, which amounted in—

1853	-	-	-	-	£3,780	1	9
1852	-	-	-	-	2,519	7	6

Showing an increase of - £1,260 14 3

caused by the increase of trade with all parts of the world. The auction duty was abolished by Act of Council 16 Vict. No. 21.

5. The revenue produced by the Post Office department and the expenditure stands thus—

			Revenue.			Expenditure.
1852	-	-	£18,174	1	11	- £25,304 8 0
1853	-	-	20,379	10	1	- 34,954 5 10

The number of letters which passed through the General Post Office during the year—

			Letters.			Newspapers.
1852	-	-	1,117,777	-		1,023,678
1853	-	-	1,587,407	-		1,515,580

The extent of the post roads in 1853 was 937,431 miles, and the number of post-offices throughout the colony 143. Newspapers posted within seven days from their date are exempt from postage. After that time they are subject to a charge of one penny. The uniform rate of postage on letters throughout the colony is 2*d.* per half ounce, 3*d.* for ship letters from abroad, and 1*d.* throughout the city of Sydney.

Fees of Office.

6. The revenue derived from the fees of office was in

1852	-	-	-	-	£ 8,465	19	4
1853	-	-	-	-	11,058	4	8

There is no longer an assessment on stock beyond the settled districts.

7. The proceeds of licences to dig, search for, and remove gold, and miscellaneous receipts to the gold revenue, including the charge for escort and conveyance of specie and gold, amounted in

1852	-	-	-	-	£62,307	9	5
1853	-	-	-	-	54,254	15	6

From the migratory habits of the mining population, and from the irregular manner in which the richest veins appear to be scattered over a vast extent of country, it is expected that this will continue to be a very fluctuating source of revenue.

Territorial Revenue.

8. The fees on licences to occupy Crown lands, which are part of the territorial revenue, produced in

1853	-	-	-	-	£43,401	9	2
1852	-	-	-	-	36,928	8	1

Showing an increase of - 6,473 1 1

Those on licences to cut timber produced in

1852	-	-	-	-	£3,468	7	4
1853	-	-	-	-	3,880	13	1

Comparative Abstract.

9. The ordinary revenue, including that derived from the gold revenue, was, in

1853	-	-	-	-	£575,896	18	8
1852	-	-	-	-	436,857	12	11

Showing an increase of - 139,029 5 9

The difference in the amount stated in the Blue Books of 1852 and 1853 is accounted for in the notes under the items of fines and forfeitures, and miscellaneous receipts, in the volume now enclosed.

10. The territorial revenue produced in 1853:—

	£	s.	d.
Land sales - - - - -	158,837	2	7
Land and immigration deposits - - -	10,581	10	0
Leases and licences to occupy Crown lands -	43,401	9	2
Licences to cut timber - - - - -	943	0	0
Quit rents and redemption of ditto - - -	3,880	13	1
Rents of Government buildings, quarries, &c. -	109	2	0
Proceeds of sales, and fees of Court of Claims -	564	18	2
Reimbursements, miscellaneous receipts -	14,994	13	2
	233,312	8	2

To which is added:

Proceeds of land and immigration debentures -	105,320	17	6
Railway ditto - - - - -	53,431	13	4
Received under Immigration Remittance Regulations - - - - -	11,225	1	0
	£403,290	0	0

NEW
SOUTH WALES.

The first item shows an immense increase over the amount received during the preceding year, in consequence of the great facility afforded to purchasers of land in the interior by the regulations notified on 8th March 1853 establishing local land offices.

11. The charges on the same revenue in 1853 were :—

	£	s.	d.
Survey, sale, and management	45,165	19	7
Immigration	161,234	10	10
Aborigines	2,238	4	8
Miscellaneous services	33,726	11	0
Revenue and receipts returned	721	18	10
Charged on the gold revenue	16,861	3	2
Issues on account, including loan to Sydney Railway Company	57,568	11	5
	£ 317,566	19	6

The balance at the credit of territorial revenue

on 31st December 1853 was £122,307 4 5

12. The accounts of the colony are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence sterling.

Commissariat Chest.

13. The expenditure from the military chest amounted in—

1852	£ 7,939	11	0
1853	8,972	7	10

This increase appears to be caused by the great rise in the price of provisions, &c.

Convict Expenditure.

14. The expenses paid from the Colonial Treasury for the superintendence, lodging, and maintenance of convicts during 1853, at the establishments at Cockatoo and Newcastle, amounted to 14,923*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, at the rate of 29*l.* 11*s.* each man per annum. The average cost of maintaining each man in the preceding year amounted to 17*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

15. The number of convicts in the colony on 31st December :

1852. British	1,722
Colonial	665
Total	2,387
1853. British	1,389
Colonial	854
Total	2,243

The number of convicts free by servitude, absolutely and conditionally pardoned, during the year 1853, was 232.

Local Revenues.

16. The total revenues of the City of Sydney, incorporated by the Act 16 Vict., No. 3., amounted in 1853 to 22,442*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* By the Act 17 Vict. No. 33, which was forwarded to your Grace in my Despatch No. 5. of 15th January last, the Corporation of the City of Sydney was dissolved, and three Commissioners in lieu thereof were appointed.

17. The return of the revenue and expenditure of the South Head Road Trust, as established under the Act 11 Vict. No. 49, and of the Cumberland Road Trust, under the Act 17 Vict. No. 41, are as follows:—

NEW
SOUTH WALES.

		Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
South Head Road	-	1,850	0	0	851	13	11
Cumberland	-	6,696	2	1	7,337	4	8

Exclusive of the Windsor Road Trust, the returns for which have not yet been received.

Military Works.

18. The Military Buildings have been transferred to the Colonial Government, in pursuance of the Secretary of State's Despatch dated 21st November, 1849, and are now in charge of the Colonial Architect. An account of the pecuniary allowances granted to the Queen's Troops in this colony is stated at page 152, and the total charge for the military during the year 1853, amounted to 15,984*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* The expenditure incurred by Great Britain for the Military protection of the colony in the year was 38,277*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* A return of the troops serving in the colony on 31st December 1853 will be found at p. 156; and a report on the defences of Port Jackson at p. 147. There was no militia or other local corps.

Legislation.

19. My Despatches Nos. 131, 165, 5 and 6, have furnished your Grace with reports on all the Acts passed by the Legislative Council during the year. A list of proclamations will be found at p. 179, and these have been from time to time furnished to your Grace's Department in the Government Gazette.

Councils.

20. A return of the members composing the Executive and Legislative Councils, is inserted at p. 184, which is followed by the Civil Establishment.

Civil Establishment.

21. Those Officers who have given security for the due discharge of their duties, with the nature and amount of the security, are enumerated at p. 510.

Pensions.

22. The Pension List stands thus:—

In 1852	-	-	-	£3,597	17	10
1853	-	-	-	4,767	3	0

A large portion of this increase is caused by the payment of arrears of pensions to Lady Forbes, widow of a former Chief Justice, and of pensions to the late Auditor General, and the widow of the late Mr. Justice Kinchela.

Consuls.

23. The Foreign Powers represented in Sydney, are stated at p. 528, with the names of the Consular Agents.

Population.

24. The last Census was taken on 1st March 1851, by which the population was returned at,

Males	-	-	-	108,691
Females	-	-	-	81,260

Total - 189,951

NEW
SOUTH WALES.

The population, it is supposed, was as follows on 31st December :

	1852.	1853.
Males - -	118,687	131,368
Females - -	89,567	99,920
Total - -	<u>208,254</u>	<u>231,288</u>

The increase during the last year amounting to—

Males - - -	12,681
Females - - -	10,353
Total - - -	<u>23,034</u>

Ecclesiastical.

25. The expenses under the head of Ecclesiastical Returns are :

Church of England - -	£16,310 13 1
Presbyterian - -	2,581 18 7
Wesleyan Methodists - -	1,045 0 0
Church of Rome - -	8,984 16 11
	<u>£28,922 8 7</u>

This amount is divided as follows :

General revenue, Schedule A.	
Part 3. Act 13 & 14 Vict.	
sec. 59 - - -	£26,860 11 8
Territorial revenue - -	1,475 17 0
Church and school estates - -	585 19 11
Total - - -	<u>£28,922 8 7</u>

The number of clergymen in the colony :

	Paid wholly or in part by Government.	Supported wholly by voluntary contribution.
Church of England - -	75	5
Presbyterian - -	18	19
Wesleyan - -	4	12
Independent - -	0	5
Roman Catholic - -	39	no return.
Jews - -	0	1
Unitarians - -	0	1
Mariner's Church - -	0	1
	<u>136</u>	<u>44</u>

Education.

26. The number of scholars at the different schools is stated to be :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant Orphan School - -	83	79	162
Roman Catholic ditto - -	82	93	175
	<u>165</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>337</u>

Denominational Schools.

Church of England - - -	3,748	3,139	6,887
Presbyterian - - -	854	589	1,443
Wesleyan - - -	529	406	935
Roman Catholic - - -	2,849	2,765	5,614
	<u>7,980</u>	<u>6,899</u>	<u>14,879</u>
National Schools - - -	1,900	1,751	3,651
Total (in addition to private schools) -	10,045	8,822	18,867

The University, incorporated and endowed by Act of Council 14 Vict. No. 31., is referred to at page 652, which enumerates the establishment and expenses during the year.

Exchanges—Monies.

27. The coin and bullion in the colony on 31st December was supposed to amount in—

1852	-	-	-	£1,458,639	13	2
1853	-	-	-	2,531,751	7	0

The Paper currency in circulation was in—

1852	-	-	-	£743,759
1853	-	-	-	901,108

The exchange varied during the year.

Treasury Bills.

Par to one per cent. premium during the first five months of the year, after which no bills were drawn.

Local and Bank Bills.

Purchase Rate.

Selling Rate.

1½ premium to 8 per cent. discount.

2½ premium to 6½ discount.

28. The weights and measures are the standard imperial weights and measures of England, as regulated by the Act of Council 16 Vict. No. 34.

Imports and Exports.

29. The imports amounted in—

1853	-	-	-	£6,342,397
1852	-	-	-	1,900,436

Showing an increase of - 4,441,961

The exports amounted in—

1852	-	-	-	£4,604,034
1853	-	-	-	4,523,346

Showing a decrease of - £80,688

The export of wool from the whole colony was in—

	Value.	Quantity.
1853	- £1,005,546	lbs. 16,477,869
1852	- 688,317	11,966,241

Showing an increase of £317,229 lbs. 4,511,628

The tallow exported was in—

	Value.	Quantity.
1852	- - £174,731	Tons 6,966½
1853	- - 134,708	4,533¾

Showing a decrease of - £40,023 Tons 2,432¾

The gold exported was in—

	Value.	Quantity.
		Oz. Dwt. Gr.
1852	- - £2,660,946	818,751 18 17
1853	- - 1,781,172	548,052 19 21

Agriculture.

30. The returns of agriculture give the number of acres in crop—

	Acres.
Within settled districts	- - 121,681
Beyond	- - 8,962
	<u>130,643</u>

Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries.

31. The manufactories and steam works, mills, &c., are stated at p. 680.

The coal mines produced in—

1853	- - 96,809 tons = £78,059 value.
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NEW
SOUTH WALES.

Of eight copper mines, two only are worked, viz., those at Summer Hill and Ophir. The yield of the former is returned at 500 tons, and of the latter 200 tons.

The iron mine near Berrima is not worked.

The number of vessels employed in the whale fisheries was seven, and the value of oil procured is stated to be 15,600*l*.

The export of gold has been already stated.

Grants and Sales of Land.

32. The amount received from the sale of land was in 1853, 257,847 17*s*. 11*d*. The quantity granted for public purposes was 682 acres and 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ perches.

Gaols and Prisoners.

33. The following is the comparative state of crime :—

Convictions in the Supreme Court :

	1852.	1853.
Murders - - -	8	6
Other felonies - - -	95	141
Misdemeanours - - -	32	44

Convictions in Courts of Quarter Sessions :

	1852.	1853.
Felonies - - -	319	310
Misdemeanours - - -	73	103

Criminals executed :

1852	-	5	1853	-	2
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Civil Cases tried in the Supreme Court :

1852	-	92	1853	-	142
Of which the number of undefended cases was in—					
1852	-	15	1853		14

Miscellaneous.

34. The statistical returns from 1837 to 1853 are appended to the blue book, and contain much information of interest.

35. I trust the foregoing statements will prove that this important colony is steadily advancing in prosperity, and that the interests of all classes are in a healthy and flourishing condition.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. A. FITZROY.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 30.

No. 30.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor Sir W. DENISON to his Grace
the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

(No. 210.)

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
October 3, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE,

Received 9th February 1854.

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, the Blue Book for year 18 52.

2. The tables in most instances speak for themselves, differing but little from year to year. Under some of the heads, however, there is a marked change, and to this I propose to direct your Grace's attention.

3. On reference to the table showing the comparative amount of Revenue collected in 1851 and 1852, the net increase in the latter year is shown to be

40,797*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, or nearly 30 per cent, and on looking to the particular heads under which this Revenue is collected, it will be seen that the increase in the Customs amounts to nearly 37,000*l.*, and that under every head in any way connected with the trade of the Colony, such as Light Dues, Pilotage, Licences under the Port Act, &c., there has been a proportionate increase.

4. The increase in the Customs' Revenue, which on a reference to the tariff of duties will be seen to be levied upon but a few articles, bears a strong testimony to the effect produced upon trade by the increased amount of money flowing in from the gold fields. On a closer examination, however, of the tariff itself, and on a reference to the table of imports and exports, it will be seen that by far the larger amount of the Revenue is derived from spirits, tobacco, beer and wine; in fact, from those articles which are consumed as luxuries chiefly by the working classes of the community.

The effect of the increased consumption of spirits will be seen by a reference to the Revenue arising from fines in magisterial courts. The sum levied under this head has increased from 2,096*l.* in 1851 to 3,672*l.* in 1852, or about 75 per cent., and this increase may be said to be due to the drunken habits generated or developed by high wages.

5. In a Despatch No. 142, dated September 27, 1849, addressed to Lord Grey, containing the report of a Board appointed to investigate the cause of the decrease of Revenue arising from fines and fees, I pointed out the effect of even a trifling increase of wages upon the moral habits of the community, and the evidence adduced in the present returns of fines inflicted fully bears out the statement I then made.

6. The Revenue of the Post Office shows to what an extent the business of the Colony has increased. Steps have been taken to simplify the postal arrangements, and to introduce a system of pre-payment by stamps, and it is hoped that in a short time a material reduction in the amount of postage may safely be made.

7. The diminution of the fees of the Courts of Requests would seem to prove that ready money transactions were more common than heretofore, and that there had been a decrease in the number of small bills floating about.

8. The tolls on the main line of road have fallen off materially, which would appear to indicate a diminution in the business traffic along the road, but the truth is that the tolls being close to the towns of Hobart Town and Launceston were paid to a great extent by persons driving for amusement. The high rate charged for forage has diminished materially the number of horses and carriages kept for such purposes, and the high price of labour has caused a corresponding increase in the cost of collection and a consequent diminution in the real proceeds of the toll.

Upon the whole, I think that the statement of the Revenue will be satisfactory to your Grace.

9. The expenditure of the Colony would appear to have increased from 139,414*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* in 1851 to 174,467*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* in 1852, a clear increase of 38,052*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, but on reference to the different heads under which this expenditure is classified, it is evident that there are many heavy deductions to be made from this amount.

10. In the first place, a sum of 10,000*l.* is included in the expenditure which was only a loan to the Military Chest, and under the head of Remittances are included sums of 12,500*l.* remitted for emigration purposes, and 4,500*l.* for the purchase of a steam-tug boat for the Tamar.

Authority was given by the Act of Council to borrow the amount required to purchase the boat, but as the money was in the Treasury it was thought better to save the interest of five or six per cent., which would have been charged for such a loan, which it would be possible to contract for at any time when the money might be required by the Government.

These deductions having been made, it will be evident that the excess of expenditure under the ordinary heads of Revenue has not been great. The expense of the Legislative Council has increased from 739*l.* to 2,082*l.*, but this is owing to the changes introduced by the Imperial Act, 13 & 14 Vict., chapter 59.

11. The largest increase is under the head of Police, and was caused by an addition made to the pay of the constables, in order to place the wages of the men employed as near as possible on a level with those of ordinary labourers.

The increase under this head has been about 6,600*l.*; the high price of

forage has made the conveyance of mails much more expensive, and under the head Miscellaneous there is an item of 1,852*l.* for temporary additions made to the salaries of the subordinate officers of Government, whose pay did not exceed 300*l.* per annum.

12. On the whole, a comparison between the Revenue and Expenditure would seem to show that the finances of the Colony are in a sound and healthy condition.

13. I am bound, however, to say that the effect of the discovery of gold upon the market value of every article of consumption will, of course, require large additions to be made in the salaries of all the officers of the Government, and that the Revenue will hereafter not perhaps be more than adequate to meet the claims made upon it.

14. There has been an increase of 20,479*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* in the amount charged for Military and Convict Services which is due principally to the increased cost of maintaining the prisoners, in consequence of the high price of provisions, though additions have been made of course to the pay of the various subordinate officers of the Convict Department, putting them on the same footing as those who receive equivalent amounts of pay from the Colony.

15. There is little that would appear to need remark under the head of Works carried on by the Convict Department; these consist for the most part of ordinary repairs, additions having been made at the Female House of Correction at Hobart Town, by which its efficiency as a place of punishment will be increased, and at Launceston the Barracks for male prisoners have been extended in order to enable the Government to dispense with a building hired at a heavy rental.

16. The public works which have been carried on by the Colony have not been numerous or extensive. The wharves at Hobart Town and Launceston have been repaired and extended, but the want of labour, and the high price of timber has checked the work most materially.

The Launceston swamp has been thoroughly drained, and some portions of the land will soon be put up for sale.

The Bridge over the Derwent at Dunrobin, by which an access will be opened to the country to the westward has been progressing, though the same causes which have checked the works elsewhere have operated here also. The road from the bridge has been pushed over the hill into the country beyond, and satisfactory accounts of the character of the soil and climate have been made to me, so that I am more than ever convinced of the importance of pushing these works on to completion, with the view of opening this country as soon as possible for occupation and sale.

The tram-road at the Douglas river will be in a state to enable the company to bring coals to market by the end of 1853, and it is very desirable that every effort should be made to add to the quantity of coal now available, as the demand for steamers and for household purposes generally increases daily.

17. The Acts passed by the Legislative Council in the course of 1852 have already been transmitted and commented upon in my Despatch No. 251, dated 1st December 1852, addressed to Sir John Pakington, and it is therefore unnecessary to allude further to them at present.

18. The return of the population of Van Diemen's Land is in point of fact a copy of the census return of March 1851. Since then, great changes have taken place; a large proportion of the population have become migratory, moving backwards and forwards to the gold fields of Victoria, and a mere comparison of the register of arrivals and departures would appear to indicate a decrease in the population of the Colony of about 10,000 males and females. These numbers can only however be taken as approximations to the truth, no allowance being made for the increase from births, or the decrease from deaths.

19. The Education returns would seem to show that although the number of schools has diminished from 104 to 96, yet the children attending school have increased from 3,931 to 4,036. The pressure of the times upon the schoolmasters, whose expenses increased materially, while no addition, or at all events a very trifling one, had been made to their scanty incomes, is quite sufficient to account for the decrease in the number of schools. I trust, however, in the course of the present year to make some permanent and satisfactory arrangements by which the whole system of education may be put upon such

a footing as its importance to the welfare of the community imperatively demands.

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20. On reference to the returns of the amount of coin and paper in circulation, it will be seen that the specie in the banks has increased from 248,449*l.* in 1851 to 621,419*l.* in 1852, while the notes in circulation, which amounted in value in 1851 to 75,908, were returned by the banks in 1852 at 191,257*l.* From the great increase in the stock of bullion in the chests of the different banks, it may be inferred that the rate of interest has lowered, and in point of fact money can be procured on good security now for 5 per cent., and there is some difficulty in finding good investments for capital to return even that interest.

21. The tables of Imports and Exports show a great extension of the trade of the Colony; the value of imported articles has increased from 641,609*l.* to 860,488*l.* or upwards of 34 per cent., while that of the exports has risen from 665,790*l.* to 1,509,883*l.*, of which about 500,000*l.* consisted of gold dust, most of which was the produce of the labour of those who after having left the Colony for the diggings brought back the gold which they procured and sold it to the banks or merchants, by whom it was transmitted to England.

On a closer examination of the items in these tables it will be seen that as regards imports, there has been a falling off, in the first instance, in the several articles imported for the use of shipping, such as canvas, rope, oars, spars, paint, &c., the fact being that a stop has been put to shipbuilding in consequence of the high price of labour, and the still higher price of timber.

There has been a large increase in the quantity and value under the heads of spirits, wines, beer, tobacco, sugar and tea; the value of jewellery imported has increased five-fold, and there has also been a great augmentation in the amount of various articles of clothing imported.

The value of cattle and sheep imported from the continent has largely increased, but the number falls short of that imported in 1851; consequently, the price of meat has risen materially.

Looking to the table of Exports, it will be seen that there has been not only a large re-exportation of articles imported from England and elsewhere, but a very large increase has taken place in the value of exports of domestic manufacture and produce; boots and shoes, carriages (principally carts for the gold diggers) figure in the return largely, while flour, grain, hay, timber, vegetables, have made much larger returns than in former years. Upon reference, however, to the actual quantities exported, it will be seen that generally speaking there has been a falling off in this, though the value has ranged so much higher than usual as to produce a much larger money return. This is seen most remarkably in the article of timber, where, while under each separate head of laths and shingles, palings, sawn stuff and staves, there has been a large decrease in quantity, the value of the whole export has increased from 32,540*l.* to 89,507*l.*

This decrease can only be attributed to the falling off in the amount of labour caused by the rush to the gold diggings, which, as I reported in my Despatch No. 138, dated 18th June last, had in October last carried off upwards of 32 per cent. of the adult male population of the colony.

22. On reference to the returns of shipping, it will be seen that an increase in the tonnage inwards has taken place to the extent of 15,309 tons, or about 12·7 per cent., while the tonnage outwards has increased to the extent of 16,998 tons, or 14·3 per cent.

The increase both inwards and outwards is principally due to the greatly increased inter-colonial traffic, which has employed inwards 715 vessels, with a tonnage of 105,913 tons, and outwards 762 vessels, with a tonnage of 111,643 tons.

The trade with the United States appears to have increased, on reference to the amount of tonnage and the value of imports. The export trade, which in great measure consisted of grain, flour, and vegetables for California, is decreasing, the Australian market absorbing all the spare produce of the colony.

23. The agricultural returns show a great falling off in the extent of land under cultivation, and a still greater falling off in the amount of produce raised. The principal cause of the diminution in the amount of arable land has been the want of labour, though the wetness of the winter may have had some effect by impeding, if not preventing altogether, the labours of the agriculturists. The same cause has operated to diminish the amount of produce, even in a greater

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ratio than would be warranted by the decrease in the quantity of land under the plough.

24. There appears to have been but a slight increase in the number of sheep, and on looking to the return of the export of wool, there would appear to be a falling off either in the amount of the clip or the number of sheep.

Much credit, however, cannot be placed on these returns, which are compiled upon information voluntarily given by the owners and occupiers of land. I should, however, be disposed to think that the number of sheep must be increasing.

25. The falling off in the supply of labour has of course affected the manufactures and industrial pursuits of the colonists. As I stated before, the ship-building business is at an end for the present; there is an increase, however, in the number of flour mills in operation, as the demand for flour for the Victoria market, and the high profits of the miller, have induced others to compete with them.

Several steam saw-mills have been established, and more ordered in order to take advantage of the high price of timber in Victoria.

The high price of coal has also induced the opening of some fresh mines, and I look forward to this as the commencement of a most profitable trade.

The coal lies near the coast, is easily raised and easily shipped, and the demand for this material for steam, gas, and more especially for ordinary household purposes is increasing daily.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c
(Signed) W. DENISON.

No. 31.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. DENISON to the
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 114.)

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
July 12, 1854.

(Received October 6, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book for the year 1853, which will, I trust, be found to have been completed with care and attention.

2. I propose in the following remarks to draw your Lordship's attention to the returns, which exhibit the most marked differences from those of former years, and to point out some of the causes which have been conducive to the change of which these tables give evidence.

I. *Comparative Statement of Revenue.*

3. On reference to the comparative yearly statement of the revenue, which is, in point of fact, a comparison between the receipts of 1852 and those of 1853, it will be seen that the amount raised in the former year was 181,079*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, while the revenue of 1853 was 257,872*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, the increase in the latter year being 76,793*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

An inspection of the different heads under which this revenue was collected will show that by far the largest portion of this increase is derived from the customs duties upon imports, which, in 1852 amounted to 108,243*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, while in 1853 165,690*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* was collected, the difference, 57,447*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, being 75 per cent. of the whole increase in the revenue.

No alteration has been made, either in the character or rate of the duties levied; the addition to the amount collected under this head must be therefore due altogether to the increased consumption.

4. Upon a reference to the table showing the duties upon imports it will be seen that by far the greater number of articles are admitted free—a duty being imposed upon a few only of those whose consumption is general throughout the community.

The increase therefore of revenue from this source, especially as no appreciable addition has been made to the number of the population, may be taken as a fair index of the increased capacity of the people to supply themselves with the necessaries, and many of the luxuries, of life.

I regret, however, to remark that this increased capacity has exhibited itself most prominently in the purchase of intoxicating drinks. Of the whole customs

revenue of 165,690*l.* 15*s.*, 91,002*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, or fifty-five per cent., is derived from the duties on spirits. The amount raised from this source in 1852 did not exceed 65,670*l.*, and as no addition has been made to the numbers of the population, the fair inference either is, that each drinker of spirits must have consumed about 38 per cent. more than he did in 1852, or that a greater number of the population have fallen into the habit of drinking.

5. The effect of this increased consumption of spirits (and I may say generally of intoxicating drinks, for more wine and beer has been consumed also,) is shown in the prevalence of drunkenness and of those offences of which it is either the direct or predisposing cause.

6. The return of the revenue, under the head of fines and fees in magisterial courts show an increase from 3,953*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* in 1852 to 5,106*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* in 1853; the difference, 1,152*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, or twenty-nine per cent., may be taken as an approximation to the extent of the deterioration of the habits of the people, so far as regards the particular vice of drunkenness. The cause of this deterioration may be traced, to a certain extent, to the natural taste for intoxicating drinks; but this taste is stimulated into increased activity by the facilities which the increased rate of wages affords for self-indulgence.

7. It is not necessary for me to allude particularly to the other heads under which the revenue is collected; the great increase of trade, and consequently of shipping, as shown in the return of imports and exports, will account for the augmentation under the heads of wharfage and light dues.

The influx of capital from the gold fields and other sources, much of which is naturally invested in land, will explain the increase in the amount received for the registration of deeds; while the high rate of wages, and consequent prevalence of ready money transactions, will account for the diminution of business in the Court of Requests.

II. *Comparative Statement of Expenditure.*

8. The tabular statement of the comparative expenditure of the colony shows that the operation of the high price of labour and of all the necessities of life has tended to increase the charges under every head; but the amount of this increase is in no way commensurate with the actual rise in price, which may be said to vary from 100 to 600 per cent. It is not necessary, however, for me to allude particularly to any of the items, the explanations given in the column of remarks being sufficiently clear and explicit.

9. In the present Blue Book I have been able to insert the returns of revenue and expenditure furnished by the different municipal bodies. These, whether under the form of town councils or road trustees, are in the infancy of their action, and their usefulness is very much lessened by the difficulty which they experience in procuring the labour which is required to enable them to carry out the work which they have specially in charge. At present, the amount of work performed is hardly a fair return for the money levied by means of rates, tolls, &c.

III. *Public Works.*

10. The public works which have been carried on at the expense of the colony have also been very much checked by the same want of labour which has impeded the action of the municipal bodies. It has been difficult to induce tradesmen to contract for the performance of any work at reasonable prices, or to bind themselves to complete it within a given time; and the government has therefore, in most cases, been compelled to carry on the different works detailed in the return by means of either hired or convict labour.

11. At the new Government House some progress has been made, a gang of convicts having been employed in preparing material. It is an object to get this building completed as soon as possible, in order that the land upon which the present Government House is situated may be brought into the market.

12. The outlay on the main line of road has hardly sufficed to keep it in repair, and a very heavy outlay will have to be incurred in the course of a few years, in order to maintain this, the principal line of communication through the island, in a proper condition.

13. The work of draining the swamp at Launceston has been nearly completed, the ground having been laid thoroughly dry. Several lots have been sold at prices averaging 297*l.* 12*s.* 11½*d.* per acre, and as there are upwards of 324 acres which have been drained, the sum expended upon this work, amounting altogether to about 1,963*l.*, has not been thrown away.

14. The difficulties experienced in making the necessary arrangements for blasting the rocks in the river Tamar have compelled me to postpone the work till next spring.

15. The works at the Dunrobin bridge, and the Gordon River road, have been carried on, but of course at an increased expense; the road has been pushed across the ridge which separates the valley of the Derwent from a large available district of land bordering upon the west coast. Experiments have been made, and are making upon the growth of clover in this district, which is well watered and has a climate moister and more favourable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits than that of the centre of the island; and I have but little doubt that in the course of eight or ten years the whole of the country will be covered with sheep and cattle, and that it will form one of the best dairy districts in the colony.

IV. *Population.*

16. The detailed return of the distribution of the population is a mere copy of the census taken in March 1851, and cannot therefore be depended on, except perhaps as indicating the relative importance of the different districts into which the colony is divided; and even as to this, the changes which have occurred since 1851 have been so great as to render this return, as a means of instituting such a comparison, almost valueless.

An approximation, however, may be made to the total population, by adding to the actual numbers given by the census those of the births and arrivals and subtracting the deaths and departures. By this process, the population at the end of 1852 was found to amount to 24,905 adult males, 16,305 adult females, and 22,336 children; the numbers as shown in the census in March 1851 having been 34,070 males, 15,996 females, and 19,111 children; the total decrease being 5,631, but that of the male population 9,165.

At the end of 1853, the numbers were as follow, males 25,940, females 16,390, children 23,679; the total loss since March 1851 amounting to 3,168, but the diminution of the male population being 8,136.

Such a drain as this upon the productive part of the population is sufficient to account for the extraordinary increase in the rate of wages throughout the colony, especially when taken in connexion with the demand for labour caused by the additions to the capital of the colony, for which it is indebted to the gold fields of Victoria.

V. *Education.*

17. As regards education, the return of the number of schools and of children under instruction is by no means satisfactory, there having been a marked falling off in both during the past year, the schools having decreased in number from 93 to 62, and the attendance of children from 4,036 to 3,321. This falling off is to be attributed, to a certain extent, to the scanty remuneration which the schoolmasters received under the system which was then in force. A larger sum than has heretofore been expended has been voted by the Legislative Council in the estimates for 1854, and the administration of this fund has been placed, in accordance with the expressed wish of the Council, at the disposal of a board composed of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. As the funds at its disposal will enable the Board to grant higher salaries to the masters of schools less difficulty will be found in securing the services of competent persons. I very much doubt, however, whether any measure which it may be in the power of the Government to adopt will secure even the semblance of instruction to the great body of the children until proper arrangements are made for the education of a class of schoolmasters, and until some effective means are taken to induce or compel all parents to send their children to school.

VI. *Imports and Exports.*

18. The increase of capital and population in the adjoining colonies consequent upon the gold discoveries, has given a marked stimulus to both the import and export trade of Van Diemen's Land.

The value of the imports during the past year is taken at 2,273,397*l.*, an increase of 160 per cent. as compared with the imports of 1852. A reference to the items as exhibited in the returns will prove that the development of trade has not been partial in its operation, but has extended to nearly every item in the list of imports, and, with the exception of the United States, to every country with which the colony has any intercourse. The falling off of the

trade with the United States will not create much surprise when it is recollected that its previous extension was due in great measure to the trade with California, which is now almost at an end, a demand having sprung up at our own doors for the articles which were formerly sent to the Californian market.

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19. The value of the exports from the colony has increased from 1,509,883*l.* to 1,756,316*l.*, of which 1,300,000*l.* and upwards may be considered to be the value of the produce of the colony. On reference to the items of the return, it will be seen that the trade in timber has become of most marked importance; the value of this article under the various forms in which it was brought to market amounted to 443,000*l.* and upwards. The prices paid, owing to the great demand for the supply of the Victoria market, were high in 1853, higher than they can be expected to rule hereafter; but I have no doubt that timber in various forms will constitute a very large proportion of our export trade from henceforward, more especially as many saw mills are in course of erection. The substitution of mechanical power for manual labour will lessen the cost of production, and enable the colony to compete advantageously for the supply of the Victoria market, with any other colony, or even with the Americans.

VII. *Agriculture.*

20. The quantity of agricultural produce exported has fallen off materially much land having been thrown out of cultivation.

The return of 1852 showed a reduction of 27,863 acres as compared with 1851, and the present tables show a further falling off to the extent of 7,733 acres in the land under the plough.

The return of the amount of agricultural produce exported, a deduction being made for the quantity imported, may serve to show the extent to which dependence may be placed upon the power of the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land to provide food for themselves and their neighbours.

In making this reference, the fact must not be lost sight of, that the exports of 1853 are in reality the produce of the harvest of 1852, and, therefore, in estimating the probable returns for 1854, allowance must be made for the 7,733 acres thrown out of cultivation. The reduction in the acreage of wheat alone amounted to 5,680 acres.

21. The exports of flour amounted to 4,801 tons, and of wheat to 20,673 bushels. If the flour be reduced to its equivalent in bushels of wheat the whole amount of the wheat crop exported would be 224,673 bushels; but to set against this there are imports of flour to the extent of 2,571 tons and 21,615 packages, which may be said to represent upwards of 1,000 tons. The actual amount of flour and wheat exported cannot therefore be put higher than from 65,000 to 70,000 bushels, a quantity by no means equivalent to the produce of the 5,680 acres thrown out of cultivation. Taking these facts into consideration, and bearing also in mind that the harvest of 1853-4 was but a very indifferent one, we must be prepared to expect that, so far as wheat and flour is concerned, the imports in 1854 will exceed the exports.

VIII. *Fisheries.*

22. There has been a further diminution in the number of vessels employed in the whale fishery, the high wages paid to the seamen employed in the inter-colonial trade, together with the high price of provisions and stores of every kind, making it almost impossible to fit out a whaler from the ports of the colony with much chance of obtaining a return for the outlay.

23. The check which has been given to various industrial pursuits, as exhibited in the present Blue Book is, I conceive, to be attributed entirely to a deficient supply of labour. Were the 8,000 men who have left the colony since 1851 restored to it, a fresh stimulus would be given to industry—more land would be brought into cultivation—the price of the necessaries of life would be reduced—mines of coal would be opened, the price of fuel reduced—the whalers would again sail from these ports, and the price of oil would be reduced. And although wages would of course partake in these reductions, yet as the price of the necessaries of life would be brought down in proportion, the labouring class would in point of fact be quite as well off as they are at present, and be subjected to fewer of those temptations to which the possession for a time, of inordinate wages, is sure to expose them.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle,

(Signed) W. DENISON.

&c. &c.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 32.

No. 32.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG to the
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 34.) Adelaide, March 30, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE, Received July 18, 1854.

I HAVE the honour of submitting a condensed summary of the statistics of 1853, to accompany the Blue Book which I hope to transmit by this opportunity, as prepared by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Finnis.

Population.

The estimated number of persons of European descent in the colony, at the close of 1853, was 78,944. The number may now be reckoned as exceeding 81,000. The departures from Adelaide are now, and for some time past have been, much fewer than the arrivals in Adelaide from Melbourne.

Crime.

The number of convictions in the Supreme Court, in 1853, was seventy-three (73). The number of convictions, not being for felonies, in the Police Court of Adelaide, was 1331.

Pauperism.

The number of persons receiving in-door relief during 1853 was 53 men, 63 women, 70 children; out-door relief, 32 men, 72 women, and 174 children: being a total during the year of 464. At the end of the year the number receiving in-door relief was 47, and out-door relief 85.

Out-door relief costs $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ for each adult per diem, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ for each child; in-door relief, 1s. 6d. a day for adults, and $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ for children.

Hospital.

In the Adelaide Hospital the number of admissions in 1853 was 212 males and 108 females without payment of fees, and 70 males and 8 females on payment of fees. The daily average was 32 men, 16 women; the average cost of each patient was 1s. $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day. The deaths were 50 males, 13 females. The average stay in the hospital was 41 days for males and 53 days for females. In the lunatic asylum the admissions were, without payment of fees, 23 males; on payment of fees, 8 males and 5 females. The average daily number in the asylum was 15 males, 12 females. The deaths were 2 males. The cost of each patient was 1s. $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ per day.

Climate.

The highest range of the thermometer was 99° , in December; the lowest range, 48° , in June. The average in 1853 was 65° .

Rain fell on 125 days. The total annual rain fall was 21.80 inches

Aborigines.

At Wellington, on the River Murray, the sub-protector writes of them "as having been employed by the settlers during the last harvest in reaping, and having returned with a good supply of clothing, blankets, and money. Several have been constantly employed at good wages: on the Goolwa railway several are employed at fifteen shillings per week, and they are using the shovel and wheelbarrow nearly as well as the white man. Serjeant Hall of the police had occasion to employ some aborigines to assist in apprehending two armed horse-stealers; and the natives succeeded in tracking them, and rendered essential service in capturing and conducting them to the police station. A

“ party of ten were employed in cutting and stacking sixty loads of fire-wood of suitable size and length for the steamer expected on the River Murray. They were paid in food, tobacco, money, and fish-hooks, at the rate of three shillings per day. Four assisted in replacing beacons on the shoals of Lake Alexandrina; for this they received rations and one shilling a day. A number are employed as shepherds, and are very serviceable.”

Again he reports: “Three of the Wellington natives engaged to work on board the ‘Lady Augusta’ steamer in her late voyage up the Murray. They were found very useful, and Captain Cadell has amply rewarded them for their services. I have no doubt that, with proper management and kind treatment, they will be found of great service on board steamers navigating the Murray.”

In December the report of the “Wellington” natives is: “that they have been very serviceable to the sheepowners in washing, shearing, and dressing sheep; and several have been employed as shepherds. Nearly the whole have left the Murray and lakes (near Wellington) to assist at the harvest, where they can obtain ample remuneration for their services. I have heard of several who are receiving two shillings per day with abundance of food.”

In the northern districts, in June 1853, the natives were reported to be much quieter and more tractable than they had been for some time back.” In September, however, a small party of the natives became troublesome; but in December the sub-protector says: “It has hitherto been my duty to speak of the natives as generally harassing and troublesome to the settlers, and quarrelsome amongst themselves. I have now the greatest of pleasure in reporting most favourably of them for this quarter. In no single instance have I heard of a native either threatening or attempting an assault upon an European. They cannot even be accused of having committed any depredation worth mentioning. Temptations to plunder, or even to break the peace, are sometimes placed in their way, which would overcome, I have no doubt, those who are far superior to the native, if placed in the same position and similarly circumstanced.”

In the Guichen Bay and south-eastern districts there is much reason to be generally satisfied with the conduct of the natives; but in September 1853 four were charged with the murder of a native employed by a sheep-farmer; they were apprehended and committed for trial. In January following the report is favourable to the natives, and during the quarter two hundred thousand sheep were under the charge of natives of these districts.

Of the Port Lincoln district Archdeacon Hale states that the circumstances of his “Training Institution for natives underwent considerable alteration at the commencement of 1853; inasmuch as its operations are now extended to the aboriginal natives of Port Lincoln, instead of being confined, as at first, to those natives who had previously received instruction in the school at Adelaide.” In June the report of the Archdeacon states: “Upon divers occasions the ploughmen have gone on with their work, marking off the lands and going through the whole process of the ploughing, without even the presence of a European in the field for days together. In the case of one small paddock of about four acres, they were left to complete the sowing and harrowing by themselves without any assistance. The extent of land which we have thus got under crop is about twenty acres; the whole of it is sown with wheat.”

In September the Archdeacon says: “Of their industrial training I am thankful to be able to report in the same favourable terms as upon all former occasions. The occupation which is engrossing all attention at the present time is the sheep-shearing; but this is no new feature, the present season being the second of their performance in this department.”

Of the success of the moral and religious training of the aborigines at the institution the Archdeacon speaks in the strongest and most favourable terms.

Mortality, chiefly owing to diseases of the lungs, has been very afflictive among the natives at the institution; and no births are reported as having taken place, although the institution natives are mostly married.

Agriculture.

There was much more land under cultivation in 1853 than in any previous year since the plantation of this colony. The grain crops were of a full

average. At the agricultural shows recently in Adelaide, and at Woodside in the Mount Barker district, the prize wheats reached 67 lbs. 8 oz. per bushel, and none were exhibited under 66 lbs. Grain and other farm produce was exported in 1853 to the value of 309,466*l*. Hay, pressed and trussed, has recently become an article of export; 38,082*l*. of it in value was exported to Melbourne in 1853.

The price of flour in 1853 varied from 27*l*. to 24*l*. per ton; wheat, from 9*s*. 9*d*. to 8*s*. 6*d*.; oats, from 14*s*. to 10*s*. 9*d*.; barley, from 11*s*. to 9*s*. 9*d*. per bushel. The price of wheat is now 11*s*. 9*d*. a bushel in Adelaide. The quartern loaf is 1*s*. 4*d*. Thirty-two flour-mills are now at work, and 19 others are in course of erection.

Horticulture continues on the increase, and apples and grapes are becoming articles of export to Melbourne. Vineyards and the manufacture of wine are also on the increase.

Imports, Exports, and Tonnage.

The nett imports, exclusive of bullion and coin, in 1853 were of the value of 1,873,005*l*.; the nett exports, as above, 881,740*l*. The value of the staple produce of the colony included in the above value of exports was 731,595*l*.

The import of bullion and coin in 1853 was 463,284*l*. The export of bullion and coin was 1,360,073*l*.

The tonnage inwards was 131,994 tons; outwards, 128,923 tons.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue in 1853 was 584,754*l*.; the expenditure, 248,783*l*.: namely, general revenue, 253,896*l*.; gold revenue, 16,425*l*.; land revenue, 314,432*l*.: general expenditure, 153,272*l*.; gold expenditure, 17,325*l*.; land fund expenditure, 114,185*l*.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works in 1853 amounted to 20,296*l*., and on roads, streets, and bridges, 38,823*l*.

Of this latter amount, the Central Board of Main Roads superintended the outlay of 25,437*l*. The funds placed at their disposal for 1854 exceed 90,000*l*. for main roads. At the present time the entire number of persons employed by the central board is 380, and the wages of labourers amount to 300*l*. per week. The central board has caused plans and estimates, &c. to be made of a line of railway to Gawler Town. The Adelaide City and Port railway is in progress.

Additions to the present Council chamber, to adapt it to the use of two Houses of Parliament under the new constitution, are being fast proceeded with at an expense of 7,000*l*.

Land Sales and Surveys.

213,321 acres of Crown lands were sold in 1853, being an increase of 126,649 acres over the sales in 1852, and 130,732 acres increase as compared with the sales of 1851. 125,658 acres were sold in 1853 by auction at an average of 1*l*. 12*s*. 3⁸/₁₀*d*. per acre; and 87,663, once exposed to auction, at the fixed price of 1*l*. per acre.

Extensive surveys for purposes of sale have been made in 1853 in the south-eastern or Mount Gambier district, and a considerable quantity of this land will be sold in a few days, and during the remainder of this year.

The total expense of the survey department in 1853 was 6,175*l*. 13*s*. 7*d*., which is at the rate of 8¹/₁₀²/₀*d*. per acre; that is 4¹/₁₀²/₀*d*. less than in 1852.

A new township, the Goolwa, at the River Murray terminus of the Port Elliot railway, was laid out for sale in 1853, and has realized something above the upset price of 80*l*. per acre.

The trigonometrical survey has been extended westerly to the ranges at the head of Gulf St. Vincent, and embraces about 900 square miles of country, the greater part of which is adapted to settlement.

About thirty-five miles, lineal, of roads have been re-surveyed, and their directions improved where necessary; and 687 miles of new roads have been laid down on the maps.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

I annex the Surveyor General's report for 1853, and his customary returns.

Pastoral Interests.

In my Despatch, No. 6, of the 27th May 1853, report was made of the progress of the squatters in the districts north of Mount Remarkable. I have now to state that the number of new runs applied for in this direction, in 1853, was 100, each of the average extent of forty square miles, of which runs sixty-five are now occupied with stock. Enclosed is a plan of this north district, on which the occupied runs are delineated.

To the north-east of Mount Bryan the pastoral stations have advanced to within 130 miles of the River Darling, and although there is a great deal of the intermediate country unoccupied, from the absence of any known surface water, it is probable that nearly the whole of this large tract of country will be eventually occupied for pastoral purposes.

A convenient shipping place for this extensive north district has been named Port Augusta.

It is situate at the head of Spencer's Gulf, in latitude 33° 56' south, and is described in the South Australian Directory, or Sailing Directions by Captain Lipson, R.N., as an "excellent anchorage capable of accommodating a great number of ships in six, five, four, and three fathoms water; sheltered from all winds; perfectly smooth; the approach good, as also the landing."

I annex a plan of the runs in the south-eastern districts, comprising 4,078 square miles; the average size of each run is fifty-one square miles, at an average rental of 12s. 6d. per square mile.

To the northward of Mount Serle, Lake Torrens, and the desert country on its eastern margin, appear to form an impassable barrier to the further extension of runs in that direction.

Some runs have been lately applied for to the westward of the head of Spencer's Gulf, where a grassy country is said to exist.

The following table shows the new runs claimed in 1853 in various parts of the colony:—

Northern Districts.	River Murray and Lake Alexandrine.	Yorke Peninsula.	Port Lincoln.	South-east Mount Gambier.	Totals.
Occupied - - 65	19	6	4	3	97
Not occupied - 35	5	5	4	2	51
Totals - - 100	24	11	8	5	148

My former annual Blue Book Despatches show that the extent of land in South Australia, occupied prior to 1853 for pastoral purposes, is 11,980 square miles, held under 259 leases, at rents varying from 10s. to 20s. per annum per square mile, but open to all intending purchasers in freehold at the upset price at auction of 1l. sterling per acre.

The steam navigation and commerce of the River Murray was successfully opened in September and October 1853, in which latter month the first river-borne cargo of wool from the pastoral districts of the rivers Murray, Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Wakool, arrived at the Goolwa, the river terminus, and was afterwards shipped from Port Elliot. Whilst the pastoral interests of Australia, for 1,450 miles of the River Murray, through the interior of this continent, will derive benefit from this internal navigation, the course of settlement along the banks of the river, and the interests of future settlers in the colony of South Australia, are provided for in the following proclamation, and in the subjoined notice from the office of the Surveyor General.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

Proclamation by his Excellency Sir HENRY EDWARD FOX YOUNG, Knight, Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Province of South Australia, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

(L.S.) H. E. F. YOUNG.

WHEREAS, in order to provide for the interests of future settlers, and the probable course of future settlement along the banks of the now-ascertained navigable waters of the River Murray, it is expedient, that as respects the River Murray and its Lakes Alexandrina or Victoria and Lake Albert, in South Australia, there should be adopted and applied the principles recognized and acted upon in the Royal Order in Council of the 9th March 1847, by which it was declared that in New South Wales and Victoria there shall not be included in leases for pastoral purposes any lands lying and being within the distance of three miles from the sea coast, and within the distance of two miles from either of the opposite banks of certain rivers then named in the above-mentioned Royal Order: And whereas, for these and other purposes, it is expedient that the portion of the province of South Australia herein-after described should be created a hundred: Now, therefore, I, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the name and on the behalf of Her most Gracious Majesty, by virtue of the powers and authorities in me vested, do, by this my proclamation, declare and appoint that the several parts of the said province of South Australia, herein-after more particularly described, and which are in part bounded by the shores of Lakes Alexandrina or Victoria and Lake Albert, and by the banks of the River Murray, shall, from and after the first day of July next ensuing the date of this proclamation, be, and I do by this my proclamation constitute the same, a hundred of the said province by the name of the "Hundred of the Murray:" And I do, by this my proclamation, further proclaim and declare that—All those lands which lie within the distance of two miles from either of the two opposite banks of the River Murray, within the province of South Australia, together with all those lands which lie within the distance of two miles from the north shore of Lake Alexandrina, between Salt Creek trigonometrical station and the Murray, and two miles from the east shores of Lakes Alexandrina and Albert, and also all the land in the county of Russell lying west of Lake Albert, as the same are respectively delineated in the public maps deposited in the office of the Surveyor General of the province, shall be within and shall constitute the said hundred.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the said province, at Adelaide, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and in the seventeenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By command,
B. T. FINNISS, Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Adelaide,
November 9, 1853.

The margins of Lake Alexandrina and Lake Albert, and each bank of the River Murray, for two miles inland, having been constituted and proclaimed the "Hundred of the Murray in South Australia,"

Notice is hereby given, that applications will be received by the Surveyor General for the survey of sections on the said lands, in blocks of 10, 80, and 640 acres, according to the wishes of intending purchasers.

Access from the back lands to the water, and necessary roads for the convenience of the public, will be reserved in the usual manner.

Purchasers of land will have the customary privilege of commonage within the hundred, according to the regulations.

By his Excellency's command,
B. T. FINNISS, Colonial Secretary.

In 1854 the Governor of New South Wales and the Lieutenant Governor of Victoria issued similar proclamations, whereby the banks of the River Murray, in the territories of those colonies respectively, became open to purchase and settlement, from the head of the navigable water at Albury down to the South Australian boundary.

Education and Religion.

The Church of England has 22 places of worship; Scotland, 6; Rome, 8; Lutherans, 16; Dissenters, 96; Society of Friends, 1; Jews, 1.

The number of schools receiving aid from the Central Board of Education, in 1853, was 111, being an increase of forty-two over the number existing in 1852. The number of children in the colony receiving a greater or less degree of education in these schools (which do not include the collegiate and other schools of a more costly character) is reckoned to be nearly as one to twelve of the

population. The rates paid from the public treasury, as annual stipends in aid of school fees, vary from 60% to 90%, and in three instances the amount allowed was 100% per annum. The total paid to teachers in 1853 was 6,718%. The salary of the inspector of schools, and the contingent expenditure of the official establishment superintending education in 1853, was 958%. I enclose the inspector's annual report.

Post Office.

The income was 8,684%.; the expenditure 7,641%., exclusively of 400% as a premium to an ocean steamer.

The number of post offices is 62; the ship letters in 1853 were 233,450; the newspapers by ship, 292,306; the total letters by ship and inland were 416,373; the total newspapers, 502,718. The rates of postage in 1854 are twopence for all letters under half an ounce, delivered in the colony, and on transmission beyond the colony, sixpence. Letters are required to be pre-paid, and postage stamps were ordered from England in 1853.

Immigration.

The number of ships despatched to the colony in 1853 by the Land and Emigration Commissioners was 14, of an aggregate tonnage of 11,325 tons; the average length of voyage was 105 days; the deaths 4 per cent.; the births 2 $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent; the average cost of passage money per statute adult on 13 ships (excluding H.M. ship "Hercules") was, in 1853, 18% 11s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The remittances in 1853 for the introduction of labour were 149,512%. The subsequent remittances to this date amount to 165,000%.

The unassisted immigration into the colony in 1853 was 15,545; the excess of immigration over emigration was 8,480.

Legislation.

The enactment of the Act, No. 16, of 1852, providing for the establishment of district councils in the rural districts, has resulted in the organization, up to the present date, of seventeen district councils, elected severally by the rateable inhabitants of the respective districts, who are thereby invested by law with powers comprehensive of the control and management of all the merely local affairs of the district.

A grant of 150% to each district council from the land fund has been made towards meeting the preliminary expenses of its organization, and from the same fund will be paid in 1854 to each district council, a further sum proportioned to the amount of local assessments actually collected. I subjoin a list of these districts, of the property in each, liable to be locally assessed on the valuation of surveyors of the district councils, and of the rate of assessment.

District.	Annual Value; that is, Rental of Property assessed.	Rate in the Pound.
	£	
Brighton - - - -	11,245	1s.
Clarendon - - - -	5,440	2s.
East Torrens - - -	22,128	1s.
Encounter Bay - - -	11,892	1s.
Yatala - - - - -	20,128	1s.
Nairne - - - - -	6,733	1s.
Echunga - - - - -	3,085	1s.
Macclesfield - - -	3,381	1s.
Kondoparinga - - -	5,244	1s.
West Torrens - - -	10,297	1s.
Hindmarsh - - - -	18,800	1s.
Kensington and Norwood -	13,051	1s.
Willunga - - - - -	11,780	1s.
Morphett Vale - - -	6,844	$\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Angaston - - - - -	6,133	1s.
Mount Barker - - -	7,384	1s.
Onkaparinga - - - -	15,020	1s.

Making in the seventeen districts an annual rental valuation of 178,588%.

City of Adelaide.

The annual rental valuation of property in Adelaide for municipal rates in 1853 was 112,100*l.*, and the rate of assessment was one shilling in the pound. The assessments were levied on 4000 houses; the municipal revenue in 1853 was 9,521*l.*

Port Adelaide.

The control and management of the port is vested by law in a Trinity Board, comprising the naval officer of the province, the collector of customs, and three non-official members, with authority to call in, and advise with, other brethren being master mariners or mates trading or having traded to the port. The revenue of the board in 1853 was 15,507*l.*, besides 2,745*l.* voted by the Legislature to be expended by the board, and a further sum from the Colonial Treasury of 1,153*l.* for harbour services.

A steam dredge has been at the port since November 1850, and was procured from England with the object of removing the inner and outer bars. The cost to the public treasury of the purchase and maintenance of this dredge up to the present date is 9,681*l.*

The removal of the bars at the entrance of the creek which forms the port of Adelaide is obviously essential to render available any improvements at the upper part of the creek, in which locality the South Australian Land Company, being largely interested as owners of land and warehouses, have recently employed a steam dredge to deepen the water opposite to their property.

The removal of the bars is important not only for the object first specified but it will also, when achieved, render an extensive basin, styled the north arm, situated in a recess and not interrupting the channel of the creek, available more fully than it is at present, as a deep and spacious harbour for those large-sized ships which are unable at present to use the upper part of the creek at low water without taking ground. The Executive Government have resolved, pending the operation of removing the bar, to recommend to the Legislature to provide funds for the construction of a pier at Glenelg in Holdfast Bay, so as to enable large-sized ships entering Gulf St. Vincent to discharge cargo there, and thus to shorten the time and lessen the expenses of lighterage consequent on inability to cross the bars of the Port Adelaide Creek.

Legislation.

In 1853 twenty-two Public Acts, numbered from No. 1 to 22, and 3 Private Acts, were passed by the Legislature. I subjoin their titles.

No. 1.—To render valid Certificates granted by the Deputy-Registrar under colour of the Ordinance No. 7. of 1846. [Assented to, October 19, 1853.]

No. 2.—To amend the Law for the Registration of Persons entitled to vote at Elections for Members of the Legislative Council.

[Assented to, October 19, 1853.]

No. 3.—To establish a Parliament in South Australia.

[Reserved, November 10, 1853.]

No. 4.—To consolidate and amend the Law for Conveyance and Postage of Letters.

[Assented to, October 19, 1853.]

No. 5.—For the more effectual administration of Justice by means of the Supreme Court.

[Assented to, October 19, 1853.]

No. 6.—To give relief to Persons having Claims against the Local Government of South Australia, by authorizing them to try the validity of such Claims in a Court of Law or Equity.

[Assented to, November 23, 1853.]

No. 7.—For granting a Civil List to Her Majesty.

[Reserved, November 10, 1853.]

No. 8.—To amend the Laws of the Customs in South Australia.

[Assented to, November 22, 1853.]

No. 9.—To regulate the occupation of Crown Lands in South Australia.

[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 10.—For the further appropriation of the Revenue for the Year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and for the general appropriation of the Revenue for the Year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

[Assented to, December 3, 1853.]

No. 11.—To make further provision for the administration of Justice in respect of Offences committed by the Aboriginal Natives of South Australia.

[Assented to, December 3, 1853.]

No. 12.—To authorize the sale of Gold and Gold Dust by the Colonial Treasurer.

[Assented to, December 3, 1853.]

No. 13.—To appropriate the Sum of One thousand Pounds as an addition to the Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the Year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and also for the Year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

[Reserved, December 3, 1853.]

No. 14.—To amend the practice and proceeding in the Equitable Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of South Australia.

[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 15.—To encourage the formation of Oyster Beds, and to protect the same.

[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 16.—To extend and make compulsory the practice of Vaccination.

[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 17.—To amend "An Act to prevent the extension of the Scab in Sheep in South Australia, and to make provision for the destruction of Sheep infected with that disorder."

[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 18.—To authorize the raising of a Sum of One hundred and fifty thousand Pounds for the construction of the Adelaide City and Port Railway, and to authorize the Undertakers to deviate from the original line of such Railway, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 19.—To provide for the regulation and licensing of Public Conveyances, and to prevent the wanton ill-treatment of Horses and Cattle.

[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 20.—To legalize Partnerships with limited liabilities.

[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 21.—To enable the Judges of the Supreme Court, or either of them, to hold Courts in any part of the Colony, for the recovery of Small Debts, and Trial and Punishment of Minor Offences in South Australia.

[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 22.—To provide for the deposit of Deeds, Agreements, Writings, and Assurances, Maps, and Plans relating to Hereditaments in the Province of South Australia, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

PRIVATE ACTS.

To authorize the granting of a Charter to "The Murray River Company."

[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

For facilitating and simplifying Proceedings by and against a certain Association called the South Australian Mutual Insurance Association, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

To authorize the granting of a Charter to "The River Murray Navigation Company."

[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

The Act to establish a Parliament, and the Act for granting to Her Majesty a civil list are the most important, and are reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

These Acts have been gone into so fully in previous Despatches, that it may suffice on the present occasion to say that the proposed new form of Government is intended to operate on the repeal of the Waste Lands Act of Parliament. It is designed to confer on Her Majesty's representative in the colony, a nominated Legislative Council, and an entirely popular elected Assembly, full powers of local government on all matters, except those which shall be determined in the last resort by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, to be of imperial concern.

The new system provides for an increased number of members of an entirely elective Assembly, an extension of the franchise, triennial elections, and the vacating of the seat of a member by his acceptance of office. This system involves, not by express enactment, but as an inevitable consequence, that complete and effectual control over the administration which is popularly designated as responsible government.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

The upper chamber, in analogy with, but nevertheless exempt from the impracticable attempt to identify itself in all respects with, the model of the British constitution, is to be composed of members selected by the Crown on a life tenure, thus securing independence both of the Government and of the people.

The exercise of the right of selection by the Crown must however, in practice, be obviously influenced from time to time by the sense of the representatives of the people, with whom is really placed the composition of the administration and the ultimate direction of its policy.

Under these circumstances, and considering too the frequent changes which deaths and absences and other vicissitudes are certain to occasion in all small communities, there is no reason to fear that the life tenure will prove of inconvenient duration, or be productive of feelings of discontent or antagonism between the elected and nominated branches of the legislature. At all events permanent opposition to the deliberate and repeated will of the community, as expressed through their representatives, cannot be maintained under the responsible government above described; and there is in the last resort a power in the local Legislature, after the conversion of the present Council into an entirely elective assembly, and after the suffrage shall have been extended to alter the new constitution, if it shall then be deemed advisable, so as to bring it into harmony with the then ascertained wants of the colony.

The Supply of Labour.

The supply of labour in the colony continues very inadequate to the demand.

Day labourers are receiving from 9s to 11s.; carpenters, masons, plasterers, bricklayers, from 14s. to 17s. a day; and the butchers and bakers from 2l. to 3l. a week, besides board and lodging.

Buildings and other works estimated for towards the middle of last year at what were then considered to be very ample amounts, are now found incapable of execution, except at an advance, generally speaking, of not less than fifty per cent. on the original estimates. Contractors are unwilling to tender for work requiring any extended period for its accomplishment, because of the uncertainty of the supply and price of labour; and calls for public tenders are so ineffectual to secure competition that in the majority of cases they are useless. The profits of investments in general continue, however, to range proportionately high. There is, too, not only a general expectation that whilst the productiveness of the neighbouring gold fields continues without much perceptible decrease profits and wages will at least maintain their present rates, but also that gold in larger quantities than hitherto may at any moment be brought to light in this colony—the total number of licenses issued in 1853 at Echunga being 576—and that, under all the circumstances, it is rather expedient to submit to the present exorbitant price of labour than to postpone operations on the calculation that the supply of labour for ordinary industrial pursuits can be made copious enough to become cheaper within any moderate period of time. The inadequate supply of imported British labour is leading the public to consider of the expediency of encouraging an introduction of labour from Germany, China, and India. At present the land fund is applicable under the Imperial Act of Parliament regulating this revenue to the passage of British emigrants only, and under the local appropriation to which the fund is about to be devolved a preference would always be entertained for British labour: yet should the existing scarcity of it continue, it will probably be considered by the local Legislature not objectionable to expend some of the fund on the introduction of Germans, of whom there are already in the colony about 8,000. The German emigration has been hitherto undertaken by private enterprise, and in very many cases in an expectation that the emigrant would gradually repay his passage money. This expectation has not generally been realized; nevertheless to the public the migration of Germans has proved highly satisfactory. The introduction of races so alien to Europeans as Chinese and coolies will never, I trust, be promoted by a grant of public money. In small numbers they would no doubt be useful as shepherds, herdsmen, gardeners, and domestic servants, and in these capacities would quickly make money and raise themselves into the condition of hucksters, shopkeepers, and petty tradesmen; but the private interests thus temporarily benefited can be no compensation for the permanent disadvantage of detracting from the exclusively Anglo-Saxon character of the population, which it is politic to main-

tain, as most conducive to the highest state of civilization, and necessarily includes sound morality based on the Christian religion.

Our remittances for British labour have been large, and are likely, I trust, to continue so ; but viewing the difficulties and delays which have been experienced in expending these funds under the existing regulations, it is worthy of consideration whether the stream of emigration may not be made more copious and regular by conceding free passages, without exacting any payment for outfit or on any other account ; and by relaxing in many cases the rules as to ages and sexes, thus facilitating the migration of families in instances where the numbers are such as to compensate for the apparent drawback either of the advanced age of the parents, or in other cases, of the extreme youth of the children.

The existing system of exacting advances is no doubt calculated to make the emigration fund go further ; but the urgency of the demand for labour is so great that these advances might not unwisely be charged to the emigration fund rather than to individuals.

I would also urge that purchasers of land nominating emigrants, or delegating this nomination to their friends or relatives in Great Britain, may with great advantage to the colony be assisted in every possible manner by the agents of the Emigration Board at the different outports. I fear that the regulations established in England, and intended to check the departure from the colony of newly arrived emigrants are of no practical utility ; and I believe that this risk is not so great now as it was on the first opening of the Victoria gold fields.

Our best policy is to confide in the attractiveness of South Australia as sufficient either to retain the emigrant or to lead him to return again. However desirable it would be to keep the emigration fund replenished by deductions from wages to cover the cost of passage money, experience is against the probability of such a system proving successful, except perhaps in the instance of the Highlanders recently introduced under peculiar obligations to private benefactors. Funds have been provided for several works of great public utility, and on these and on numerous objects of private enterprize there is a wide field for the employment of additional imports of labour. The Torrens, Light, Gilbert, Wakefield, Broughton, and Rocky Rivers are to be supplied with eight public bridges, for which votes have been secured, and railways and electric telegraphs would be all the earlier constructed if the local labour market were in a more satisfactory condition.

No better criterion, however, of the demand for labour can be cited than that of the large and regular sales of Crown lands.

That labour is required to cultivate the land is illustrated in two instances which have recently come to my knowledge, where from fifty to seventy shillings were demanded per acre for the ploughing, harrowing, and sowing.

The directors of the Burra Burra copper mine, although they acutely feel the inadequacy of this supply of labour, nevertheless in their last annual report consider it particularly satisfactory at such a juncture that ground in shallow workings has been discovered, during the last six months, singularly pregnant with new ore ; and they trust soon, by the arrival of additional miners, to be enabled to report on the lodes in the deep workings.

In concluding this annual report on the general condition of South Australia, it would be inconvenient to add to its length by entering into any detailed explanation of plans projected for the further development of the constantly increasing prosperity of this community ; it is sufficient on this occasion merely to refer to my Despatches Nos. 30 and 33 of the 25th to 27th March last, as containing propositions for connecting Adelaide with the other capital cities of Australia, Sydney and Melbourne, by railway, and for improving the postal communication between the colonies and the mother country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

Encl. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

SURVEY.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT to accompany the Returns for the Year 1853.

Surveyor General's Office, Adelaide, 27th January, 1854.

IN the General Report which accompanied the various survey returns for the year 1852, I took occasion to remark on the steadily increasing demand for land in South Australia. Confidently as I then expected that the sale of Crown lands would continue to increase, the result has far surpassed my expectation. This department sold in 1853, 213,321 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches of land, an increase over the sales of 1852 of 126,649 acres, and over that of 1851 of 130,732 acres.

Progress of Field Work.—To meet the large demand for the survey of land, the field parties were increased in number, and some extra assistance obtained in the office. By these means, 166,055 acres surveyed in 1853, of which 144,527 were new surveys laid out for sale by public auction in sections of different sizes, from the maximum of 640 acres to town allotments of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre; 5,497 acres are new roads; 15,737 are re-surveys of old sections; 280 are old roads, and 14 are public reserves.

Expense of Field work.—The actual cost of the above, with every expense contingent thereupon, such as the regimental and working pay, gratuity and allowances of the detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners, wages of bullock drivers and labourers, maintenance and repair of camp equipage and surveying instruments, transport and supplying casualties in the field, is 3,091*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, nearly three times the amount expended in 1852; but making the cost of the field work per acre $4\frac{4}{100}$ *d.*, being less by $\frac{4}{100}$ *d.* per acre than that of last year.

Expense of Survey Department.—The whole expense of the department for the year is £6,175 13*s.* 7*d.*, showing the cost of superintendence, field work, mapping, compilation of weekly land sale lists, monthly and quarterly returns of land sold by private contract and public auction, the preparation of 2,037 land grants, attendance on the public for the elucidation of plans, &c., and for general information concerning the survey and sale of land, to be $8\frac{2}{100}$ *d.* per acre, being $4\frac{1}{100}$ *d.* less per acre than that of last year.

It affords me much satisfaction to be able to report so favourable a result to the operations of last year, both in the field work and in the general expenses of the department, as compared with the work performed during that year; it must be borne in mind, however, that the expense of the office superintendence may generally be expected to decrease as the amount of work performed in the field increases.

Hundreds and Counties.—There has been but one new hundred proclaimed this year, that of the "Murray," a hundred comprising all the land two miles back on either bank from the navigable water of the River Murray, and from the shores of Lake Alexandrina and Albert.

New Townships.—A new township at the river terminus of the Port Elliot and Goolwa railway, called the township of the Goolwa, has been laid out.

Trigonometrical Survey.—This survey has been extended westerly, from the former trigonometrical stations to the ranges at the head of Gulf St. Vincent, and embraces about 900 square miles of country, the greater part of which is adapted for settlement.

Survey of Roads.—About 35 miles, lineal, of roads have been re-surveyed and their directions improved where required, and 687 miles of new roads laid down.

Visits of Inspection.—In addition to the ordinary visits to the survey parties in the neighbourhood of Adelaide, I proceeded during the year to the south-eastern district, for the purpose of examining and deciding upon the most suitable localities for the extensive surveys subsequently made at Mount Gambier, Penola, Merling, and Glencoe, places situated about 240 miles south-east of Adelaide. It is expected that there will be considerable competition for this land, when offered for sale, at the expiration of the notice given to the present lessees of the runs in which they are situated.

Auction and Fixed Price.—There were sold in 1853, by public auction, 125,658 acres, 1 rood 4 perches, at an average of £1 12*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{100}$ *d.* per acre, bringing £203,107 14*s.*, and 87,663 acres at a fixed price, bringing £88,552 7*s.*

A. H. FREELING, Capt. R.E.,
Surveyor-General.

BLUE BOOK RETURN, 1853.

BLUE BOOK
RETURN, 1898.

County.	Number of Grants not exceeding 80 Acres.		No. of Grants above 80 and not exceeding 500 Acres.		Grants exceeding 500 Acres.		Total number of Grants.	Total number of Acres granted.		Whether by Grant or Purchase.	Where sold, average price per Acre.	State total number of Acres granted in colony.	State total number of Acres sold.	State total number of Acres that remain ungranted.
	No. of Grants.	No. of Acres.	No. of Grants.	No. of Acres.	Name of Grantee.	Extent of Grant.								
Adelaide -	227	A. 15,400 0 0 R. P. 0 0	201	A. 23,619 0 0 R. P. 0 0	1 John Grainger - John McLean - Edw. & Chas. Stirling - John Hector - Mackenzie, Macdennan, and Leslie - Robert Norman - James Baird - R. R. Torrens - J. & A. Hallett - John Cowled - Edw. Wright, jun. - James Masters - John Rowe - John Taylor - Hirsch and Book - R. Holland - F. H. Dutton - C. M. Bagot - Alex. Hay - South Australian Co. - Patrick Dehan - Dohnt & Steike - G. F. Angas - F. H. Dutton -	607 631 634 634 636 640 603 630 640 530 569 624 516 636 638 640 540 637 614 544 634 640 640 637	429	R. 39,626 0 0 A. P. 0 0	Purchase - {	Auction - 1 14 11 ¹¹ / ₁₆ Fixed - 1 0 9 ¹¹ / ₁₆				
Hindmarsh -	219	27,155 0 0	702	32,053 1 7	8		929	64,256 1 7	" - {		Auction - 1 13 4 Fixed - 1 0 3 ¹¹ / ₁₆			
Stanley -	81	6,312 0 0	29	3,355 0 0	3		113	11,390 0 0	" - {		Auction - 1 9 1 ¹¹ / ₁₆ Fixed - 0 19 11 ¹¹ / ₁₆			
Gawler -	57	4,326 0 0	24	3,519 0 0	1		82	8,361 0 0	" - {		Auction - 1 13 8 ¹¹ / ₁₆ Fixed - 1 0 0 ⁸ / ₁₆			
Light -	425	31,703 0 0	204	30,721 0 0	11		640	69,224 0 0	" - {		Auction - 1 9 3 ¹¹ / ₁₆ Fixed - 1 0 1 ¹¹ / ₁₆	1,003,398	1,003,398	198,166,302
Eyre -	53	4,061 0 0	18	1,711 0 0	-		71	5,772 0 0	" - {		Auction - 1 10 4 ¹¹ / ₁₆ Fixed - 0 19 11 ¹¹ / ₁₆			
Sturt -	99	7,845 0 0	14	1,580 0 0	-		113	9,425 0 0	" - {		Auction - 1 5 5 ¹¹ / ₁₆ Fixed - 1 0 0			
Gray -	19	4 3 0	1	81 0 0	-		20	85 3 0	" - {		Auction - 4 16 7 ¹¹ / ₁₆ Fixed - 5 11 4 ¹¹ / ₁₆			
Robe -	62	154 0 2	-	-	-		62	154 0 2	" - {		Auction - 1 0 0 Fixed - 1 2 8 ¹¹ / ₁₆			
Russell -	20	1,600 0 0	-	-	-		20	1,600 0 0	" - {		Auction - 1 0 0 Fixed - 1 0 0			
Flinders -	3	240 0 0	-	-	-		3	240 0 0	" - {		Auction - 1 0 0 Fixed - 1 0 0			
Burra -	23	1,525 0 0	15	1,654 0 0	-		38	3,179 0 0	" - {		Auction - 1 0 0 Fixed - 1 0 0			
Frome -	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	" - {		Auction - 1 1 8 0 Fixed - 1 0 2 ¹¹ / ₁₆			
Not named -	33	8 0 35	-	-	-		33	8 0 35	" - {		Auction - 1 12 3 ¹¹ / ₁₆ Fixed - 1 0 2 ¹¹ / ₁₆			
Totals	1,321	100,333 3 37	1,208	98,293 1 7	24	14,694	2,553	213,321 1 4	- {					

A. H. FREELING, Capt. R.E., Surveyor-General.

January 28, 1854.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	Number and extent of lots sold in the colony.						Price named for the land.			
	Not exceeding 320 acres.		Above 320, but not exceeding 640 acres.		Total No. of lots sold.	Average size of lots.	Total number of acres sold.	Minimum price per acre, if sold by auction.	Price per acre, if sold after exposure to, but not by auction.	Upset price, if any specially named for the land.
	No. of lot.	No. of acres.	No. of lot.	No. of acres.						
ADELAIDE—		A. R. P.				A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Town lots	—	—	—	—	429	92 1 18 ⁸ / ₁₀	39,626 0 0	1 0 0 ⁷ / ₁₀	1 0 9 ⁹ / ₁₀	1 0 0
Suburban lots	122	10,962 0 0	4	1,757						
Country lots	301	26,161 0 0	2	746						
Special country lots, if any	—	—	—	—						
HINDMARSH—					929	69 0 26 ⁷ / ₁₀	64,256 1 7	1 0 0 ⁷ / ₁₀	1 0 3 ² / ₁₀	{ 80 0 0 — 1 0 0 }
Town lots	221	54 1 7	—	—						
Suburban lots	180	11,249 0 0	1	392						
Country lots	510	44,567 0 0	17	7,994						
Special country lots, if any	—	—	—	—						
STANLEY—					113	100 3 7 ⁴ / ₁₀	11,390 0 0	1 0 0 ⁷ / ₁₀	0 19 11 ⁵ / ₁₀	1 0 0
Town lots	—	—	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	—	—	—						
Country lots	110	9,667 0 0	3	1,723						
Special country lots, if any	—	—	—	—						
GAWLER—					82	101 3 34 ¹ / ₁₀	8,361 0 0	1 1 3	1 0 0 ⁸ / ₁₀	1 0 0
Town lots	—	—	—	—						
Suburban lots	10	816 0 0	—	—						
Country lots	68	5,953 0 0	4	1,592						
Special country lots, if any	—	—	—	—						
LIGHT—					640	108 0 26	69,224 0 0	1 0 0 ⁷ / ₁₀	1 0 1 ⁷ / ₁₀	1 0 0
Town lots	—	—	—	—						
Suburban lots	4	453 0 0	1	640						
Country lots	605	54,083 0 0	30	14,048						
Special country lots, if any	—	—	—	—						
EYRE—					71	81 1 7	5,772 0 0	0 2 6	0 19 11	1 0 0
Town lots	—	—	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	—	—	—						
Country lots	71	5,772 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	—	—	—						
STURT—					113	83 1 25	9,425 0 0	1 0 0 ⁷ / ₁₀	1 0 0	1 0 0
Town lots	—	—	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	—	—	—						
Country lots	113	9,425 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	—	—	—						
GREY—					20	4 1 6	85 3 0	{ 14 0 0 3 14 3 ⁸ / ₁₀	—	{ 10 0 0 — 1 0 0 }
Town lots	19	4 3 0	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	—	—	—						
Country lots	1	81 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	—	—	—						
ROBE—					62	2 2 0	154 0 2	{ 11 0 0 1 7 6 1 0 0	1 0 0	{ 2 10 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 }
Town lots	52	13 0 2	—	—						
Suburban lots	9	61 0 0	—	—						
Country lots	1	80 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	—	—	—						
RUSSELL—					20	80 0 0	1,600 0 0	1 0 0 ⁷ / ₁₀	1 0 0	1 0 0
Town lots	—	—	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	—	—	—						
Country lots	20	1,600 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	—	—	—						
FLINDERS—					3	80 0 0	240 0 0	1 0 0 ⁷ / ₁₀	1 0 0	1 0 0
Town lots	—	—	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	—	—	—						
Country lots	3	240 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	—	—	—						
BURRA—					38	83 2 28	3,171 0 0	—	1 0 0	1 0 0
Town lots	—	—	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	—	—	—						
Country lots	38	3,179 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	—	—	—						
FROME—					—	—	—	—	—	—
Town lots	—	—	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	—	—	—						
Country lots	—	—	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	—	—	—						
NOT NAMED—					33	0 0 39 ⁸ / ₁₀	8 0 35	11 0 0	—	11 0 0
Town lots	33	80 5	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	—	—	—						
Country lots	—	—	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	—	—	—						
TOTALS—										
Town lots	325	80 1 4	—	—	325	—	80 1 4	—	—	—
Country lots	325	23,541 0 0	6	2,789	331	—	26,330 0 0	—	—	—
Suburban lots	1841	160,088 0 0	56	26,103	1,897	—	186,991 0 0	—	—	—
Special country lots, if any	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Totals	2491	184,429 1 4	62	28,892	2,553	—	213,321 1 4	—	—	—

Year ended the 31st December 1853.

Price at which it sold.			Total amount of purchase money.					Mode of appropriation.	
Price per acre, if fixed.	Average price per acre, if sold by auction.	Price per acre of blocks sold by contract.	Total amount of the purchase money.	Proportion of purchase money received in the colony.	Total amount of remissions allowed in the purchase of land.	Amount of credit allowed under certificates from Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.	Amount remaining due.	State the purpose to which the sums received for land have been applied.	REMARKS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£		
Total Auction Sales.									
1 0 9 ⁹ / ₁₀	1 14 11 ⁹ / ₁₀	1 0 9 ⁹ / ₁₀	63,311 5	63,311 5	—	—	—		
1 0 3 ² / ₁₀	1 13 4	1 0 3 ² / ₁₀	91,253 19	91,013 19	240 0	—	—		
0 19 11 ⁶ / ₁₀	1 9 1 ² / ₁₀	0 19 11 ⁶ / ₁₀	11,861 5	11,861 5	—	—	—		
1 0 0 ⁸ / ₁₀	1 13 0 ⁸ / ₁₀	1 0 0 ⁸ / ₁₀	1,586 14	11,586 14	—	—	—		
1 0 1 ⁷ / ₁₀	1 9 3 ³ / ₁₀	1 0 1 ⁷ / ₁₀	89,174 14	88,789 11	154 0	231 0	—		
0 19 11	1 10 4 ⁹ / ₁₀	0 19 11	6,237 18	6,235 18	—	—	—		
1 0 0	1 5 5 ⁵ / ₁₀	1 0 0	11,087 0	11,087 0	—	—	—		
-	4 16 7 ² / ₁₀	-	414 5	414 5	—	—	—		
1 0 0	5 11 4 ⁹ / ₁₀	1 0 0	492 15	482 0	10 15	—	—		
1 0 0	1 2 8 ² / ₁₀	1 0 0	2,729 0	2,729 0	—	—	—		
1 0 0	1 0 0 ⁷ / ₁₀	1 0 0	240 5	240 5	—	—	—		
1 0 0	-	1 0 0	3,179 0	2,479 0	-	-	700 0		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	11 9 4	-	94 0	94 0	—	—	—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	291,660 1	290,324 6	404 15	931 0	—		
Total Fixed Price.									
January	-	6,664	-	6,736 12					
February	-	7,945	-	7,958 13					
March	-	10,274	-	10,307 2					
April	-	6,668	-	6,722 13					
May	-	7,854	-	7,912 0					
June	-	5,097	-	5,097 0					
July	-	7,247	-	7,280 2					
August	-	8,111	-	8,132 0					
September	-	10,446	-	10,690 0					
October	-	6,506	-	6,494 10					
November	-	6,070	-	6,214 5					
December	-	4,781	-	5,007 2					
		877,663		88,552 7					
The difference between the amount realized in pounds and the number of acres in the sales by private contract, is explained by the deposits having been forfeited upon several sections run up at auction considerably above the upset price. The purchaser in this case does not obtain the section at one pound per acre, but completes the purchase of the person forfeiting by paying the balance of the amount bid.									

(Certified correct) A. H. FREELING, Capt. R.E., Surveyor-General.

RETURN relative to Surveyors and Survey

SURVEYORS.						
Names of persons belonging to the Survey Department.	Description.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed.	Salaries.	Allowances.	REMARKS.
Captain A. H. Freeling, R.E.	Surveyor General	Feb. 20, 1849	Secretary of State -	£ s. d. 700 0 0	£ s. d. 91 5 0	Gratuities marked thus *
John McLaren - -	Deputy Surveyor-General.	Oct. 13, 1847	Lieut.-Gov. Robe, approved by Secretary of State.	*240 0 0		
				400 0 0	45 12 6	
Henry Higginson - -	Chief Clerk - -	Oct. 18, 1852	Lieut.-Governor Sir H. E. F. Young.	*200 0 0		
G. W. Goyder - -	Chief Clerk - -	Jan. 12, 1853	Ditto - -	8 1 3½	Nil.	Resigned 15th Jan. 1853.
Edw. Wm. Pitts - -	2d Assistant, Land Branch.	July 14, 1853	Ditto - -	215 19 7½	Nil.	From 19th January 1853.
Edw. Wm. Pitts - -	Temporary Draftsman.	June 3, 1853	Ditto - -	*84 4 9		
G. M. Doswell - -	Temporary Draftsman.	June 3, 1853	Ditto - -	62 10 0	Nil.	From 1st August 1853.
Henry Ide - -	Assistant Surveyor	Nov. 22, 1853	Ditto - -	*31 5 0		
				43 11 5	Nil.	From 1st June 1853.
				80 14 3	Nil.	From 10th June 1853.
				25 0 0	Rations -	10s. per week in lieu of rations charged to contingent expenditure.
				**2,091 6 4		
<i>Royal Sappers and Miners.</i>						
Serjeant-Major Robert Gardiner.	} Draftsmen - -	1839 - -	{ Master-General of the Ordnance.	430 4 1 *215 2 0½	} 102 3 3	{ *Gratuity of 50 per cent on regimental and working pay.
Serjeant Joseph Moore						
L.-Corporal Richard Loveday.						
Private Thomas Evans						
Private James Brooks						
L.-Corporal James Partridge.	Clerk - -	1839 - -	- - -	- - -		
				645 6 1½	239 0 9	
Corporal Wm. Crocker	} Surveyors - -	1839 - -	{ Master-General of the Ordnance.	402 10 7 *201 5 3½	} 88 19 1	{ *Gratuity of 50 per cent on regimental and working pay.
L.-Corporal William Dawson.						
L.-Corporal Richard Brooking.						
L.-Colonel Wm. Harris						
Private James Elder -						
Private Wm. Farquhar						
Civil Labourers - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
				603 15 10½	88 19 0	
<i>Survey of the Port Adelaide Creek.</i>						
Civil Labourers and Seamen.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
<i>Preparations of large General Map of Province</i>						
Grand Total - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1,249 2 0	327 19 9	- - - -

28th January 1853.

for the Year ending 31st December 1853.

SURVEYS.									
State the number of labourers employed in the survey department during the past year.	State the gross amount paid to them as wages.	Fixed expenditure of the survey department.	Contingent expenditure of the same.	Total expenditure during the year.	State what amount of this expenditure was defrayed out of the revenue from land.	If defrayed from any other source, state the source and amount.	State the quantity of land surveyed in the course of the past year.	State the average cost per acre of surveys during the past year.	State the quantity (if any) of land surveyed, but not by Government surveyor.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		d.	REMARKS.
		2,091 6 4	108 4 0	3,083 17 2½					
			642 3 0						
18 to 35	1,321 9 2	- - -	435 9 4				144,527 5,497 15,737 280 14	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Sections surveyed. Roads " Sections re-surveyed Roads " Reserves "
	1,321 9 2	- - -	1,077 12 4	3,091 16 4½			166,055	4 40 100	
7 to 14	122 13 6	- - -	48 7 3½	171 0 9½					
-	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 0 0					
-	1,444 2 8	2,091 6 4	1,234 3 7½	6,396 14 4½					

A. H. FREELING, Capt. R.E., Surveyor-General.

RETURN of LAND reserved or purchased for Public Uses, or granted without Purchase, and Miscellaneous Information respecting Crown Lands, for the Year ended the 31st December 1853.

County or District.	Land reserved for public uses		Land purchased for public uses.		Object of the purchase.	Free grants (if any).		Remissions in purchase of land.				Certificates from Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.				State the particulars of any tax on cultivated or un- cultivated land, by what authority levied, and the amount received in the year.	Amount remaining due for the past year.	Amount remaining due for previous year.	Amount of waste land alienated.	Estimated amount of waste land remaining.	Estimated proportion of waste land available for settlement.	Total number of acres of waste land surveyed and open for settlement at the present date.	REMARKS.		
	Extent of the reserve in acres.	Object of the reserve.	Extent of the purchase in acres.	Cost.		Object of the purchase.	(Grantee's name.	Number of acres.	For what reason made.	To officers of the army and navy.	To officers of the E. I. Company's service.	Amount of other remission (if any), and state for what reason made.	State the names and description of all parties to whom remission has been granted.	No. of certificate.	Date.									Amount of de- posit.	Extent to which certificate has been used.
Adelaide	-	-	-	£ s.	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	M. J. Gregorson, Lieut. 87th regiment	15	-	-	£	-	£ s.	-	7 15	-	-	-	-	
Hindmarsh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	Thos. Cutting, Lieut. late King's German Legion.	14	-	-	All	-	240 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stanley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	† J. H. Biggs, Captain 49th regiment	20	-	-	154	-	164 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gawler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Emigration Certificates.	20	Sept.	-	100	-	-	-	69 0	-	-	-	
Light	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	Sept.	-	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eyre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	10 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sturt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	May	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	May	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Russell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Flinders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Burra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Frome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grand Total	12,548	Roads, water, quarries, and other reserves.	3 1 10	33 18	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	931	-	-	404 15	76 15	-	-	-	-

* This amount forfeited, not having been exercised within the specified time.

† Captain Biggs was allowed to pay at once for sections 6410 and 6428, county Sturt, and the amount 124*l.* 5*s.* added to 40*l.* 10*s.* (the amount remaining due for 1852), gives 164*l.* 15*s.* the amount exercised for 1853.

January 28, 1854.

W. H. FREELING, Capt. R.N., Surveyor-General.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.
Encl. 2 in No. 1.

REPORT from the Central Board of Education, for the Quarter ended December 31. 1853-

(Extracted from the South Australian Government Gazette of March 2, 1853.)

1. The change which has lately occurred in the secretaryship of the Board of Education, and the interruption to the business of the Board, caused by the recent removal of its offices, have, together, occasioned an unavoidable delay in the appearance of the present quarterly report.

2. During the last quarter one new school has been added to the number already licensed in the town of Adelaide, two to those in the suburban, and five to those in the country districts. No licensed school having been closed during the quarter, there was, therefore, previous to its ending, an increase of eight schools, as compared with the preceding quarter. On the whole year, 1853, the increase in the number of licensed schools has been forty-two; making the total, 111.

3. There are, however, about eight schools of those that continued in operation to the end of the quarter, some of which may not again be carried on in connexion with the Board. This is attributable, in one instance, to the death of the teacher; in another, to the resignation of the licence through ill health; in two instances to removals; and in other cases the Board have deemed it their duty to withdraw the licence on account of the smallness of numbers in attendance, inefficiency in teaching, or other causes.

4. The number of children attending the licensed schools has been as follows, viz.; in October, 5,294; in November, 5,639; in December, 5,273. These numbers show an average increase on the preceding quarter of 762, and on the whole year of 2,072. The decrease of attendance observable in the month of December, arises from the combined causes of the harvest having commenced, and the disturbing effect of the Christmas holidays. Of the number in attendance in November, 2,003 were boys and 2,636 girls; also, 1,056 were of the age of five and under; 3,391, from six to ten, inclusive; 1,080 from eleven to fourteen; and 112 were of the age of fifteen years and upwards.

5. The average number of children attending each school during the quarter was forty nine.

6. Estimating the population of the province at 80,000, and allowing that one fifth of the children being educated are taught in private schools or families, it would appear that the proportion of youth who are receiving a greater or less degree of education, is nearly as one to twelve of the population. This is about the proportion which existed in England fifteen years ago, but which proportion is now increased to one in eight, and a half of the population.

7. Fifty-one destitute children or orphans have been educated in the licensed schools at a charge to the public of 27*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, against fifty-four children in the preceding quarter, whose education cost 24*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

8. The amount contributed out of the public revenue during the last quarter, for educational purposes at the disposal of the Board has been - - £3,515 5 0

From sums specially voted for salaries of inspector, secretary, and clerk - - - - - 177 0 6

3,692 5 6

The parents of the children have contributed during the quarter - - 1,769 7 5

Making a total of - - - - - £5,461 12 11

From which it appears, that the education of the average number of 5,402 children has, during the quarter under review, cost the average sum of 1*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.* per head; of which the state has contributed 13*s.* 8*d.*, and the parents of the children 6*s.* 6½*d.* The preceding quarter's report shows the state to have then contributed 5*s.* 7*d.* per head. This very considerable difference is the effect of the liberal bonus specially voted to teachers by the Legislative Council for the past and for the current year.

9. The Board have carefully endeavoured that the stipends paid to teachers should be apportioned with due regard to the numbers in attendance at, and the general efficiency of, their respective schools, considered in relation to the scope for exertion afforded by their respective localities. The amounts paid as stipends have been (as last year) 40*l.* and 60*l.*, increased by the gratuity to 60*l.* and 90*l.* respectively. Twelve teachers, whose stipends were thought to be lower than others in proportion to the amount of instruction imparted at their schools, received the sum of 10*l.* each in addition to the above, making the amount of stipend received, in three instances, 100*l.* during the year. The total amount of stipends paid to teachers for the past year was 6,718*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

10. The beneficial tendency of the book dépôt established about four months ago, is beginning to be distinctly seen, in introducing system into schools where previously, whatever were the qualifications of the teachers, its existence was scarcely possible. A cheap supply of useful knowledge is also, through its means, being widely diffused, the effects of which cannot fail to be salutary. From it more than 4,000 suitable school

books, chiefly on the most essential subjects, had, at the close of the quarter, been placed in the hands of children and youth. The dépôt being kept in connexion with the Board, supplies a convenient and frequent means of communication between teachers and the Board, and is in their opinion, in this respect, well calculated to promote the successful working of the Education Act.

11. The want of school accommodation is now felt to be one of the greatest hindrances to progress, and the Board much regret that the unsettled state of the province, the scarcity of labour, and consequent great expense of erecting buildings, have hitherto prevented anything whatever being done towards remedying this great evil. A few inquiries from the country respecting assistance in the erection of school-house have lately been made, and the Board entertain the hope that the time may very soon arrive when it will be in their power to assist in so necessary an object. The Board are of opinion that it is very desirable that they should be empowered, by a special grant of money, to build one or more school-houses in some thickly-inhabited neighbourhood in town and country, which might form a model for building other school-houses to be erected thereafter in other localities. The amount of 200*l.*, which the Education Act assigns as a limit to the aid to be given by the Board for building school-rooms—the Act having been framed at a time when building was comparatively cheap—is now found to be quite inadequate for the purpose; and the Board cannot disguise their strong impression that this subject will require to be reconsidered by the Legislature at an early date, in order that, by a liberal grant, correspondent with the altered circumstances of the colony, this most important requirement for the successful operation of the Education Act may be secured. Having this object in view, the Board will feel it to be their duty to bring the subject specially under the consideration of the Government previous to the next meeting of Council.

12. The very full report of the inspector of schools, in whose views the Board entirely concur, relieves them of the necessity to remark on the present state of the schools, the progress that has been made in extending the benefits of education, or on the future educational prospects of the colony. The certainty that considerable progress has been made, under circumstances of great difficulty, is, they consider, very encouraging, although the point of desired attainment may yet be very far in advance; and the Board wish particularly to express their accordance with the inspector in the opinion that the late liberality of the Legislature is being met, in many instances, on the part of teachers by a grateful endeavour to deserve it, and they believe it will have the effect of attracting other and well-qualified teachers to join in the good work.

13. The very considerable increase in the number of licensed schools during the past year, and which the Board has reason to believe will still continue, induces them specially to join with the inspector in repeating an opinion, before expressed, that assistance in the inspector's department should, as soon as possible, be afforded. The aggregate amount of the inspector's duties, as at present performed, and as set forth in his report, are, as the Board believes, fully commensurate with the capabilities of any one person, and it is the conviction of the Board that an increased amount of inspection—especially in the distant country schools—is necessary, in order to derive that amount of public benefit from the working of the Education Ordinance, which in their opinion it is well adapted to effect, and which has been, in other respects, liberally provided for by the Legislature.

14. Accompanying the Report, are the report of the inspector above alluded to, and the usual documents giving financial and statistical information relative to the subject.

FRANCIS S. DUTTON, Chairman.

Adelaide, 23d February 1854.

The CENTRAL BOARD of EDUCATION in Account with the Colonial Treasurer.

1852.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	1853.	Cr.	£	s.	d.		
Jan. 1.	—To balance in bank of South Australia	-	573	0	4	Dec. 31.	—By amount of stipends paid to teachers licensed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 20. of 1851, from 1st January to date	-	6,718	6	8
	Balance in cash	-	9	0	6						
Dec. 31.	—To amount received from the Treasury since 1st January	-	7,462	3	7	"	Attendance of fees to members of Board	-	79	16	0
	Amount received from sale of books, &c.	-	208	15	3	"	Tuition of destitute children	-	119	16	6
						"	Amount paid to Colonial treasurer for books, &c.	-	394	7	9
						"	Balance in bank of South Australia	-	932	14	2
						"	Balance in cash	-	8	1	7
		£8,253	2	8				£8,253	2		

E. & O.E.

Adelaide, 23d Feb. 1854.

FRANCIS S. DUTTON.

SYNOPSIS of Return of Children who have attended the licensed Town, Suburban, and Country Schools, during the Month of November 1853.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

TOWN SCHOOLS.

No.	Name of Teacher.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Children in each School.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Drawing.	Singing.	Languages.	Mathematics.	Locality of Schools.
1	Edward W. Wickes	67	—	67	67	67	61	55	28	—	—	—	7	4	North Adelaide.
2	W. A. Cawthorne	151	—	151	151	151	151	73	73	27	—	70	—	6	Pulteney Street.
3	Mary A. Cawthorne	16	29	45	45	45	31	12	10	4	—	—	—	—	Morphett Street.
4	James Macgowan	24	—	24	24	24	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stephens Place.
5	Susan Macgowan	23	44	67	67	29	22	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	North Terrace.
6	Mary Fox	—	40	40	40	28	28	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	Pirie Street.
7	Jacob Abbott	54	13	67	67	52	52	12	12	12	—	67	—	—	Gilbert Street.
8	Elizabeth Whitby	11	34	45	45	43	38	36	36	27	2	8	2	—	Carrington Street.
9	James Bath	91	—	91	91	86	80	41	41	33	—	—	—	—	North Adelaide.
10	Caroline Poole	36	54	90	90	50	43	43	25	24	—	—	—	—	Gouger Street.
11	Anne Cremen	—	56	56	56	22	13	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	Franklin Street.
12	John C. Hansen	28	12	40	40	40	25	17	12	10	13	17	14	1	Freeman Street.
13	Jemima Horwood	14	22	36	36	17	18	18	17	17	—	—	—	—	Hindley Street.
14	Emma Mitchell	14	30	44	44	27	24	12	8	7	—	—	—	—	Grenfell Street.
15	Thomas Norris	85	21	106	106	54	54	54	54	54	—	54	—	—	Light Square.
16	Eliza S. Foulger	49	52	101	101	76	76	48	48	13	—	—	—	—	Flinders Street.
17	Elizabeth Bennetts	13	15	28	28	14	8	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	Angas Street.
18	Ruth Townley	18	53	71	71	23	20	14	11	11	—	—	—	—	Gilbert Street.
19	Anne E. Browne	20	27	47	47	28	28	8	8	18	—	1	—	—	Weymouth Street.
20	Ann Carlier	14	16	30	30	22	19	13	13	8	1	16	—	—	Rundle Street.
21	Peter Fox	101	—	101	101	63	63	30	30	12	—	101	—	—	Pirie Street.
22	Ann R. Hughes	14	36	50	50	42	19	16	12	6	—	—	—	—	Rundle Street.
23	Matilda J. Congreve.	13	33	46	46	23	29	12	17	12	—	—	—	—	North Adelaide.
24	Mary Bath	—	52	52	52	41	41	29	12	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
25	Margaret Gibbs	16	36	52	52	33	19	7	6	—	—	—	2	—	Harriett Street.
26	Mary S. Bull	20	9	29	29	18	15	13	8	6	—	—	1	—	Elizabeth Street.
27	Alicia Matthews	4	31	35	35	35	21	35	35	16	—	—	—	—	North Adelaide.
28	Frances K. Sheridan.	24	31	55	55	50	36	12	12	12	—	55	1	—	Ditto.
29	David Cremen	82	—	82	82	37	35	18	18	—	—	—	—	2	Franklin Street.
30	Elizabeth Jane Gibbs.	—	34	34	34	34	16	17	8	—	—	16	—	—	Pulteney Street.
31	Mary Osborne	6	29	35	35	30	26	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	North Adelaide.
32	Lucy Dixon	24	22	46	46	25	22	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	Grenfell Street.
33	Lucy Poole	16	34	50	50	30	33	15	5	—	3	—	—	—	Currie Street.
Totals		1048	865	1913	1913	1359	1181	720	615	377	19	405	27	13	

SUBURBAN SCHOOLS.

No.	Name of Teacher.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Children in each School.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Drawing.	Singing.	Languages.	Mathematics.	Locality of Schools.
1	William Holdsworth	60	28	88	88	69	46	36	22	—	—	—	—	—	Norwood.
2	William Mattinson	58	41	99	99	65	61	38	37	—	—	—	—	—	Bowden.
3	Alexander Moody	56	40	96	96	61	40	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	Hindmarsh.
4	Annie Turnbull	17	24	41	41	27	26	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	Glen Osmond.
5	Elizabeth Brady	24	46	70	70	39	33	20	20	20	—	—	—	—	Walkerville.
6	Mary G. Jones	4	12	16	16	16	14	13	12	6	—	—	—	—	Kensington.
7	Ann Lawton	20	70	90	90	40	36	9	16	9	—	79	—	—	Bowden.
8	Clarissa Kelly	18	54	72	72	38	24	17	18	13	2	—	—	—	Hindmarsh.
9	Alfred R. Bell	29	35	64	64	34	27	11	11	10	—	—	—	—	Thebarton.
10	Alfred Ainsworth	36	—	36	36	32	31	9	—	—	—	—	3	1	Kensington.
11	Mathew Cranston	38	—	38	38	26	26	16	16	14	—	13	—	1	Unley.
12	Henry Watson	65	41	106	106	53	40	13	21	—	—	—	—	—	Thebarton.
13	Mary B. Wheaton	15	14	29	29	21	14	11	11	5	—	—	—	—	Hackney.
14	Henrietta Cranston	—	31	31	31	23	20	12	8	9	—	23	—	—	Unley.
15	Thomas Mugg	30	14	44	44	37	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	Mitcham.
16	Mary Ann Cate	10	21	31	31	26	31	9	9	16	—	31	—	—	Newton near Magill.
17	W. D. Cramond	20	21	45	45	26	26	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	Magill.
18	Adele Murch	13	19	32	32	23	19	13	7	5	—	—	—	—	Bay Road.
19	Ellen Blachford	21	22	43	43	22	20	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	Marden near Payne-ham.
20	Robert C. Mitton	49	11	60	60	50	32	32	32	32	—	60	—	—	Bowden.
21	James Baigent	41	28	69	69	52	43	22	16	5	—	—	—	—	Kensington.
22	James Jolly	36	21	57	57	39	40	26	26	14	—	—	—	—	Walkerville.
23	James Catts	21	26	47	47	47	21	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	Enfield.
24	William Fabian	23	19	42	42	38	31	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	Edwardstown.
Totals		704	642	1346	1346	904	717	360	333	167	2	206	3	2	

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

No.	Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Children in each School.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Drawing.	Singing.	Languages.	Mathematics.	Locality of Schools.
1	John Forsyth -	34	27	61	61	36	30	32	28	7	—	—	—	—	Nairne.
2	Ulrich Habbe -	14	18	32	32	26	25	5	5	5	—	—	15	—	Buchsfelde near Gawler.
3	James D. Wiltshire -	34	12	46	46	23	37	12	14	3	—	—	—	—	Sturt.
4	James B. Bassett -	50	—	47	47	37	36	13	8	5	—	—	—	—	Willunga.
5	Thomas O'Brien -	25	19	44	44	16	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dry Creek.
6	Wm. Buchanan -	18	9	27	27	15	14	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	Gawler Plains.
7	Helen Smith -	34	45	79	79	26	25	14	13	10	—	45	—	—	Albert Town.
8	James M. Holder -	18	29	47	46	29	27	22	22	8	—	20	—	—	Happy Valley.
9	George E. Sawyer -	20	17	37	37	22	19	12	12	20	—	—	—	—	Glenelg.
10	Wm. Hocking -	36	—	36	36	36	36	14	14	14	—	36	—	—	Koorunga.
11	Frederick Basedov -	37	19	56	56	56	56	22	56	56	24	56	56	6	Tanunda.
12	Hannah Turner -	18	22	40	40	35	19	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	Little Para Plains.
13	Wm. R. Waters -	32	26	58	58	42	41	5	5	5	—	—	—	2	Morphett Vale.
14	Leonard S. Burton -	66	43	109	109	88	80	44	39	39	20	19	—	—	Gawler Town.
15	C. J. Andrew -	18	13	31	31	21	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	Barossa.
16	Edward P. Nesbit -	28	16	44	44	44	43	24	24	12	—	—	—	—	Angaston.
17	James Cowell -	23	22	45	45	44	32	18	13	7	—	42	—	—	Clarendon.
18	Wm. Quicke -	17	13	30	30	22	16	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	Aldinga.
19	Thomas Dallison -	42	11	53	53	49	27	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	Port Adelaide.
20	Augustus Winter -	19	20	36	36	27	27	26	24	14	3	36	2	—	Ardtornish Dry Creek.
21	Agnes D. Curl -	49	62	111	111	73	73	70	70	39	6	11	—	—	Mount Barker
22	Wm. H. Humpage -	21	25	46	46	33	33	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	Echunga.
23	Ellen Scrivenor -	22	15	37	37	19	22	8	5	5	—	—	—	—	Willunga.
24	Sarah Helmore -	2	31	33	33	29	18	8	16	7	—	25	—	—	Gawler Town.
25	Mary A. Oakford -	—	27	27	27	10	10	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	Koorunga.
26	Louisa Waite -	6	22	28	28	28	28	19	15	13	8	8	—	—	Worthing Mine.
27	John Beck -	40	21	61	61	60	36	15	15	24	13	61	—	—	Kapunda.
28	Mary Franks' -	21	22	43	43	31	30	24	13	8	—	—	—	—	McLaren Vale.
29	Mary A Hocking -	—	26	26	26	26	19	13	8	7	9	—	—	—	Koorunga.
30	John Grant -	18	23	41	41	31	31	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	Aldinga.
31	Josiah Rogers -	19	19	38	38	30	22	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	Rowland's Flat near Lyndoch Valley.
32	James O'Sullivan -	28	33	61	61	47	42	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	Salisbury.
33	Amelia Crooks -	8	29	37	37	30	32	23	23	10	4	37	—	—	Albert Town.
34	James P. Bonnar -	24	17	41	41	40	40	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	Mount Barker.
35	Thomas Worsnop -	16	7	23	23	14	10	1	13	1	—	—	—	—	Port Elliot.
36	William Vercoe -	20	16	36	36	19	10	2	1	1	—	36	—	—	Kersbrook, Chain of Ponds.
37	James Ferguson -	33	6	39	39	32	32	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	Inverbrackie.
38	Thomas Oakford -	47	—	47	47	39	27	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	Koorunga.
39	Mary A. Harris -	17	27	44	44	39	31	22	19	9	—	—	—	—	Noarlunga.
40	George Needham -	30	25	55	55	28	39	12	29	2	—	30	2	1	Houghton.
41	Joanna Davey -	15	17	32	32	8	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Staughton, Kanmantoo
42	John Forbes Leith -	38	14	52	52	34	28	21	21	8	6	22	—	—	Port Adelaide.
43	Mary M. Bassett -	—	35	35	34	20	20	11	10	7	—	—	—	—	Willunga.
44	Mary Davies -	25	17	62	62	38	36	28	11	10	—	24	—	—	Clare.
45	Elizabeth Diaper -	29	31	60	60	42	24	21	16	13	—	—	—	—	LeFevre's Peninsula.
46	Matilda Warner -	12	10	22	22	11	9	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	Watervale.
47	William H. Snooke -	22	22	44	44	38	18	26	26	16	—	—	—	—	Strathalbyn.
48	Charles D Watt -	14	16	30	30	30	28	14	8	17	—	—	—	—	Coromandel Valley.
49	James Poole -	19	29	48	48	31	25	13	8	4	—	—	—	—	Kondoparinga.
50	Henry Barnett -	23	22	45	45	20	15	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	Macclesfield.
51	Henry Bonnar -	14	15	29	29	16	15	—	5	9	—	29	—	—	Yunkunga, Mount Barker.
52	Septimus Webster -	14	12	26	24	20	10	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	Gumeracka.
53	Richard Silver -	14	20	34	34	26	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	Golden Grove.
54	Ann Reid -	11	16	27	27	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Redruth.
Totals -		1251	1129	2380	2375	1708	1436	755	708	473	93	637	75	9	

RETURN showing the Number of Licensed Schools in October, November, and December 1853.

Schools.					October.	November.	December.
Town schools	-	-	-	-	33	33	33
Suburban ditto	-	-	-	-	24	24	24
Country ditto	-	-	-	-	51	54	54
Totals	-	-	-	-	108	111	111

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 269

RETURN showing the Number of Children attending Licensed Schools in October, November, and December 1853.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

Schools.	October.	November.	December.
Town schools—Boys - - -	976	1,048	978
„ Girls - - -	830	865	799
	—1,806	—1,913	—1,777
Suburban schools—Boys - -	689	704	650
„ Girls - - -	599	642	635
	—1,288	—1,346	—1,285
Country schools—Boys - - -	1,184	1,251	1,173
„ Girls - - -	1,016	1,129	1,038
	—2,200	—2,380	—2,211
	5,294	5,639	5,273

SUMMARY of Ages of Children attending Licensed Schools in October, November, and December 1853.

	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 14.	15 and upwards.
OCTOBER.				
Town schools—Boys - - -	187	620	164	5
„ Girls - - -	159	468	190	13
Suburban ditto—Boys - - -	146	436	98	9
„ Girls - - -	109	337	138	15
Country ditto—Boys - - -	205	738	224	17
„ Girls - - -	160	556	252	48
Totals - - -	966	3,155	1,066	107
NOVEMBER.				
Town schools—Boys - - -	207	668	165	8
„ Girls - - -	165	495	190	15
Suburban ditto—Boys - - -	153	448	96	7
„ Girls - - -	123	358	144	17
Country ditto—Boys - - -	223	777	233	13
„ Girls - - -	185	645	252	47
Totals - - -	1,056	3,391	1,080	112
DECEMBER.				
Town schools—Boys - - -	192	629	153	4
„ Girls - - -	162	441	180	16
Suburban ditto—Boys - - -	150	414	81	5
„ Girls - - -	122	360	136	17
Country ditto—Boys - - -	214	738	208	13
„ Girls - - -	182	585	233	38
Totals - - -	1,022	3,167	991	93

Adelaide, 23d February 1853.

F. S. DUTTON, Chairman.

GENTLEMEN,

Adelaide, January 21, 1854.

I have the honour to forward to you my Report for the year ended 31st December 1853, together with a list of licensed teachers whose schools have been visited within the year.

The results of my inspection are arranged under the following heads, namely :—

- 1st. Acquirements and efficiency of the teachers.
- 2d. Character and management of the schools, and their adequateness as to number.
- 3d. General progress of the pupils.
- 4th. Nature of the school-houses, with the amount of accommodation they afford.
- 5th. Present state of education as compared with the past.
- 6th. Available means for the removal of existing deficiencies ; and,
- 7th. Concluding remarks.

1st. The additions and changes which have occurred in the list of teachers during the past year, have rather tended to raise than lower the general standard of acquirement and efficiency, a circumstance the less to be expected from the almost entire want of

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

choice in the applicants for the licence. Although the proportion of untrained teachers is still large, the education they have received is moderately good; and it is satisfactory to observe, that many are gradually increasing their efficiency and usefulness by the acquisition of practical knowledge. The encouragement afforded by an increase of stipend, in cases where it appears to have been merited, has been generally met by proportionate exertions on the part of the teachers; and similar results may be anticipated from the gratuity recently granted to all. The very considerable increase of licences has principally affected the suburban and country districts, and were a comparison of qualifications now instituted between the teachers of town and country, it would be quite as favourable to the latter as it has ever been.

2d. The character and management of the schools certainly present some degree of improvement in all that may be considered capable of it, notwithstanding the various impediments are almost as great as they formerly were.

In Adelaide the few superior schools have fully maintained their previous position, their management reflecting much credit on the teachers in charge of them. From the numerous attendance in some of these, assistance is greatly needed by the masters, and the appointment of a few pupil teachers, if obtainable, would be of decided advantage. There is, however, the same deficiency of schools of a high character in some parts of Adelaide, as I had occasion to notice in my report for 1852; and when it is considered that small schools, even if under tolerable management, are unavoidably destitute of various advantages enjoyed by large ones, it is to be hoped that public attention will be at length drawn to the subject, and that some attempts will be made to set on foot a few more establishments similar to those of which favourable mention has just been made, and more suitable to the wealth and importance of a metropolis.

It is a subject of congratulation that the suburban and country schools, on the whole, rank so favourably in comparison with those of the city; and justice to the teachers of some of them demands the announcement of the fact, that, either in quantity or quality, the instruction imparted is inferior to none supplied in any of the schools in Adelaide. There has fortunately been little necessity for declining to recommend persons applying for the licence, and the great increase in the number of schools during the past year, particularly in localities quite unprovided for, affords a convincing proof of the progress made in extending the benefits of education. Many places are, however, still without educational means, principally owing to the scarcity of teachers, and the risk attending the experiment of initiating schools. Port Adelaide continues to afford the most prominent instance of deficiency, having only two licensed schools, with an attendance of scarcely more than a hundred children.

3d. The difficulty of estimating the comparative progress of the children in different schools is rather increased than diminished, from the withdrawal of a large proportion of the older children, and the great influx of others of more tender age, or whose education has been previously neglected. The labours of the teachers are from this cause greatly augmented, while they are rarely compensated by the pleasing results which usually follow an educational course of reasonable duration. The supply of the various excellent series of books from the depôt is now contributing, in the reading department, to the arrangement of the pupils into classes, which is beginning to take the place of that desultory kind of tuition, the prevalence of which has hitherto been a matter of necessity. Classification and system, however, must continue to be the exception and not the rule, so long as numerical deficiency, irregular attendance, and the limited progress made by the children up to the time of their leaving school, combine to exclude the monitorial system; and instruction in the first rudiments must still devolve upon the teachers themselves, from their seldom having pupils to whom they can safely delegate any portion of their duties. Beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic, in which the progress is tolerably satisfactory, the knowledge communicated is, in the majority of instances, very limited; indeed, in nearly three fourths of the schools all other instruction is merely nominal. As, however, the daily attendance scarcely averages four hours, the general effect of devoting a portion of this to other branches would be rather injurious than beneficial. In the small number of schools in which singing, and the elements of grammar and geography, history, and drawing are really taught, the progress of the more advanced pupils conclusively shows, that the teachers have the ability for inculcating these kinds of knowledge, provided they have the opportunity of exercising it.

4th. The improvements which have been made in school accommodation, though trifling, are quite as extensive as, from the peculiar circumstances of the times, the want of labour, and the enormous expenses of building were to be reasonably expected. No new buildings have been erected for the purpose. There are nine schools in the town, six in the suburbs, and ten in the country, in all twenty-five, carried on in buildings suitably designed, some of which are also temporarily devoted to public worship on the Sabbath. Thirteen places of worship—three in the suburbs and ten in the country—are used as school-houses, and some of these have been recently put in a better state of repair. There is also some improvement in the accommodation of the great mass of schools which are conducted in private dwellings of an average character of those commonly met with. Efforts are being made in several localities to erect appropriate school-houses; and there will be, probably, many applications to the Board for assistance in the course of the present year. Want of school accommodation is most felt in Adelaide and at the port, where, from the denseness

of the population, and the absence of proper sanitary regulations, the contracted size and general inferiority of the habitations are more injurious to health than in the country districts; besides, being low and ill-ventilated, very few of the school-houses afford sufficient space for the children who frequent them. School furniture continues to be of an inferior description, in too many instances, and it is only the best schools that are fitted up at all conformably to any pre-conceived plan. Already a more adequate supply of school material is showing the benefit derivable from the establishment of a *depôt*, which is tending to a unity of operation by the introduction of the same carefully selected books into all the licensed schools.

5th. Discouraging as, at first sight, the state of education would appear to be from the preceding observations, a careful consideration of the subject cannot fail to establish the fact of a progressive movement having been commenced. It is not so much in the individual advancement of any one scholastic establishment that this progress is perceptible, as in the considerable increase shown by the list of licensed teachers for the last year, in comparison with that of 1852, and the number of new localities now, for the first time, provided with schools. In proportion, too, as the supply of teachers has corresponded more equally with the demand, the qualifications of the entire body have, as before shown, assumed a somewhat higher character. Thus it may be clearly seen that, if there has not been so much as could be desired in the shape of encouragement to a steady perseverance in the measures now in operation, discouraging circumstances are slowly disappearing before the gradual development of a plan which, although as yet mainly experimental, is not much more so than similar ones in far older communities.

6th. A considerable increase in the number of schools, a more efficient body of teachers, and a more liberal grant of public money have proportionably augmented the means available for removing existing deficiencies in the present state of education. This beneficial effect would, I believe, be further accelerated by the appointment of one or two sub-inspectors. In formerly making this suggestion, I had in view, not only the desirableness of a more frequent inspection of the country schools, but also the probable advantages to be derived from the employment of one or two persons in organizing such schools, and in supplying practical information to as many teachers as might require it, by devoting a week or more at a time to each school. An arrangement of this nature would, in some measure, supersede the necessity of a normal school, the establishment of which appears to be hardly yet practicable, and it would also obviate the inconvenience of teachers having to leave their schools in order to acquire additional efficiency.

During the past year, the distance I have travelled, reckoning from South Adelaide, is about a thousand miles, by the accomplishment of which, 110 schools have received 294 visits. Of these, six schools have been paid six visits; eleven, five visits; twenty-three, four visits; sixteen, three visits; nine, two visits; and forty-five one visit respectively—or thirty-four town schools, 147 visits; twenty-four suburban schools, eighty-one visits; and fifty-two country schools, sixty-six visits. Several unlicensed schools have likewise been visited, and much time has been occupied in correspondence, in interviews with teachers and others, and in attending most of the meetings of the Board.

7th. In conclusion, I would state as my firm conviction that, under the anomalous circumstances likely to prevail for some years in these colonies, it is in vain to expect the rapid introduction of an effective plan for the instruction of youth; we must, therefore, be content to approximate as nearly as possible to such measures as cannot be fully adopted, and to use those substitutes which may be within our reach, in lieu of the more complete machinery of a perfect educational system. In the meantime, it may be confidently hoped that a continuance of the judicious exertions of the Board of Education, with the assistance of persons of influence, and the co-operation of those teachers who fully appreciate the liberal spirit of the Government, and the responsible position they themselves occupy, will contribute much, even with the present means, to keep in action the educational movement that has already made no inconsiderable progress, notwithstanding the many difficulties it has had to contend with.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WM. WYATT,

Inspector of Schools.

To the Central Board of Education.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.LIST of TEACHERS whose Schools have been visited from the 1st January to the
31st of December 1853.

TOWN TEACHERS.

Number.	Name.	Locality of School.	Number of Visits.
1	Abbott, Jacob	Gilbert-street	4
2	Bath, James	North Adelaide	4
3	Bath, Mary	Ditto	4
4	Bennetts, Elizabeth	Angas-street	6
5	Bridgeman, A. (now Gibbs)	Pulteney-street	3
6	Browne, Ann E.	Weymouth-street	6
7	Bull, Mary S.	Grote-street	6
8	Carlier, Ann	Pirie (late Rundle) street	5
9	Cawthorn, W. A.	Pulteney-street	6
10	Cawthorne, M. A. G.	Morphett-street	5
11	Congreve, Matilda J.	North Adelaide	4
12	Cremen, David	Franklin-street	4
13	Cremen, Anne	Ditto	4
14	Cubbon, Margaret	North Adelaide	1
15	Dixon, Lucy (late Wilmot)	Grenfell-street	1
16	Foulger, Eliza S.	Flinders-street	5
17	Fox, Peter	Pirie-street	4
18	Fox, Mary	Ditto	4
19	Gibbs, E. (late Bridgeman)	Pulteney-street	3
20	Gibbs, Margaret	Harriett-street	4
21	Hansen, Jno. C.	Freeman-street	4
22	Horwood, Jemima	Hindley-street	4
23	Hughes, Ann R.	Rundle-street	5
24	Macgowan, James	Stephens-place	4
25	Macgowan, Susan	North-terrace	4
26	Matthews, Alicia	North Adelaide	4
27	Mitchell, Emma	Grenfell-street	5
28	Norris, Thomas	Light-square	5
29	Osborne, Mary	North Adelaide	3
30	Poole, Caroline	Gouger-street	4
31	Poole, Lucy	Currie-street	1
32	Sheridan, Frances K.	North Adelaide	5
33	Townley, Ruth	Gilbert (late Sturt) street	5
34	Whitby Elizabeth	Carrington-street	4
35	Wickes, Edward W.	North Adelaide	4
36	Wilmot, S. A. (now Dixon)	Grenfell-street	3

SUBURBAN TEACHERS.

Number.	Name.	Locality of School.	Number of Visits.
1	Ainsworth, Alfred	Kensington	6
2	Baigent James	Ditto	2
3	Bell, Alfred R.	Thebarton	3
4	Blachford, Ellen	Marden, near Payneham	3
5	Brady, Elizabeth	Walkerville	4
6	Cate, Mary A.	Newton, near Magill	4
7	Catts, James	Enfield, Pine Forest	1
8	Cramond, Wm. D.	Magill	2
9	Cranston Matthew	Unley	3
10	Cranston, Henrietta	Ditto	2
11	Fabian, Wm. (late Page)	Edwardstown	1
12	Holdsworth, Wm.	Norwood	5
13	Jolly James (late Henriette)	Walkerville	1
14	Jolly, Henriette (now James)	Ditto	3
15	Jones, Mary G.	Kensington	5
16	Kelly, Clarissa	Hindmarsh	3
17	Lawton, Mary A.	Bowden	3
18	Mattinson, Wm.	Ditto	3
19	Mitton, Robert C.	Ditto	1
20	Moody, Alexander	Hindmarsh	3
21	Mugg, Thomas	Mitcham	3
22	Murch, Adele	Bay-road	4
23	Needham, C. (now Fabian)	Edwardstown	1
24	Page, T. S. (late Needham)	Ditto	3
25	Turnbull, Annie	Glen Osmond	3
26	Watson, Henry	Thebarton	3
27	Wheaton, Mary B.	Hackney	3
28	Wiltshire, Wm. (now Catts)	Enfield, Pine Forest	2
29	Wiltshire, Mrs. (late Wm.)	Ditto	1

COUNTRY TEACHERS.

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Number.	Name.	Locality of School.	Number of Visits.
1	Andrews, Chas. J.	Barossa	1
2	Barnett, Henry	Macclesfield	1
3	Basedow, Frederic	Tanunda	1
4	Bassett, James B.	Willunga	1
5	Bassett, Mary M.	Ditto	1
6	Beck, John	Kapunda	1
7	Bonnar, James P.	Mount Barker	1
8	Bonnar, Henry	Youngkunga, Mount Barker	1
9	Buchanan, William	Gawler Plains	1
10	Burton, Leonard S.	Gawler Town	1
11	Caulfield, J. (now Webster)	Northern Gumeracka	1
12	Cowell, James	Clarendon	1
13	Crooks, Amelia	Albert Town	3
14	Curl, Agnes D.	Mount Barker	1
15	Dallison, Thomas	Port Adelaide	3
16	Davey, Joanna	Staughton, Kanmantoo	1
17	Davies, Mary	Clare	1
18	Diaper, Elizabeth	Le Fevre's Peninsula	1
19	Ferguson, James	Inverbrackie	1
20	Forsyth, John	Nairne	1
21	Franks, Mary	McLaren Vale	1
22	Grant, John	Aldinga	1
23	Harris, Mary A.	Noarlunga	1
24	Helmore, Sarah	Gawler Town	1
25	Hocking, Wm.	Koorunga	1
26	Hocking, Mary A.	Ditto	1
27	Holder, James M.	Happy Valley	1
28	Hubbe, Ulrich	Buchsfelde, Gawler River	2
29	Humpage, W. H.	Echunga	1
30	Leith, John F.	Port Adelaide	2
31	Maitland, P. (now Needham)	Houghton	1
32	Needham, G. (late Maitland)	Ditto	1
33	Nesbit, Edward P.	Angaston	1
34	Oakford, Thomas	Koorunga	1
35	Oakford, Mary A.	Ditto	1
36	O'Brien, Thomas	Dry Creek	1
37	O'Sullivan, James J.	Salisbury	1
38	Poole, James	Meadows	1
39	Quicke, W.	Aldinga Plains	1
40	Rogers, Josiah	Rowland's Flat	1
41	Sawer, George, E.	Glenelg	3
42	Scrivener, Ellen	McLaren Vale	1
43	Silver, Richard	Golden Grove, Little Para	1
44	Smith, Helen	Albert Town	3
45	Snooke, W. H.	Strathalbyn	1
46	Turner, Hannah	Little Para Plains	1
47	Veroce, W.	Kersbrook, Chain of Ponds	2
48	Waite, Louisa	Worthing Mine	1
49	Warner, Matilda	Penwortham	1
50	Waters, W. R.	Morphett Vale	1
51	Webster, S. (late Caulfield)	Northern Gumeracka	1
52	Willshire, James D.	Sturt	1
53	Winter, Augustus	Ardtornish, Dry Creek	2
54	Worsnop, Thomas	Port Elliot	1

WM. WYATT, Inspector of Schools.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN
AUSTRALIA.

No. 33.

No. 33.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor FITZGERALD to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.
(No. 63.)

Government House, Perth, June 23, 1854.

(Received September 25, 1854).

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith for your Grace's information the
Blue Book for the year 1853, and to submit the following remarks thereon.

M m 2

2. Revenue and Expenditure.

On reference to the comparative statement of the revenue for the years 1852 and 1853, it will be found that there has been an increase in the fixed revenue of 3,123*l.* 13*s.*, this has been chiefly received under the head of customs, realized upon the large importation of foreign and other goods.

3. The sale of lands have not equalled my expectations, as there has been a slight decrease of 277*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* in this item of revenue, a declension mainly caused by the reports which reached this colony of the intention of Her Majesty's Government to discontinue transportation to these shores, which had the effect for a time of unsettling the minds of all classes, whose confidence in the future prosperity of the colony became shaken, and consequently deterred them from making any further speculations in the purchase of land. I am, however, very sanguine, now that these doubts have been removed, and our population becomes increased, that a considerable and steady demand for land of every description will soon take place.

4. There has been a decrease in the amount received from incidental sources of 677*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, produced by the diminution of the parliamentary grant, and a total cessation in the sale of guano, which in 1852 realized a considerable sum, notwithstanding such it will be seen that the revenue for 1853 has increased over that for 1852 by 2,446*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

5. Upon reference to the comparative statement of the expenditure, it will be seen that in the year 1852 it amounted to 34,777*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, and in the year 1853 to 38,052*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 3,275*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, a considerable portion of which, under the head of establishments, has arisen from the additional pay and allowances it was found absolutely necessary to grant to several of the Government officers, more particularly to those of subordinate rank, who, drawing small salaries, were otherwise unable to meet the increased cost of the principal necessities of life; a further portion of this increase, under the heads of police and gaols, has been caused by the maintenance and custody of a larger number of prisoners than was at first estimated for, principally composed of seamen who had deserted their ships on reaching this colony with the view of ultimately proceeding to the gold fields of Victoria. The other items of increase will be found spread over all the other heads of the return, and concerning which it is not necessary to go into any detailed explanation.

6. Public Works.

The amount expended upon the public works of the colony has been considerable, and demanded by the exigencies of the public service. The principal building in course of erection is the colonial hospital, which has long been much required to accommodate the increasing number of patients daily applying for admission; the only building hitherto available for this service being a small dilapidated cottage close by the wayside, rented by the Government at 35*l.* a year; this expenditure will cease when the new hospital is completed, which I hope will be by the close of this year. The building will be capable of accommodating some forty patients, on the Ordnance scale, in regular wards; but should further room be required, the basement floor may be made available for this purpose, as the building is so planned that by the extension of wards it may be made sufficient for a very large number of patients.

7. The schoolhouses in course of erection at Perth and Fremantle are both substantial buildings and now nearly completed; they are each capable of containing from 230 to 260 scholars. The Government have long felt the necessity for the erection of these buildings to enable education to be extended to our increased juvenile population, whom it was found impossible to accommodate in the rooms hitherto rented for this purpose.

8. A work of very considerable magnitude has been the making of the road between the metropolis and Albany, a distance of 300 miles, for the regular and safe transmission of the foreign mails, which now reach in six days after their arrival at that port. Large rivers have been bridged, which in the winter seasons from heavy rains became so swollen as to render them quite impassable; the total quantity of bridging required has been very large, amounting to 1,057 feet. From personal inspection I am enabled to report that the expeditious and workmanlike manner in which this undertaking has been carried out reflects the

highest credit on the officers who were entrusted with its completion, namely the Messrs. Gregory and Mr. Vincent, the superintendent of the colonial prisoners; those officers, with the aforesaid labour and a small number of ticket-of-leave men, in the course of eleven months have thrown open this important line of road to the public.

9. *Legislation.*

During the year 1853 the Legislative Council had only one session; the titles of the Ordinances that were passed are given in the return, and as all these have been specially reported in my Despatch, No. 54, of 6th August 1853, it is unnecessary that I should now enter into any explanation of their provisions.

10. *Population.*

The return for the year 1852 amounted to 5,645 males and 3,066 females, whereas the return for the year 1853 gives 5,797 males and 3,607 females, showing an increase in the total population of only 693 souls; a statement which I feel assured must be incorrect, judging from the number of immigrants, both free and bond, who have arrived in the colony during 1853. I am, therefore, of opinion that the more correct statement of the population is as follows:—

Births	-	-	-	333
Immigrants, 1853	-	-	-	1,094
Convicts	-	-	-	1,108
Pensioners	-	-	-	378
				2,913
Deduct deaths and departures, say	-			500
				2,413
Population, 1852	-	-	-	8,711
Total	-			11,124

Showing an increase of 2,413 over the year 1852, instead of 693 as exhibited by the returns. But until a proper census be taken, which it is intended to have done in 1854, it will be quite impossible to state with any degree of accuracy what the total amount of our population is, as I find I cannot rely on the correctness of the returns forwarded from the several districts, and called for by the Government as being the best means of procuring the necessary information.

11. *Ecclesiastical.*

The number of churches and chapels in 1853 is as follows:—

Church of England	-	-	8
Church of Rome	-	-	2
Wesleyan	-	-	2
Independents	-	-	1

On account of ecclesiastical buildings, there was issued, Church of England, 268*l*.

On account of stipends:—

	£	s.
To Church of England	-	1,125 0
* To Church of Rome	-	87 10
To Wesleyans	-	87 10

A strong feeling has been manifested by the inhabitants of all the country districts to possess religious instruction, and they have generally come forward and assisted by liberal contributions towards the erection of both churches and glebe houses. During the session of the Legislative Council in the early part of the year, an Ordinance was passed to regulate the temporal affairs of churches and chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland in Western Australia.

12. *Education.*

There has been an increase of seven schools above the number established in 1852, and the return shows an increase of pupils amounting to 239; the principal difficulty experienced in promoting education in the colony is the great want of

qualified teachers, and the only school that can be said to have the advantage of a trained master and mistress is the Perth boys school, which in consequence has been brought to a high state of efficiency; and it is much to be regretted that the high scale of salaries given throughout the colony has not induced more qualified persons to offer themselves for the situations. The emoluments of the Perth boys school, including fees, amount to nearly 250*l.* a year, and the same may be said of Fremantle, while those of the country schools vary from 100*l.* to 150*l.* each, with a residence for the schoolmaster; of these amounts about one half in each case is contributed by the Government, the remainder is paid by the fees received from the pupils, which are fixed at 2*d.*, 4*d.*, and 6*d.* each, according to the nature of the education afforded.

13. The government schools are open to children of all denominations, and they are under the management of the General Board of Education, appointed by and subject to the control of the local Government.

14. The sum of 1,700*l.* was voted in 1853 towards the erection of school-houses, and the aid granted by Government towards the salaries and allowances of the different schoolmasters and mistresses amounts to the sum of 615*l.*; the Roman Catholics receiving a separate grant of 45*l.* for the education of children of their own persuasion, an amount equal in proportion to their numbers as compared with other denominations of Christians who receive similar aid.

15. *Exchanges, Monies, &c.*

The coin in this colony was in						£
1852	-	-	-	-	-	37,000
1853	-	-	-	-	-	51,000
Increase						14,000

The paper currency in circulation was in						£
1852	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
1853	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Decrease						1,000

Treasury bills realized 1 per cent. premium, and bills drawn by the bank on their London agent were procurable at from par to 1 per cent. premium.

16. *Imports and Exports.*

The imports were in						£	s.	d.
1853	-	-	-	-	-	126,735	8	3
1852	-	-	-	-	-	97,303	16	7
Showing an increase of						29,431	11	8

Arising from the large quantity of goods of every description imported to meet the greater demand for every article of consumption, consequent on a considerable addition to our population and the increased prosperity of all classes from the large Government expenditure since the introduction of convicts.

The exports were in						£	s.	d.
1853	-	-	-	-	-	31,645	8	4
1852	-	-	-	-	-	24,181	5	0
Showing a total increase of						7,464	3	4

On a more strict scrutiny of the return, it is very satisfactory to find that the export of colonial produce has very considerably increased over last year by nearly 50 per cent., as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1853	29,510	16	4
1852	20,447	16	2
	9,063	0	2

which appears to arise principally from a new export in lead, and an increase in wool, timber, whalebone, and oil.

17. The shipping returns are

	1852.			1853.		
	No.	Tons		No.	Tons	
Inwards	- 74	- 25,326	-	- 108	- 44,750	
Outwards	- 76	- 42,036	-	- 98	- 38,821	

18. *Agricultural.*

The quantity of land under tillage was in

						Acres.
1853	-	-	-	-	-	10,299
1852	-	-	-	-	-	7,634
Showing an increase of						2,665 acres;

or 35 per cent. advance of the land under cultivation in the year 1852, notwithstanding which the supply of wheat has fallen far short of the consumption of flour, as may be seen by the quantity imported to supply the demand amounting in value to 12,553*l.* 10*s.*; a portion of this deficiency is to be attributed to a partial failure in the harvest from the want of rain during the latter part of the season. I am, however, happy to state from recent observation, that preparations have been made for planting a considerably increased breadth of wheat during this year, which will, I trust, do away with the necessity of depending for the future on foreign supplies of this nature. At present the farmer has every inducement to extend his operations, with an ample supply of labour, a certain sale for all produce, and at the most remunerative prices, wheat ranging at present from 10*s.* to 15*s.* a bushel, oats from 6*s.* to 8*s.*, barley from 6*s.* to 8*s.*, potatoes from 14*l.* to 18*l.* a ton.

19. The remarks which I have previously made, with regard to the returns professing to give the population, are equally applicable to those with regard to the stock, as when I come to examine I find the number of sheep returned, in

1853	-	-	-	-	-	157,968
1852	-	-	-	-	-	155,132
Increase	-	-	-	-	-	2,836

Whereas the wool returned as exported in

						lbs.
1853	-	-	-	-	-	397,428
1852	-	-	-	-	-	356,153
Showing an increase of						41,275

which on an average calculation would show an increase of at least 16,758 sheep, instead of 2,386 as returned; for such and other reasons I feel fully satisfied that stock of every description has multiplied very considerably above the number in the colony in 1852. The price of meat ranges from 7*d.* to 1*s.* per lb.

20. The wages for good farm servants and mechanics remain the same as last year.

21. *Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries.*

I am happy to report that the resources of the rich mineral districts north of Champion Bay are gradually becoming more developed, and promise to add largely to the exports of the colony, as the supply of sulphuret of lead seems to be inexhaustible, and indications of rich copper and tin also abound. The company to whom the Geraldine Mine belongs on the Murchinson River have erected smelting works at a considerable expense, and it is expected that a large quantity of lead will soon be ready for shipment at Port Gregory, which is now established as a perfectly safe harbour, vessels drawing twelve or thirteen feet water having anchored close alongside the beach and landed and shipped their cargoes by means of small boats.

21a. *Gaols, Prisoners, and Crime.*

Except at Fremantle the colony does not possess a building which can properly speaking be termed a goal, those used for the purpose at Perth, Albany,

and in the country districts are little more than lockups, consequently the want of a commodious and secure gaol in which a proper system of discipline and classification can be carried out is much felt at head quarters, where the greater number of colonial prisoners are confined awaiting their trial, and others under short sentence of punishment; it is therefore intended to meet the present difficulty by building on a well selected site in Perth a portion of a gaol which can hereafter be completed, the plans and specifications for which have been prepared and laid before the Legislative Council, who have voted towards this object the sum of 700*l*.

22. Although it would appear from the number of prisoners during the year that crime had increased, it is very gratifying to state, that we have had no convictions for crimes of a serious nature, the offences have been under the head of misdemeanors, principally committed by sailors, who refused to fulfil their articles or deserted their ships on arriving in the roadsteads.

23. *General Remarks.*

From the foregoing details your Grace will perceive, although the colony has not progressed to such an extent as under other circumstances might have been expected, yet that considering the drawback to its advancement, arising from its close proximity to one of the most attractive regions of the earth, it has continued to maintain its onward career, in a manner which must at least be deemed satisfactory. During the year upwards of 1,000 immigrants were absorbed into the population; a great extent of new land broken up, and notwithstanding the increased consumption of animal food, a considerable augmentation of stock has taken place; we are still, however, dependent on foreign markets for a large proportion of breadstuffs, and until this necessity be overcome by increased cereal production within the colony, the consumer will always experience the evils incident to uncertainty of supply. Formerly our farmers had no inducement to compete with those of South Australia, Victoria, and Van Diemen's Land, from whence flour was imported at a rate which would not here pay the producer. Now that this necessary of life ranges at such a high figure in all the neighbouring colonies, it amply repays the farmer of Western Australia to employ his capital in the growth of corn, and it is therefore to be hoped that every successive year will render us more independent of foreign supplies of this nature.

23*a*. The cultivation of the vine, olive, fig, and other fruits of southern Europe has much increased, also the manufacture of wine for colonial consumption, and the preparation of dried fruits which would obtain ready sale in any market; and I feel convinced so suitable is the climate of this colony to the growth of the above-named productions, that before many years, if direct steam communication be established with India, a most important and lucrative export trade will spring up.

24. I am happy to state, that notwithstanding the great number of convicts who have been introduced into the colony, its social condition would stand comparison with any other part of Her Majesty's dominions; crimes of a serious character, as I have already shown, are of rare occurrence. The success which has attended the management of the convicts may be ascribed to the following causes:

Firstly, the amount of liberty enjoyed by every ticket-of-leave holder, so long as he conducts himself with propriety;

Secondly, the salutary firmness and decision which the magistrates evince in dealing with those who relapse into crime, or in other respects render themselves unworthy of being at large. The advantages attendant upon this mode of dealing with the ticket-of-leave holders operates favourably on the minds of the prisoners within the convict establishment, for the latter individuals thereby become aware that while a course of good conduct is certain to lead to comparative freedom, the reverse must lengthen the period of their incarceration.

25. As a further proof of the advancement of this colony, I would place in juxtaposition the revenue of 1848, when I first undertook the administration of the government, and that of 1853.

					£
The former amounted to	.	.	.	.	8,700
The latter	.	.	.	.	28,800
Showing an increase of	.	.	.	.	20,100

This state of prosperity is no doubt attributable to the large convict expenditure, as well as to the increased amount of labour, bond and free, contemporaneously introduced, and which the settlers were thereby enabled to employ; and had it not been for the marvellous discoveries of gold in the province of Victoria, and the dazzling allurements consequent thereon, I firmly believe the progress of Western Australia would have very far exceeded even that which I have now the pleasure to record. On the other hand, I feel equally convinced that had it not been for the antecedent introduction of convicts, the fascinations of the gold fields would have literally so depopulated this settlement, as ere this to have reduced its inhabitants to such officials as it might have suited to remain in the service of the government.

WESTERN
AUSTRALIA.

I have, &c.,
The Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) CHARLES FITZGERALD.
&c. &c. &c.

VICTORIA.

VICTORIA.

[*The usual Annual Report for 1853 has not been received from Victoria.*]

NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 34.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the OFFICER administering the Government
to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 31.)

Government House, Auckland, April 29, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

Received October 14, 1854.

In the hopes of rendering every information with as little delay as possible, I have decided on forwarding at once the enclosed copy of the blue book for the province of New Ulster for the year 1852, with the intention of transmitting the blue book for New Munster for the corresponding period whenever it arrives from the south; and in so doing I beg to state, for your Grace's information, that the delay has taken place in the preparation of the enclosed from the want of blank forms which the Colonial Secretary informs me were not received until very recently.

2. Up to this period Mr. Commissioner McLean has been most successful in the purchase of land, not only in the southern settlements, but also in the province of New Plymouth; and having arrived in Auckland within the last few days, I anticipate a large and speedy acquisition of land in this province, where it is much required to meet the increasing and daily demands.

3. In the province of New Plymouth the natives have shown a strong disposition to repurchase the land lately acquired from them under the existing land regulations, thus attaining an individual ownership of a *bona fide* property, and giving them not only an interest in the land, which they could not have otherwise enjoyed, but qualifying them for political institutions; thus so changing their mode of living, as to remove all anxiety from any combined movement they otherwise might be roused to make while residing by tribes in a pah.

4. The disposition of the natives, as a body, continues friendly in the extreme, and at this moment no excitement whatever exists except a feud of some years standing between themselves in the neighbourhood of Rotorua, respecting which I have communicated with the resident magistrate, a gentleman much respected

NEW ZEALAND. and esteemed by them, and who possesses considerable influence over their actions and opinions.

5. An unprecedented dry season has been much felt by the agriculturalists, and the potato crops have suffered; however the yield of grain has been good, and vast quantities of wheat have been sown by the natives, which, in the Waikato district, is ground on the spot by their own mills of considerable power, and from the East Cape conveyed in coasters (manned and worked by themselves,) to the Auckland market; both cases the result of their own labour and exertions.

6. In the course of another year great changes may be anticipated to take place in this rapidly improving colony; steam communication with Europe may be established; and steam-inter-communication, I may say, has already taken place since the arrival of a screw vessel, now plying on an experimental trip between the several provinces.

7. As soon as I receive the returns and reports from the southern settlements, which I called for some time since, I will not fail to keep your Grace informed of more minute particulars respecting the land arrangements in New Zealand, and other subjects that may be deemed interesting.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. WYNYARD.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

PART V.
EASTERN COLONIES.

PART V.—EASTERN COLONIES.

CEYLON.

CEYLON.

No. 35.

No. 35.

COPY of a DESPATCH from GOVERNOR ANDERSON to the
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 79.)

Queen's House, Colombo, May 6, 1854.

M LORD DUKE,

(Received June 19, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for the year 1853, and to make the following report accompanying it.

2. It will be satisfactory to your Grace to find, from the following statement, that the revenue of the year is in excess of the expenditure by above 26,000*l*.

Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure for 1853 compared with that of 1852.

	£	s.	d.
Revenue of 1853 compared with the			
Expenditure of the same year - -	412,835	7	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Expenditure - - - -	386,519	4	2
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure -	26,316	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$

Revenue of 1853 compared with revenue of 1852:—

	£	s.	d.
Revenue of 1853 - - -	412,835	7	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Revenue of 1852 - - -	411,806	4	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Increase in 1853 - - -	1,029	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Expenditure of 1853 compared with Expenditure of 1852:—

	£	s.	d.
Expenditure of 1852 - - -	412,871	8	4
Expenditure of 1853 - - -	386,519	4	2
Decrease in 1853 - - -	26,352	4	2

3. The expenditure for 1853, compared with that for 1852, shows a decrease in the former year of 26,352*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*. and it will be seen also that the revenue of 1853 has exceeded that of 1852 by 1,029*l*. 3*s*. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.

The following is a statement of the cash in hand in the Treasury and the several cutcheries of the island on the 1st of January 1854, showing separately the amount in coined money and notes:

	£	s.	d.
Amount in coined Money - - -	74,082	12	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Amount in Treasury Notes - - -	46,472	0	0
Amount in Bank Notes - - -	920	0	0
	121,474	12	8 $\frac{1}{4}$

Deduct—

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Deposits - - - -	40,970	14	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Amount of Treasury Notes in circulation	26,291	0	0
	67,261	14	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Balance in favour of Government -	54,212	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

The last return up to 1st of May 1854, of cash and notes in the general Treasury, was as follows :

	£	s.	d.
Amount in coined Money - -	78,783	14	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Amount in Treasury Notes - -	38,303	0	0
Amount in Bank Notes - -	980	0	0
	118,066 14 6 $\frac{1}{4}$		

Deduct—

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Deposits (General Treasury) -	29,697	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amount of Treasury Notes in circulation } on the 1st of April 1854 - - - }	23,022	0	0
	52,719 19 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		

Balance in favour of Government - 65,346 15 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

5. These returns are favourable as showing a large amount of coined money in the general Treasury—the amount of notes in circulation on the 1st April 1854. being 23,022l.

6. I addressed your Grace in my Despatch, No. 192, of the 24th December last, transmitting the report of the sub-committee of the Legislative Council on the supply Ordinance for 1854, on the subject of the policy of continuing to issue Government notes or of altogether withdrawing the circulation. I have not found any reason for altering the opinion I then expressed of the expediency of restricting as much as possible the issue of Government notes, leaving the public to the accommodation afforded in the issue of notes by the Oriental Bank Corporation under the restrictions imposed upon that body.

Roads.

The total sum expended during the year on roads, bridges, public buildings, &c., inclusive of cost of establishments, has been 70,400l. 9s. 7d. ; of this amount 17,880l. 15s. 9d. were funds derived under the road Ordinance No. 8, of 1848 ; and the remainder was paid out of the Treasury.

8. I find that in the last three years the amount expended on roads was as follows :

	£	s.	d.
1851 - - -	56,130	19	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
1852 - - -	55,188	15	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1853 - - -	56,425	13	8
Total for three years -	167,745 7 10 $\frac{1}{4}$		

In the three previous years before the Road Ordinance came into full effect it was :

	£	s.	d.
1848 - - -	36,342	12	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1849 - - -	39,464	7	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1850 - - -	45,790	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total for three years -	121,597 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		

9. I consider that the expenditure on the roads in the island has been quite proportionate to the revenue, and quite as much as that revenue would warrant. Still the planting community are by no means satisfied, but continually press for a larger expenditure. This is natural ; but they omit to consider the resources of Government enabling it to meet any such increased outlay on the part of Government in this respect.

10. The roads here are made at great cost, and are repaired at great cost. During the last eight years the amount expended in the repair of the Kandy Colombo Road. seventy-five miles in length, has been 86,613l on an average of 10,826l. 12s. 6d. per annum.

	£
1846 -	6,511
1847 -	7,901
1848 -	15,667
1849 -	14,722
1850 -	10,448
1851 -	12,219
1852 -	8,825
1853 -	10,320
During 8 years -	86,613

CEYLON.

11. This road is generally in very excellent order; there is a vast traffic on it, the tolls of last year amounting to 15,827*l*.

12. I am not satisfied, however, that the roads are not kept up at too high a cost, and I have appointed a committee to report generally on the subject.

13. It would be very desirable indeed if the contract system both for the construction and the repair of the roads could be adopted here as at the Mauritius. The difficulty that obstructs this here in limine is in the Pioneer Corps, a very efficient body, which it is deemed it would be imprudent to disband till a perfect contract system was established. The subject has been taken in hand by the Committee on fixed establishments, and I believe some measures will be proposed for the consideration of the Council.

14. A sum amounting to 2,000*l*. was voted last year for the repair of the northern canals. This will open a very important water communication to the trade of the colony along the northern coast.

Public Works.

15. The outlay on the construction and repair of public buildings during the year has been only 4,281*l*. 0*s*. 8*½d*., being 6,630*l*. 13*s*. less than the sum expended during the previous year 1852.

16. I am still anxious that the public buildings should be placed in better order, at least those that are essential. Under this head I would wish to notice the barracks at Trincomalie for a larger force of Europeans; also for restoring the lines for the Ceylon Rifle Regiment at that station, burnt down two years since; the detachment there being at present and since the fire chiefly accommodated in the Custom House.

17. It would be very desirable too to build sheds or rough barracks for the troops marching between Colombo and Kandy; and if a road is ever completed between Kandy and Trincomalie, it would be essential, if troops are to march across the island, that sheds should also be built on that road.

18. The road to Trincomalie, however most desirable, is quite beyond the means of the colony on its present resources. The subject is one we shall have to consider as well, in reference to that harbour becoming the coaling station of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, as in respect to the communication by land becoming, in the event of war, perhaps of vital importance.

19. The repair of tanks for the purposes of irrigation would be a very desirable measure, and I doubt not, in the result, fully remunerative. But the first outlay is very large. Last year the Government Agent for the Southern Province sent in a proposal from his assistant who had been in the Road Department to repair the Kogelle Tank, near Hanbantotte, at a cost of 200*l*., and then applied for 150*l*. more. The subject was referred to the civil engineer, who sent in an estimate for the repair amounting to 4,311*l*. This of course could not be sanctioned, and the subject lies over for further inquiry.

20. The new jetty for Galle Harbour has been constructed at a cost of 341*l*. 15*s*. 4*d*. The work was much required and will be a great convenience.

21. The Galle Harbour remains for consideration till it is seen what is determined on in respect of establishing the coaling station at Trincomalie instead of Galle.

Imports and Exports.

22. The following Abstract of Returns for the year 1853 as compared with 1852, shows an increase in both the imports and exports.

Value of Goods.

		£	s.	d.
Imports, 1852	-	1,000,474	0	0
„ 1853	-	1,181,142	0	0
Increase in 1853	-	£ 180,668	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Exports, 1852	-	948,000	0	0
„ 1853	-	979,874	0	0
Increase in 1853	-	£ 31,474	0	0

Rice and Paddy.

			£	s.	d.
1852	-	-	466,450	10	0
1853	-	-	515,182	12	9
Increase in 1853			£	48,732	2 9

Specie from India.

			£	s.	d.
1852	-	-	635,495	4	0
1853	-	-	1,479,534	2	0
Increase in 1853			£	844,038	18 0

Cinnamon (Export of).

			lbs.
1852	-	-	427,666½
1853	-	-	956,280
Increase in 1853			lbs. 428,613½

Revenue derived from the Export of Cinnamon.

			£	s.	d.
1852	-	-	7,127	15	6
1853	-	-	1,285	18	8
Decrease in 1853			£	5,841	16 10*

Coffee.

			cwts.
1852	-	-	372,379
1853	-	-	328,971
Decrease in 1853			cwts. 43,408

The Customs revenue for 1853 is very nearly the same as that for 1852.

Revenue derived from Imports and Exports.

			£	s.	d.
1852	-	-	121,354	8	9
1853	-	-	121,741	4	0
Increase in 1853			£	386	15 3

23. I regret, however, to report that I am apprehensive of a considerable falling off in the Customs revenue of this year, from the much lessened import of paddy and rice, owing to the dearth in India, and to decrease in the immigrant Cooley labour.

24. The returns for the first three months of the present year, as compared with those for the first three months of last year, show a falling off in the aggregate of 10,346*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; I fear it is not to be anticipated that this decrease will be overtaken by an increase in the remaining months of the year.

Legislation.

25. Several important Ordinances were passed last year, and I hope this year to complete the different measures I originally undertook for the improvement of the administration of justice in the island, chiefly in view to simplification, to lessened expense, and to a more speedy adjudication of suits. The measure of

* In the last year the final abolition of the duty on Cinnamon took effect.

CEYLON.

extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests has been very successful throughout. Much for good remains to be done, and the subject has, I believe, been earnestly taken up by the committee of Legislative Council on fixed establishments.

26. I projected an ordinance for establishing the town of Colombo into a municipality, but so great a difference of opinion prevailed in the Executive Council, and such strong objection in the mind of the public in respect to some of the most important requirements attending a municipality, that I was obliged to withdraw the ordinance, and I must admit that at present, I doubt if the people of Colombo are yet ripe for the constitution of a municipality in terms that would be beneficial to them, and at the same time, just to the island generally. It would be very desirable that Colombo should have a constitution enabling the community to manage its own affairs; but it would be impolitic for this that they should have conceded to them what they demand, a large sum out of the general revenue to be subjected alone to their own control for their own direct advantage, without consideration to the general interests of the colony.

Education.

27. I beg to transmit for your Grace's information, the accompanying printed report of the Central School Commission, to whom is intrusted the control and management of the schools in the island, from which it will be seen that the total number of children in the Government Schools at the present time is 6,012.

28. The different missionary establishments continue the work of education on an extensive scale, and, I believe, though unpretending, that much good instruction is imparted.

29. These establishments pay great attention too to girls' schools; and I look upon this instruction to female children as a very remarkable and successful feature in the progress of education in the present generation, and if continued and persevered in as now begun, as likely to bring about a great reform in the feelings, habits, and manners of native society.

30. I am glad to report that the new system of the examination of the younger civil servants in the native languages has worked well. Some gentlemen have passed very successfully; they have still to undergo a second examination, by which a more perfect knowledge and a greater qualification is to be established. I have no doubt but that the result will be highly beneficial to the public service.

Ecclesiastical.

31. I have no report from the Lord Bishop in this department; but I am happy to state that very few complaints or disputes have come before me in the year I am now reporting on, in great contrast with what I have had in former years to bring to the attention of your Grace.

Health.

32. I very much regret to report that much sickness has prevailed in the colony during last year from epidemic small-pox. The number of cases reported is 1188, and the number of deaths in public hospitals, 92. But this does not show the extent of the prevalence of the disease, which has certainly been very great.

33. Vaccination has been very extensively resorted to; but it has not been made compulsory from the apprehension that if made so, some great disturbances might arise among the Mohamedan population chiefly, from their great objection to the inner apartments of their dwellings being intruded upon. Every endeavour, however, has been made by means of vaccinators of their own persuasion to give them the benefit of vaccination, and, I believe, this has been attended with good effect.

34. The different Boards of Health lately constituted under the Ordinance No. 10, of 1852, have come into operation, and they have proposed some very excellent rules in respect of the public health, which, having been sanctioned by the Executive Council, have been published, and are in operation; and I anticipate much good to result from the measures the different boards will now carry into effect.

35. Cholera also, in different parts of the island has been very rife, and, in some places, very fatal. The returns are as follows :

Number of cases	-	-	-	5,182
Number of deaths	-	-	-	3,311

36. This proportion of deaths is very considerable. In every place, however, where additional medical aid has been applied for, it has been granted as well in cholera as in small-pox cases ; but where these diseases become epidemic, they are with difficulty checked before many fall victims to them.

General Remarks.

37. I have to report that general tranquillity has prevailed throughout the island during the past year, except as I reported, that in the first month of the year some slight movement occurred at Matella, which was very easily suppressed, and quiet immediately restored, and this quiet has since continued undisturbed.

38. It is just that I should state, that generally, a more orderly, well-behaved, and contented people than the inhabitants of this island could not well be conceived. At Kandy, I have had frequent opportunities of seeing the chiefs of the Kandyan provinces. They are frank, intelligent in the knowledge of their own affairs and interests, and well reconciled to the authority of the British Government, and without any thought or sigh for the old dynasty. They live chiefly on their own estates, which they have of late years greatly improved and extended the cultivation. They do not attain to great wealth, but are generally contented, and, as a people, satisfied.

39. It is my belief, that if left untouched in their prejudices, if unmolested by any violent attempts at measures of change for what may be deemed their benefit, but what they do not deem to be so, they will ever be found a people most easy to govern.

43. In respect to the Buddhist question, with which of late years we have been so much disturbed, I am glad to report that I have found the system for the election of the priests by their own body, enjoined by the late Secretary of State, and introduced without any great difficulty, likely to work well, and, I think, in a manner satisfactory to the priests themselves.

41. The party opposed to any measures that they apparently consider protective to the Buddhist religion, are not satisfied, and apparently will never be so till measures discountenancing, perhaps violently, the religion, are adopted. I should ever oppose any measures of the kind, holding the opinion that the British Government, so long as it possesses the country, is bound to the faithful protection to the people in respect of their religion.

42. I transmit a copy of the last memorial I have received from the party opposed to the late measures adopted by the Government, or rather, perhaps, who do not consider those measures to go far enough. I transmit also, copy of my reply to the memorial referred to.

43. These documents will perhaps best show the present state of feelings entertained on the subject by the party I speak of.

44. In order to the completion of the labours of the committee of the Legislative Council on the fixed establishments, I did not close the Council at the end of the year, but have kept it sitting. The report of the committee is, I am informed, completed. It will remain for the consideration of the whole Council, and as great difference of opinion prevails, as well in details as in principle, I must expect that the measures will become the subject of much lengthened discussion.

45. I had the greatest attention given to the subject in the Executive Council, sitting generally twice a week on it alone. My anxiety was to have it brought to a close, and the Ordinances, directed in your Grace's last Despatch on the subject, prepared. I yet hope to accomplish this in two or three months ; but the Legislative Council works slowly.

46. I transmit copy of a report from the Master-attendant at Colombo, on his late inspection of the pearl banks. The report may be deemed satisfactory ; and instructions have been given for the preparation of the measures attending a fishery for next year. I am not without a sanguine hope that this source of revenue to the colony may be restored.

CEYLON.

47. In the beginning of this year, the colony was disturbed by its being reported that gold had been found in the washings of one of the rivers, the Maha Oya. An immediate move was made to the river by various parties; after some days' working, it was found that the yield of gold was exceedingly trifling, and could never repay the labour and cost of working. Perhaps from the want of efficient and appropriate means, the fact of a sufficiency of the metal to answer as a speculative undertaking has not been ascertained.

48. I am happy to report that the general prospects of the colony, in respect to production, commerce, and trade, continue to improve. Coffee cultivation has taken a very favourable turn, and land is in demand, and estates have been sold profitably. I think this is likely to continue; improved cultivation, at far less cost than formerly, has been extensively introduced. A very profitable trade in cocoa-nut oil and also in cocoa-nut fibre, consequent on the present relations with Russia, has sprung up, and once thus established, it may become a lasting export trade to the great value and benefit of the colony.

The Duke of Newcastle.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. W. ANDERSON.

TWELFTH REPORT of the Central School Commission for the Instruction of the Population of Ceylon.

THE Central School Commission have the satisfaction to be able to report to the Legislative Council a general improvement in the schools under their management.

The total number of children taught in the Government Schools at the present time is 6,012; and there is no doubt that if it were possible to augment the Educational grant, many secluded districts of the island not yet visited by the schoolmaster might be advantageously occupied.

Even in the populous divisions of the Western Province there are places where the means of instruction are wholly wanting, and to which it is extremely desirable immediate attention should be given, with assistance proportioned to their destitution.

The multiplication of schools, however, not under the immediate control of European superintendents and at remote stations, is constantly attended with disappointment. It will therefore become necessary to adopt a system of uninterrupted visitation, which, from various causes, has not hitherto been found practicable.

With this view the Commission have lately made such arrangements as they believe will, in future, ensure a more thorough and continuous inspection of the public schools.

Extracts from the Inspector's Report with regard to the several Government Schools visited by him since the date of the last Annual Report, are to be found in the Appendix.

Colombo Academy.

The Commission have reason to believe that this institution has received a favourable impulse from the reduction of fees.

The number of pupils during the twelve months ending June last has averaged 53, and notwithstanding the apparent lowering of the standard of instruction, in consequence of the age of the students being generally younger than at any former period since the abolition of the lower school, there is ample compensation in the more extensive usefulness accorded to the institution, and in the prospect that after a training of a few months the usual standard will be attained, if not exceeded.

The increase of pupils having appeared to the Commission to justify an increase of the teachers, they proposed to the Government that an under master should be appointed to the Academy on a salary of 4*l.* per mensem, which arrangement has been sanctioned from the 1st of May last.

The following is a programme of the studies pursued at the Academy during the half year ending 30th June 1853.

CLASS I.

Scripture.—Isaiah liii.

Matthew v. vi. vii.

John xiv. xv. xvi. xxii.

Romans xiii.

1 Corinthians xiii.

Hebrews i.—xiii.

} Learned memoriter.

Watts's Scripture History.

Paley's Evidences of Christianity, Preparatory Considerations and Chapters. I—III.
Part I.

Natural Theology

Latin.—Virgil, Lib. i. ii. and iii. lines 1—320 } Learned memoriter.
Lib. i. lines 1—230 }

Ferguson's Grammatical Exercises, pp. 1—40.

Greek.—The Acts of the Apostles, x., xi.

History.—English Literature (Chambers).

English.—Young's Night Thoughts, B. II.

Whately's Logic, Chap. I.—II.

The two students who formed the First Class applied for leave of absence on the 14th of March, and have not attended the Academy since that date.

CLASS II.

Scripture.—Same as Class I.

Latin.—Grammar and Syntax.

Cic. Pro. Leg. Man. i.—xx.

Ferguson's Grammatical Exercises, pp. 1—31.

Delectus, pp. 1—99.

Greek.—Grammar and Syntax, pp. 1—242.

Delectus, pp. 1—50.

The Acts of the Apostles, i.—iii.

History of England, Rome, Greece, English Literature.

English.—Same as Class I.

CLASS III.

Scripture.—Isaiah lii.

Matthew v. vi. vii.

John xiv. xv. xvi. xxii.

Romans xiii.

1 Corinthians xiii.

Hebrews, i.—x.

} Learned memoriter.

Watts's Scripture History to the end.

Latin.—Grammar and Syntax.

Delectus, pp. 1—69.

Ferguson's Grammatical Exercises, pp. 1—21.

Greek.—Grammar and Syntax, pp. 1—240.

Delectus, pp. 1—30.

History.—Same as Class II.

CLASS IV.

Scripture.—Same as Class III.

Latin.—Grammar and Syntax.

Delectus, pp. 1—45.

Ferguson's Grammatical Exercises, pp. 1—19.

Greek.—Grammar.

Delectus, pp. 1—18.

History.—Same as Class III.

CLASS V.

Scripture.—Same as Class III.

Latin.—Grammar.

Delectus, pp. 1—25.

Greek.—Declensions and Conjugations.

History of England, Rome, Greece.

CLASS VI.

Scripture.—Isaiah

Matthew v. vi. vii.

Romans xiii.

1 Corinthians xiii.

} Learned memoriter.

Watts's Scripture History, pp. 1—86, and 151—176 and 283 to the end.

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Latin.—Grammar.

Delectus, pp. 1—13.

History of England and Rome.

CLASS VII.

Scripture.—Same as Class VI.*Latin*.—Declensions and Conjugations.*History* of England.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Pure Mathematics.

Plane Geometry, Euclid, Books I., II., III., VI., with additional propositions in Bell's Treatise.

Problems from Bell's Treatise, and others proposed for solution.

Plane Trigonometry. (Bell's.)

Solid Geometry (Bell's), Books I. and II.

Algebra.—Elementary Rules, Fractions, Surds, Equation, Simple and Quadratic, Problems producing Quadratic, from Bland's and Colenso's Algebras, Problems from the Equation papers of St. John's appended to Colenso's Algebra, Part II., Ratio and Proportion Variations and Permutations, Progressions (Equidifferent, Equirational and Harmonical), Interest and Annuities.*Practical Mathematics*.—Arithmetic, use of Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Surfaces and Solids, Spherical Trigonometry, Astronomical Problems, Natural Philosophy, Readings from Dr. Arnott's Elements of Physics.

CLASS II.

Plane Geometry.—Euclid, Books I., II., and III., Exercises annexed to Book I. (of Bell's Treatise).*Algebra*.—Elementary Rules, Fractions, Surds, Equations Simple and Quadratic, Problems producing Quadratics.*Practical Mathematics*.—Use of Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration of Surfaces, Heights and Distances.*Arithmetic*.*Natural Philosophy*.—Readings from Dr. Arnott's Elements of Physics.

CLASS III.

Plane Geometry.—Euclid Book I. Prop. 1—32.*Algebra*.—Elementary Rules, Fractions, Simple Equations involving one unknown quantity.*Practical Mathematics*.—Mensuration of Surfaces (select cases), use of Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry.*Arithmetic*.—General Practice, especially principles of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Proportion.*Geography*.—Europe and Asia.

CLASS IV.

Algebra.—Elementary Rules, Fractions.*Practical Mathematics*.—Mensuration of Surfaces (select cases), Arithmetic and Geography with Class III.*Arithmetic*—as far as Simple Proportion.*Mensuration* of Surfaces (Parallelograms and Triangles).*Geography*.—Europe.

The Native Normal Institution.

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The value of such a school of teachers may be appreciated by the number of vernacular schools which are made the channel of imparting the principles of European science when other means of acquiring them do not exist throughout the country.

The following is a programme of the studies pursued at the Native Normal Institution during the half year ending 30th June 1853.

Religious Instruction.—Repetition. Prophecies relating to Christ from the Harmony of Prophecies and the Catechism. Old Testament; I. and II. Kings, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther.
New Testament; Romans, Galatians, and Ephesians. Mirror of the Scriptures, p. 310—155.

Geography.—The maps of Europe and Great Britain; Problems 5th, 6th, and 7th of the Terrestrial Globe.

History.—The whole of the Ancient to the 16th Chapter of the Modern History.

Arithmetic.—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Involution and Evolution.

Geometry.—Euclid, Book II., Prob. 9 to the end, Book III., Prob. 1—16. Practical Mathematics, Prob. 9—13.

Writing.—Composition and Dictation.

The want of books and maps in the native language is perhaps the great drawback to the complete success of these schools, but the deficiency is about to be supplied by the labours of the Translation Committee, who have already prepared

- A Singhalese Spelling-book.
- A Singhalese Reading-book, 1st and 2nd series.
- A Singhalese Arithmetic book.
- A Compendium of Ancient History in Singhalese.
- A Compendium of Modern ditto.
- A Compendium of the History of the British Empire.
- A History of Ceylon from earliest times.
- An Introduction to Modern Geography.

Central School.

The central school maintains the high character obtained by it in past years, and is attended by ninety pupils, though in respect to this school the charges for education were unaltered at the general reduction of fees.

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DIVISION of Time and Study in the Colombo Central School.

	TIME.	I. CLASS.	II. CLASS.	III. CLASS.
Daily.	9 10 A.M.	Religious Instruction.		
Monday and Tuesday.	10 10½ "	History	Grammar	Geography
	10½ 11 "	Composition	History	Writing
	11 11½ "	Geography	Geometry	Grammar
	12½ 1 P.M.	Logic and Writing	Geography	Writing
	1 2 "	Mathematics	Arithmetic	Geometry
	2 3 "	Arithmetic	Writing	Arithmetic
Wednesday.	9½ 10½ A.M.	Globes	Mental Arithmetic	Composition
	10½ 11½ "	Themes	Globes	Mental Arithmetic
	12¼ 1 P.M.	Trigonometry and Arithmetic	Examination in Geography and History	Globes
	1 2 "	Writing	Composition	Examination in Reading
Thursday and Friday.	10 10½ A.M.	History	Grammar	Geography
	10½ 11 "	Grammar	History	Reading and Recitation
	11 11½ "	Geography	Geometry and Dictation	Grammar
	12¼ 12¾ P.M.	Logic and Writing	Geography	Writing and Dictation.
	12¾ 1¾ "	Mathematics	Arithmetic	Geometry
	2 3 "	Arithmetic and Writing	Writing and Examination in Arithmetic.	Examination in Arithmetic

It was considered right, towards the beginning of this year, to comply with an application from Dr. Kessen to be allowed an additional European teacher to his establishment.

Girls' Schools.

The principal female schools at Colombo, Kandy and Galle, are represented as progressing favourably.

The inspector's favourable report of the girls' school at Galle, corroborated as it was by the local sub-committee, induced the commission to confirm Mrs. Braybrooke in the charge of the school, which while on probation she had managed so successfully.

The much regretted indisposition of Mrs. Palm has been followed by an application to be allowed to seek a restoration to health by a return to her native country.

The only arrangement found practicable for suitably providing for the vacancy in the Colombo girls' school during her absence has been by the nomination of Miss Crisp, a young lady of some experience in teaching, having been trained in England by the Ladies' Society for promoting Female Education in the East, at whose expense she was sent to Ceylon; and who, in the first year of her residence in the Island, has rendered herself useful by giving private tuition in the respectable Kandian families.

The commission have not felt at liberty, during the past year, to sanction the opening of any new schools. The only changes which have taken place in that interval having been the transfer of the schools of Nildandehena and Nugatenne to Tibbotugodde and Karandegalle respectively, and of one girls' school at Galkisse to Deulpitye and another to Uyana, and the subsequent suppression of the last mentioned school and those of Morotto, Gorlewelle, Gatakurund, Laksapitya, New Bazaar, and two schools at Wellawattee; those within the district of Morotto on account of the sectarian differences of the inhabitants, which were calculated to involve the commission in unseemly contention with the various religious denominations into which the community is divided; and the two latter in consequence of the falling off of pupils or the establishment of other schools in the vicinity.

The girls' school in Slave Island, under the superintendence of Mrs. Temple, has also at her request and with the consent of the Church Missionary Society, been transferred to the latter association.

The commission felt constrained to refuse assistance to the Jaffna Native Education Society, being of opinion that the system of education proposed to be given by that body was of a character not consistent with the objects of their institution.

They at the same time made a grant for the purchase of books for the Pioneer Schools in connexion with the department of the Commissioner of Roads, and have advertised that the usual prize of 10*l.* will be awarded, at an examination to be held in October, to the best mathematical scholar that may offer from all the schools.

The only change which has occurred among the members of the commission has been by the appointment of Mr. Swan, unofficial member of the Legislative Council, to the place in the Board vacated by Mr. Smith on quitting the island.

APPENDIX No. 1.

EXTRACTS FROM INSPECTOR'S REPORTS for 1853.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Trincomalie Mixed School.

This school contained forty-six boys, divided into five classes. It is upon the whole considerably improved since my last visit, but still the master has failed in imparting instruction so generally to his boys as could be wished. The creditable answering was confined to a few in each class, the rest being either unable or unwilling to answer. This was particularly the case in the Scripture examination of the first and second classes. Those who did answer acquitted themselves satisfactorily, but the rest evidently depended on them for a hint, before they would venture to speak, showing the existence of an imperfect system of teaching.

Class I. read in the third book of lessons distinctly and fluently, and worked examples in compound multiplication correctly. Two of them passed a very satisfactory examination on the map of the World. Their penmanship is not nearly so good as it usually is in native schools.

Class II. read in the second book of English and Tamul lessons, but not at all intelligibly; the book itself is not a good one, and it did not appear that much pains had been taken to explain it. The lower classes appear to be making tolerable progress.

Trincomalie Girls School No. 2.

Miss Hunter's School. In this school there are twenty-three girls. Class I. contains seven; Class II., five; Class III., six; and Class IV. five.

Class I. and II. passed a most satisfactory examination in the history of the New Testament. They read with great fluency and correctness, and repeated several pieces of poetry very intelligently. They were well acquainted with the principal events in the History of England, and passed a most creditable examination on the map of Europe. They worked examples—Class I. in reduction, and Class II. in simple addition—very quickly and correctly; their penmanship was good, and their books very clean and neat. The examination of Class III. in the second daily lesson book was equally satisfactory, showing that equal attention is paid to all. I have much pleasure in bearing renewed

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testimony to the diligence and attention evinced by Miss Hunter in the discharge of her duties. I do not know any girl's school in a more efficient state anywhere in the island.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE AMERICAN MISSION.

Batticotta.

At this station there are two schools, one for girls and one for boys.

The former contains forty-two girls, of whom eight were able to read very well indeed ; their answering in different portions of the compendium of Scripture History was extremely satisfactory. In mental arithmetic they showed very great quickness as well as correctness. The examination in geography was upon the whole satisfactory, but they appeared to require more practice on the maps. Their writing on paper was remarkably good. The rest—nine girls, forming the third and fourth classes—passed a satisfactory examination in a Scripture catechism, repeated Tamul hymns correctly, and worked examples in simple addition. The two lower classes were making satisfactory progress. There was an air of intelligence and happiness about the children which it was quite pleasing to observe. Some of the best girls in this school had just been transferred to the boarding school at Oodoville. The increase of girls' schools in connexion with the station had prevented Mrs. Howland from devoting so much time to this school as in previous years, but the girls were evidently well taught, and in appearance were extremely neat and clean.

The boys school contained four classes. Of these the first and fourth consisted almost entirely of new boys. The twelve best boys had just been transferred to the seminary : the remainder of the former first class were allowed to continue their studies in the school on payment of twice the ordinary fee, and twelve others had been admitted from schools in different parts of the peninsula, being anxious to prepare for the seminary, and being also obliged to pay for their education.

The fourth class consisted entirely of new boys from the out schools, admitted only a few days before my visit. The boys in Class I., passed a satisfactory examination in Scripture history, and in proportion and fractions. The new boys had not been accustomed to the use of maps ; the examination in geography was consequently not very satisfactory. The boys in Class II. read intelligently, and with a tolerably good pronunciation, their answers on the passages read were very correct. They showed great quickness in mental arithmetic, and worked examples in multiplication and division correctly. The examination on the map of America was satisfactory. Class III. was making satisfactory progress in Scripture and arithmetic. All boys seeking admission to this school are required to pass a certain examination, they also pay a certain sum monthly for tuition.

In connexion with Batticotta are two out schools at Kayts and Karadivoe, two of the adjacent islands.

At Kayts, sixty-seven boys receive instruction, chiefly in Scripture through the medium of the vernacular. They had learnt the different books by rote, but there was evidently a want of sufficient explanation. Indeed throughout the schools in the province that fault was observable to a very great extent. The questions and answers in the different books had been most correctly learnt, but there had been no cross-examination whatever ; the consequence was, that when the words of the book were not used in putting a question an answer was very seldom obtained. Twenty-one of the boys are taught English, but had not progressed very far. Great pains appear to have been taken with them, however, and their examination was very satisfactory so far as it went. Twelve little girls are also taught in Tamul by a poor cripple ; they appeared to be progressing satisfactorily. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in procuring the attendance of the girls, but the promise of a jacket had induced a few to make their appearance.

The school at Karadivoe contains seventy-five boys ; of these more than one half are in the last class, learning the alphabet and words of two or three letters. The four first boys passed a satisfactory examination in the earlier part of the book of Genesis and on the map of Europe, and worked examples in simple multiplication and reduction quickly and correctly. They read English with a very fair pronunciation, and seemed to understand a good deal of what they read. The boys of Classes II. and III. answered satisfactorily in a considerable portion of the Scripture compendium, and worked examples in subtraction and addition. The rest were mere beginners. This school is evidently well taught ; it is under the immediate superintendence of an active and intelligent catechist. The quickness shown by the boys in mental arithmetic is a pleasing feature in all the schools under Mr. Howland's supervision.

Pandeteripo.

At this station there are two schools, containing twenty-five boys, and fifty-three girls.

In these schools the instruction is chiefly imparted in Tamul. The upper boys read a little English very fairly indeed. In Scripture history the examination was very satisfac-

tory throughout. In arithmetic they had not advanced beyond the multiplication table. Both schools appeared to be making satisfactory progress.

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Manepy.

In this school there are fifty-two girls, most of whom are very young; the three first classes contain fifteen, and the three last thirty-seven children. Very little English is taught; merely sufficient to qualify the upper girls for admission to the Oodooville seminary. The examination was very much more satisfactory than when I examined it last year; but it was evident that very little beyond the questions and answers in the books had been attempted. The upper girls read Tamul very well indeed; they had not made much progress in arithmetic, but the Scriptural examination was satisfactory. Most of the children seem quick and intelligent; and if the master could but be brought to leave the beaten track and attempt something like explanation and cross-examination, much more might be effected.

Mallagam.

This school contains thirty-one boys, distributed as follows; Class I., four; Class II., seven; Class III., ten; Class IV., ten. The master is evidently an intelligent and diligent man. The different classes were making very satisfactory progress indeed, and it was quite obvious that no pains had been spared in endeavouring to explain what was read or learnt. Class I. read remarkably well, their pronunciation being better than any I met with in schools consisting entirely of Tamul boys; their explanation of the passage read was very creditable. They passed a satisfactory examination on the map of Europe and Asia, and worked examples in proportion, explaining correctly the principles on which the operations depend. Class II. answered satisfactorily in the Old Testament history from Adam to Isaac, read with intelligence and a very fair pronunciation, and worked examples in simple multiplication. Class III. was equally good in proportion. Class IV. consisted of boys just admitted into the school. This is certainly the best school connected with the American mission, except perhaps the one at Batticotta. The master deserves every encouragement.

Tillipally.

The boy's school at this station numbers forty-eight, and the girls school seventy-one attendants. The first class in each had left a short time before I examined them. The three first classes in the boys' school passed a very satisfactory examination in the Scripture compendium, their pronunciation of English was very fair, and other answering satisfactory. Class I. worked examples in fractions, and answered creditably in geography. The scriptural examination of the lower classes was satisfactory, and their progress in English was very creditable.

The girls' school is entirely vernacular. The first three classes answered very satisfactorily in their respective portions of the Scripture compendium, read with fluency and intelligence, and worked examples in addition. Class IV. answered satisfactorily in the early history of Genesis, read very fairly, and repeated a portion of the multiplication table correctly. The three lower classes passed a satisfactory examination in their respective lessons, though of course they had not advanced very far. More explanation however and cross-examination are needed.

Chavagacherry.

At this station there are two schools, one containing thirty-one girls, the other twenty-two boys.

The majority of the girls are very young, and some of them apparently quick and intelligent, but they are not well taught. There is sadly too much of mere book-work, very correctly learnt but not explained, and therefore much less useful than it might be made. The girls in the three first classes read very fairly indeed in Tamul, and worked examples in addition. The Scriptural examination was also satisfactory. In the lower classes the answering was chiefly by rote, it being almost impossible to elicit an answer when the question was not put in the words of the book, although perhaps it had been given the moment before.

The boys' school was in tolerably good order, but the same fault was observable there also, though not to so great an extent. The upper boys passed a satisfactory examination in the New Testament History, and read with a tolerably good pronunciation. One boy was able to work simple proportion, the rest had not advanced beyond subtraction, but the examples were all worked correctly. The boys in the lower classes did not appear to be nearly so well taught; the master himself did not speak English at all well, and it was not difficult to perceive that he was by no means a good teacher, as the examination of his classes proved.

Oodoopitty.

The boys' school at this station numbers twenty, and the girls' school twenty-seven attendants. Their studies and progress are pretty nearly on a par with those of the

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Tillipally School. There is no missionary resident at the station, but it is constantly visited by the missionaries residing at Tillipally. It is probable, however, that early in next year some one will be appointed to reside at the station.

THE CHURCH MISSION SCHOOLS.

Nellore Girls Boarding School.

This school has been considerably enlarged since the time of my last visit: it now contains sixty children, many of them very young, and likely, therefore, to derive the full benefit of the plan of separating them in early life from heathenish ceremonies and practices. They are divided into six classes. The children of class six vary in age from six to nine years; with the exception of one or two lately admitted, they read Tamul remarkably well, and their answering on the passage read (the history of Naaman) was very satisfactory. They write on olas, and are just beginning to learn the English alphabet. Class V. read a chapter in St. Matthew's Gospel, and was examined in the contents of the first fifteen chapters; the answering was most satisfactory, scarcely a question was missed by any one of the girls. They are able to read English words of four or five letters, and to spell them correctly. Their answering in the Old Testament history, from Adam to David was very correct. They passed a satisfactory examination on the map of Africa, and worked examples in simple addition correctly.

Class III. and IV. were examined together in most subjects. The examination in the Old Testament history extended from Solomon to the Babylonish Captivity; that of the New Testament embraced the whole of St. Matthew's Gospel: the answering in both was very satisfactory. They showed a very creditable acquaintance with the maps of Europe, Asia, and Canaan. They worked examples in simple multiplication and division correctly, but not quickly. Their English reading was upon the whole very fair; their spelling correct and their answering as good as one could expect, their attention being chiefly confined to Tamul, until they reach the second class. Class II. was examined in the first sixteen chapters of St. Luke's Gospel. They read with considerable intelligence and answered very well indeed: they did not speak so correctly as I expected they would, but I found afterwards, on allowing the master to examine them in one of the subjects, that it was chiefly owing to his deficiency. They worked examples in compound multiplication correctly, and passed a satisfactory examination, in conjunction with Class I., on the maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Class I. was examined in Watt's Scripture History from the building of the Tabernacle to the death of Joshua, and in the Acts of the Apostles; their answering was most satisfactory. They were all acquainted with the greater portion of a useful little work on physiology, as connected with health, as also with the principal events in the history of England from Cæsar's invasion to the Norman Conquest. They worked examples in the compound rules correctly. Their pronunciation of English was very correct, and their reading fluent and intelligent. Most of the girls can write Tamul very well, some of them beautifully, and many of them can write very fairly in English. A certain portion of each day is employed in needle-work, and the girls take their turn in preparing the meals of the whole school. It is pleasing to know the good resulting from the education imparted in this school is visible in the improved appearance both of the houses and children of those who have been married from it.

Girls Vernacular School.

This school contains thirty-four girls, the average attendance varies from twenty-five to thirty. The girls of Class I. read very nicely indeed, and their answering was satisfactory. Those of the lower classes were making satisfactory progress. The school being in the neighbourhood of one of the principal heathen temples, it is impossible to secure the regular attendance of the children; the necessary consequence of which is, that although every attention is paid to them when present, they do not progress so rapidly as in schools more favourably situated.

Kokuville.

This school contains fifty boys, forty-two being the average attendance. The boys of Class I. read English with a tolerably good pronunciation, and answered very satisfactorily on the books of Exodus and the Acts. The upper boys were pretty well acquainted with the early part of the English History, and worked examples in compound subtraction quickly and correctly. There were only two who seemed to have had any practice on the map. The pronunciation of Class II. was not very good, but their translation of single words was correct. They worked examples in simple addition. The lower classes were making satisfactory progress.

Nellore Boys School.

In this school there are sixty-seven boys. Class VI. contains twenty-one, who read words of three or four letters, as well as could be expected in the lowest class. Class V.

containing 12 boys, was an advance upon class V., but not very much so. There was mis-pronunciation of several letters, such as c, s, h, &c. arising evidently from want of attention on the part of the master. The spelling and translation were correct. Class IV. was an improvement on the one below it, as far as the pronunciation of the boys was concerned, but their general progress was not such as it ought to have been: there were only one or two boys who answered at all satisfactorily, either in Tamil or English. I fear the master who has charge of these classes is not so diligent and earnest in the discharge of his duties as he might be. In class III. the answering on the Old Testament History was satisfactory. Examples in addition were worked correctly by the majority of the class. Their reading was not very good, nor their translation of the passage read. The boys of class II. answered very well in the History of the Old Testament, from Moses to Babylonish captivity, and in St. Luke's Gospel. They were tolerably well acquainted with the map of Europe, though they require more practice; half of them worked examples in division correctly. They read with a tolerably fair pronunciation, and translated correctly. In class I. the answering in Watt's Scripture History down to the Babylonish captivity, was extremely good. They were well acquainted with the principal points in English history, from John to Elizabeth, and passed a very satisfactory examination on the map of the world. They appeared to understand an excellent little book on the Evidences of Christianity, published by the Irish Commissioners. They worked examples in proportion, and explained quite correctly the principles on which the operations depend. The head master of this school is one of the best in the province, and his boys are evidently making satisfactory progress.

Chundicooly.

In this school there are sixty-three boys. Class VI. contains twenty-seven boys, eleven of whom were learning the alphabet; the rest read words of four or five letters with a tolerable good pronunciation, and spelt them correctly. Class V. read one of the early chapters of St. John's Gospel very fairly. They are not questioned sufficiently in English; their answering therefore was in Tamil, but it was satisfactory. In class IV. the answering in English was very creditable, both on the first ten chapters of St. John's Gospel, and on the Scripture Catechism. The boys worked examples in addition quickly and correctly. Class III. read with fluency and intelligence, and with a very fair pronunciation; their spelling and translation were also correct. They worked examples in multiplication correctly; but their answering in geography was not satisfactory. Class II. answered very correctly in the greater portion of the Book of Genesis and St. Matthew's Gospel. They read very intelligently, and answered questions on the portion read very satisfactorily. They worked examples in reduction; but were not well acquainted with the maps of Europe and Asia. Class I. passed a very satisfactory examination in Scripture, English history, geography and arithmetic.

Colombogam.

This school contains ninety boys, of whom twenty-three are in the last class. It is evidently very badly taught, the boys were extremely inattentive, and there was only a small proportion in each class that knew anything of the different subjects. The government grant was about to be withdrawn from it, and transferred to another branch of the mission.

Nadutarro.

In this school there are sixty-three boys. A few of the boys in the two first classes answered pretty well in scripture and geography, but the school is not nearly so well taught as it might be. The third class especially was evidently not well attended to. This school is also to be withdrawn from the list of those receiving government aid.

Pettah Girls' School.

This school has given the missionaries so little satisfaction during the past year, that they had determined on giving it up. The result of the examination convinced me that the determination was a wise one.

THE WESLEYAN MISSION SCHOOLS.

Jaffna Central School.

This school contains 182 boys, the average attendance being 160. They are divided in seven classes, as follows:

I. 17. II. 24. III. 26. IV. 26. V. 28. VI. 27. VII. 34.

Class I. and II. were examined together in the Pentateuch. The attention of class I. having been for some time confined to the Epistle to the Romans, they did not answer nearly so well as class II. In the Epistle to the Romans their answering was such as to

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show that the most minute attention had been paid to it, but they appeared to have forgotten the general history of the Scriptures. The answering of Class II. was very satisfactory. Class I. was evidently well acquainted with the principles and propositions of the first book of Euclid. In Natural Philosophy their answering was very satisfactory; the subject had evidently been very carefully taught. They had not advanced very far in Latin, but the little they had learnt they understood thoroughly. They read in the first book of Milton's *Paradise Lost* with fluency and intelligence, and afterwards wrote out for me at their leisure a prose version of twenty lines of it, which showed that they had a very fair knowledge of their meaning. Class II. passed a very satisfactory examination in the history of Greece, (Tyler), worked examples in fractions and decimals, and in subtraction in algebra, and wrote a very fair exercise in composition. Class III. answered very satisfactorily in St. Matthew's Gospel, worked examples in compound multiplication correctly, read Marshman's *History* intelligently and with a tolerably good pronunciation, and passed a very creditable examination on the map of the world. Class IV. was examined with Class III. in Scripture, worked examples in division, answered satisfactorily on the map of the world, and wrote very fairly to dictation. The three junior classes form a sort of preparatory school, and were all making satisfactory progress.

St Paul's Girls' School.

This school contains 35 girls, the average attendance being 25. During the last year it had the advantage of Mrs. Walton's constant superintendence, and was consequently in a much better state than when I last visited it. In the lowest class, which contains fourteen children, two were able to read words of three or four letters, and to repeat a catechism of Bible names by rote; the rest were reading words of two letters. Classes II. and III. read a chapter in the New Testament very fairly, and their answering on the Gospel history was very good for their age. Class I. answered very satisfactorily on the books of Exodus and Numbers, and worked examples in simple division quickly and correctly; but failed in the examination on the map of the world. The penmanship of classes I. and II. was very good.

Pootoor.

There seems to be great difficulty for some reason or other in keeping this school up. There are twenty-five on the list, with an average attendance of eighteen; but of these only two were able to read; they could also work examples in any rule of arithmetic; the rest were mere beginners. I think it very probable the school will be given up altogether.

Chattavaley.

The number of boys in this school is thirty-three, but there were not more than one or two who seemed to have had any attention paid to them. Even in class I. there was only one boy able to answer in Scripture, and that very imperfectly. Three could read tolerably well, but it was evident that no pains had been taken to explain what they read. Arithmetic too was evidently very badly taught, the boys failed completely in the rules which they were said to understand thoroughly. The examination on the map of the world was equally unsatisfactory. In the lower classes the result was the same. Upon the whole this was about the worst school in the whole province.

Point Pedro.

I was glad to find this school considerably improved since my last visit. It contains forty-four boys with an average attendance of thirty-seven. Class I. answered very satisfactorily on the Book of Exodus, translated correctly into Tamil a passage from a work on the Evidences of Christianity, and read intelligently and with a very fair pronunciation. Their answering in the elements of Natural Philosophy and on the map of the world was very satisfactory. They worked examples in compound proportion correctly and quickly. The examination of class II. was equally satisfactory, as far as their knowledge of English allowed them to express themselves. Class III. were reading words of three or four letters, and appeared to be making satisfactory progress.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION SCHOOLS.

Jaffna.

There are upwards of 120 boys in this school, the average attendance varies from eighty-five to ninety.

Class I. was examined in St. Mark's Gospel, but the result was not at all satisfactory; the boys were ignorant of many of the simplest points in the history. They read a passage in Taylor's *Elements of Thought*, not very fluently, but their answering on its sub-

ject was very fair. They seemed to be well acquainted with the principles of the first book of Euclid, and went through several of the propositions quite correctly. They worked examples in compound proportion correctly; but there appeared to have been some defect in the explanation of algebra, particularly with reference to the use of the signs; they failed in working a very simple equation. Class II. consisted chiefly of boys, who had attained a considerable age before they attended a school; their reading was very defective, and it was evident that little pains had been taken to explain to them what they read. They worked examples in multiplication tolerably well, but failed in the examination on the map of the world. The boys of Class III. read much better in proportion than those of Class II., worked examples in addition and subtraction correctly, and passed a satisfactory examination on the map of Europe. The three junior classes had not made much progress, indeed the whole school was in a much less satisfactory state than from the abilities of the master I expected to find it in; his excuse was the want of a supply of books, and I learnt afterwards from one of the priests that he had considerable difficulties of that nature to contend with; but independent of that, the impression left upon my mind was that he had not been nearly so attentive as he might have been.

The Girls' School contains 49 children, of whom 45 were present. The mistress is evidently a pains-taking person; her school was far superior to either of the others. The girls of class I. read with a very good pronunciation indeed, and their answers showed that the subject had been well explained. They passed a very satisfactory examination on the map of Europe, worked examples in simple multiplication correctly, and answered correctly in the greater part of the Old Testament History.

The reading book of class II. was a little too difficult for them, but they pay great attention to the explanation given, and were able therefore to answer satisfactorily. They had not advanced beyond addition in arithmetic. The two lower classes were making satisfactory progress. Several of the girls wrote very nicely. I was very much pleased too with their singing, and the specimens of their work that were exhibited.

In the other girls' school in Jaffna, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Arndt, the majority of the girls are very young, and do not understand much English. Half the number in attendance were able to read the New Testament, and to give satisfactory answers in reference to the simple facts contained in the chapter they read. A few were able to work examples in proportion and reduction; and class I. and II. answered very satisfactorily on the maps of Europe and Asia. The elder girls having left during the year, the school was not so far advanced as it was at the time of my last visit, but the mistress appeared to be attentive to her duties.

Manaar.

I am sorry to have to report that this school is in a most unsatisfactory state. From July to October the attendance varied from 6 to 8; and only 9 boys were present at the examination. Of these only the first boy was able to answer at all satisfactorily. The school bungalow is in such a condition that when it rains there is scarcely a dry spot in it. Its exposed situation too is said to render it extremely unhealthy. The master complains of a want of books, there being none in the Manaar Cutcherry. His own health has been far from good for several months, and I was informed that his attendance at the school has been anything but regular. Mr. Dyke seemed to think that, as a last resource, it would be desirable to try a vernacular school with one class for English, a fee being paid only by those who learn English.

Putlam.

The mixed school at this station was in a very satisfactory condition. It contains 33 children. Classes I. and II. answered most satisfactorily on the first four chapters of Watts's Scripture History. They read with intelligence and a correct pronunciation, and answered very fairly indeed. They worked examples in proportion correctly, explaining the principles of the operations. They passed a very satisfactory examination on the maps of Europe, Asia and Africa. Classes III. and IV. appeared to be making satisfactory progress; the children are very young, and do not know much English. The penmanship was very good in every class.

The vernacular school contains 28 boys, all Mahometans: the Master is also a Mahometan. It is conducted entirely on the native system, and is in as satisfactory a state as such a school could be expected to be.

Chilaw.

I am sorry not to be able to report favourably of this school. The attendance is evidently very irregular, and never rises above 17. There is only one boy who seems to have made any progress. I am afraid from what I heard that there can be little doubt that the fault lies to a great extent with the master. I was informed that the people would gladly send their children if they were properly attended to; and it was suggested that it would be well to transfer Mr. Lewis to Putlam, where he would be constantly under the eye of the Europeans resident there, and bring Mr. Perera to Chilaw. It would perhaps be desirable to ascertain the opinion of the sub-committee on the point.

CEYLON.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle.—The Elementary School.

In this school there are 41 boys, with an average attendance of 34.

Class I. passed a very satisfactory examination in all the branches to which their attention had been directed, including some beyond the ordinary routine of elementary schools, such as algebra, &c. which the master has introduced with the sanction of the sub-committee. The scriptural examination embraced the history of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel; the answering was very good, and general throughout the class. They read with great fluency and intelligence, and showed a very good knowledge of the subject treated of. In arithmetic and algebra the examples were quickly and correctly worked. In History, Geography, and Natural Philosophy, the answering was satisfactory.

Class II. was not nearly in so good a state as it ought to be. The work is evidently done merely by rote, with very little, if any explanation. It was very seldom that a question, not obviously connected with the passage read, was answered. This may be obviated to a great extent by the head master taking the class at stated times, and pointing out to his assistant the defects in his mode of teaching.

The Mixed School.

I was sorry to find this school in a less satisfactory state than on former occasions. It is too large to be entrusted to any but one of our best masters: the consequence is that each assistant is left to himself, and the school is in reality five different schools, each varying according to the ability of the master. It appears to me that it would be extremely desirable to divide it, one part being held in a building outside the Fort. More good would be effected, and it would be more convenient to the children, most of whom reside at some distance from the Fort.

The Girls' School.

The chief object of my visit was to examine into the state of the school, and I was glad to find it in a condition which shows that very great pains must have been bestowed upon it. When Mrs. Braybrooke took charge of it, it scarcely deserved the name of an English school, for there were very few girls in it who could read or speak English with anything like intelligence. Now, however, the difference is most striking. The majority of the children read very correctly, and with a particularly good pronunciation, and they evidently understand more of what they read than girls of the same standing in any other school. The examination of class I. in Scripture, Geography and History, was very satisfactory, the answering being much more general than one often finds it in girls' schools. The progress made by the lower classes was equally satisfactory. The sub-committee speak very highly of Mrs. Braybrooke's attention to her school, and the great improvement in its condition fully bears out the truth of their testimony. A map of the world is required in this school.

Akinmena Vernacular School.

This school contains 11 boys: of these only two were able to read, and that very badly. They are evidently never questioned by the master, and did not understand a word of what they read. The other boys were either learning the alphabet, or reading words of two or three letters. The school is very badly taught, and does not appear to me worth continuing, nor do I think it likely from the appearance of the master that he would be more successful in any other place.

Matura.

This school contains 47 boys. Class I. 8; class II. 14; class III. 25.

Class I. and II. were examined in a considerable portion of Watts's Scripture History, but did not answer so well as I could have wished. There were only two or three who seemed to remember what they had learnt. They read with a correct pronunciation, and answered very fairly my questions on the lesson. Class I. worked examples in square and cube root correctly, but not at all quickly. The examination on the map of Europe was not at all satisfactory. Class II. had not advanced beyond reduction. The pronunciation of the boys in Class III. was very good; but the explanation given in Singhalese was very defective; they were able to translate single words, but had no idea of putting them together in sentences. The writing was very good throughout the school.

The vernacular schools do not appear to succeed in the Southern Province. One reason is that the masters really know very little of Singhalese. The children can learn their own language much better at the temples than in our schools, and it is only the arithmetic, and perhaps the geography, that induces them to attend. I think it would be a good plan to introduce more of the study of Singhalese, as a language, into the Native Normal Institution.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Avishawelle.

The School was opened last December, with 13 children; it now contains 35, with an average attendance of 28. They are all young, and had to commence from the alphabet both in English and Singhalese; but were making satisfactory progress. I gave the master directions to communicate Scriptural instruction orally, taking Watts's Scripture History as his guide.

Retnapoora.

This school is held in an open verandah in the middle of the bazaar, surrounded by shops of various kinds, and constantly liable therefore to be interrupted by noise: in addition to which the heat after ten o'clock is so great as to render it almost impossible to remain there. Under these circumstances I confess I was not surprised to find the school in anything but a satisfactory condition. There are 23 boys on the list, and the attendance does not exceed 18. Class I. 2; II. 7; III. 4; IV. 10.

Class I. and II. read a chapter in St. Mathew's Gospel very fairly indeed, but they do not understand English sufficiently to answer many questions. Two attempted sums in simple proportion; but evidently did not understand the principle. Two others worked examples in the compound rule quite correctly. In Class III. two or three were able to read in the second book of lessons, the rest were mere beginners. The Masters has great difficulties to contend with, for instance, the frequent absence of the boys, particularly after punishment, and the little use made of the English language out of school. I made inquiries of two or three persons respecting his attention and general conduct, and received satisfactory replies. It is absolutely necessary that other and better accommodation should be provided, if the school is to succeed at all.

Pelmadoola.

This school is in the village which contains the principal Wihara attached to Adam's Peak, and is surrounded by villages also belonging to the Peak. Buddhism of course prevails, and in the neighbouring Pansalas children are not only taught, but fed and clothed. In addition to this the influence of the Buddhist priests, and I suspect that of the Basnyaka Nilleme also, runs counter to what they fear may eventually lead to the introduction of Christianity, and to the loosening of those fetters with which the poor ignorant people are but too evidently bound. In spite of these difficulties the master has succeeded in collecting twenty-five boys, and since the commencement of the school in September last, the average attendance has not been less than twenty. But not having been supplied with books since he opened the school, he has been able to do but little with them. Only a few are able to read the old books which he has procured, and one boy only knows anything of arithmetic. He ought to have a proper supply of books sent to him at once; the few I was able to borrow for him from the Balangodde master are not sufficient even for his present wants.

Balangodde.

The headman of this place takes a great interest in the school and uses his influence with the people to induce them to send their children, setting them an example also by sending his own son. He is very kind to the master also, providing him with board and lodging gratis, merely requiring in return that he should devote as much time as he can spare out of school to the education of his son. There are several quick and intelligent boys; and I have no doubt that in a few years this school will be productive of very beneficial results. There are twenty-five boys on the list, of whom twenty generally attend. The first ten are able to read Balaprabodhana very fairly, and work examples in simple multiplication. The master devotes one afternoon in the week to a lecture on general subjects, and has introduced the practice of allowing them to question each other publicly. It was quite pleasing to observe the spirit with which they enter into this exercise, and the amount of information they had evidently derived from the lectures referred to. I should not omit to mention that the Korale has four or five boys from neighbouring villages, whom he supports in his house, hoping thereby to prepare the way for the establishment of other schools hereafter.

Kaigalle.

On list 16; average attendance 13. Class I. 6; II. 10.

The whole school was examined in the Book of Genesis, and the history of John the Baptist, and from two-thirds of them the answering was very satisfactory; the examination was in Singhalese. Five of them were able to work examples in compound addition correctly and quickly. Class I. read both in English and Singhalese very fairly indeed, and translated single words correctly. They wrote to dictation with very few mistakes. The boys of Class II. are in different parts of the first lesson book, and appeared to be making

CEYLON.

satisfactory progress. I observed that there was but one boy of the highest class present ; but I was told that there are not many headmen in the neighbourhood. The attendance at the school is certainly small ; but the master appears to be diligent in the discharge of his duties.

J. BROOKE H. BAILEY,
Inspector of Schools.

No. 2.

COMMISSION'S ANNUAL PRIZE FOR 1853.

Arithmetic
Algebra, as far as quadratic equations (including ratio and proportion treated algebraically.)
Geometry, Euclid's Elements. Books I, II, III, VI, and definitions of book V. solid geometry.
Plane trigonometry.
Mechanics, elementary.

Report.

In submitting the report of the examination of the candidates for the School Commission's mathematical prize, I have the honour to state that only one such candidate made his appearance. His name was Charles A. Alwis. As upon examination he showed himself well acquainted with the subjects named in the programme, I have the pleasure to recommend him as a fit recipient of the honour at which he aspired.

CHRISTOPHER C. FENN.

Resolved—That the mathematical prize of 10% be awarded to Charles A. Alwis as recommended by the examiner.

No. 3.

The Rev. CHRISTOPHER C. FENN's Report of the Examination for the TURNOUR PRIZE for 1852.

Having been commissioned to examine the candidates who have presented themselves as competitors for the Turnour Prize, I have the honour to report as follows :

The subjects for examination were specified in a paper forwarded to me by the Secretary of the School Commission. They were the following :—

- I. Divinity—Watt's Scripture History.
Paley's Evidences ; Preparatory Considerations, and part I. cap. 1-8.
Paley's Natural Theology.
- II. Latin—Grammar and Syntax.
Virgil *Æn. Lib. I.*
Cicero in *Cat.*, I. II.
pro *Archia Poëtâ.*
- III. Greek—Grammar and Syntax.
Valpy's Greek *Delectus*, pp. 1-50.
The Acts of the Apostles, cap. I.-VII.
- IV. History—England, Rome, Greece.
English Literature.
- V. Young's Night Thoughts, Book I.

The examination was held in the Colombo Academy on Thursday and Friday the 16th and 17th instants, and was conducted partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by writing. Four pupils from the academy presented themselves as candidates, viz., W. H. P. De Saram, C. A. D. Alwis, N. Dias, W. Schumacher. Two of these, De Saram and Alwis, were in general proficiency decidedly superior to their competitors. These two students appeared so nearly equal in the subjects of Divinity, Greek, Latin, and the English language, that had the examination been confined to these branches of study, I should have proposed the division of the prize. In the very important subject of history, however, De Saram evinced so unquestionable a superiority, that I feel no hesitation in recommending that the Turnour Prize be awarded to W. H. P. De Saram. I will only add, that though none of the candidates exhibited any signs of remarkable natural ability, their productions gave indication of creditable industry on their own part and careful attention on the part of their instructors.

CHRISTOPHER C. FENN.

Resolved—That the Turnour Prize be awarded to Mr. W. H. P. De Saram.

RETURN of Government Schools throughout Ceylon.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Annual Salary.		Annual Rent.	
		£	s.	£	s.
The Colombo Academy -	Principal, Rev. B. Boake -	600	0		
	Secoud Teacher, E. C. Caldwell, Esq. -	350	0		
	Third Master, Mr. A. De Zoysa -	48			
Colombo Central School -	Principal of the Central School of Colombo, and Native Normal Institution, Rev. A. Kessen -	480	0		
	Additional Master, Mr. D. Gogerly -	130	0		
	Head Teacher, Mr. G. Gratiaen -	84	0	54	0
	Pupil Monitor, Mr. Juanis De Silva -	6	0		
Native Normal Institution	Head Teacher, Mr. J. Perera -	68	0		
	Assistant do., Mr. Siman Silva -	18	0		
	21 Native Normal Students at 6l. each	126	0		
<i>Elementary Schools.</i>					
St. Thomas -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. R. Blake -	100	0	48	0
	First Assistant do., Mr. D. S. Perera -	42	0		
	Second do., J. C. Misso -	36	0		
Colombo Boys' -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. W. Spaar -	84	0	36	0
	Assistant do., Mr. R. Elders -	42	0		
Grand Pass -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. G. Andriesen -	100	0	42	0
	Assistant do., Mr. E. Ludekens -	48	0		
Caltura -	Head Teacher, Mr. T. Rae -	84	0		
Negombo -	Head Teacher, Mr. F. B. Nicholas -	72	0	24	0
Galle -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. E. Anthonisz -	78	0		
	Assistant do., Mr. J. R. Anthonisz -	36	0	36	0
Matura -	Head Teacher, Mr. James Barton -	78	0		
	Assistant do., Mr. G. H. Ernst -	24	0		
Trincomalie -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. Anthonisz -	60	0	15	0
Kandy -	Additional Teacher, Rev. E. Labrooy -	120	0		
	Head Teacher, Mr. R. P. Jansz -	84	0		
<i>Mixed Schools.</i>					
Wellicadde Jail -	S. and E. Teacher, Mr. Don Louis -	36	0		
	Assistant do., Mr. A. Perera -	10	16		
	Tamil do., Mr. Asarawade Pulle -	12	0		
Marandahn -	Head Teacher, Mr. C. D. Anthonisz -	42	0	9	0
	Assistant do., Mr. L. D. Abrew -	18	0		
Slave Island -	Head Teacher, Mr. M. Perera -	60	0	24	0
	Assistant do., Mr. Don. Hendrick -	18	0		
Colpetty -	Head Teacher, Mr. H. Perera -	48	0	18	0
	Monitor, Mr. B. De Alwis -	4	10		
Kandane -	Teacher, Mr. J. F. Poulter -	36	0		
Pantura -	Head Teacher, Mr. W. VanCuylenberg -	60	0		
	Assistant do., Mr. C. Pieris -	12	0		
Wadua -	Head Teacher, Mr. A. Parys -	42	0		
Avishawelle -	Head Teacher, Mr. A. De Silva Jayawardene -	18	0		
Caltura -	Head Teacher, Mr. De Hoedt -	24	0		
Kaigalle -	Head Teacher, Mr. E. H. Goondewille -	36	0		
Ratnapoora -	Head Teacher, Mr. T. F. Labrooy -	36	0		
Bentotte -	Head Teacher, Mr. D. De Silva Gooneratne -	48	0		
	Assistant do., Mr. Don. Abraham Wettahatchy -	12	0		
	(Vacant) -	36	0		
Hickodde -	Head Teacher, Mr. A. De Silva Mohm. -	48	0	24	0
Galle -	First Assistant do., Mr. W. Anwardt -	18	0		
	Second do., Mr. D. S. Wickerema -	18	0		
	Third do., Mr. S. De Silva -	18	0		
	Monitor, Mr. H. De Silva -	3	0		
Belligam -	Teacher, Mr. J. E. Jansz -	36	0	7	4
Trincomalie -	Teacher, Mr. G. Philips -	48	0	9	0
Kandy -	Head Teacher, C. Fonseka -	48	0		
	Assistant do., W. Wijeyekoon Kanangere -	18	0		
Matelle -	Teacher, Mr. J. M. Goonetilleke -	48	0		
Gampolla -	Teacher, Mr. J. Mackauley -	48	0		

CEYLON.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Annual Salary.		Annual Rent.	
		£	s.	£	s.
Rickiligaskedde -	Teacher, Mr. B. B. Rannesingha -	48	0		
Kaarndugalle -	Teacher, Mr. A. Wijesekere -	48	0		
Hadenia -	Teacher, Mr. G. Fernando -	48	0		
Napana -	Teacher, Mr. J. A. Hopman -	48	0		
Nildandehina -	Teacher, Mr. L. Ludovice -	48	0		
Nawellapitie -	Teacher, Mr. J. Pieris -	48	0		
Bolapay -	Teacher, Mr. W. D. S. Wicramasekera -	48	0		
Akurambodde -	Teacher, Mr. J. Wickremesekera -	36	0		
Maturatta -	Teacher, Mr. A. De Silva -	48	0		
Badulla -	Teacher, Mr. G. Pels -	48	0	15	0
Nuwera Ellia -	Teacher, Mr. Adrian De Silva -	48	0	12	0
Calpentyn -	Teacher, Mr. J. Vinton -	36	0		
Chilaw -	Teacher, Mr. G. J. Perera -	48	0	9	0
Putlam -	Teacher, Mr. W. E. Lewis -	36	0		
Kornegalle -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. H. Tennekoon -	60	0		
	Assistant do., Mr. W. Fonseka -	18	0		
Mullativoe -	Teacher, Mr. T. Fry -	24	0		
Anuradhapooru -	Teacher, Mr. -	48	0		
Manaar -	Teacher, Mr. De Hoedt -	36	0		
<i>Female Superior Schools.</i>					
Colombo Female Seminary	Head Teacher, Mrs. R. Elliott -	230	0	24	0
	First Assist. do., Mrs. J. Lindsay -	48	0		
	Pupil Mistress, Mrs. L. Fermer -	18	0		
Colombo Girls' School -	Head Teacher, Mrs. L. Palm, (on leave)				
	Miss M. Crisp, (acting)	100	0		
	First Assistant do., Miss E. Ball -	12	0		
	Second do., Miss Raffal -	12	0	30	0
	Third do., Miss M. Jansz -	12	0		
	Needlework Mistress, Mrs. Koelmeyer -	24	0		
Kandy Girls' School -	Head Teacher, Miss Houliston -	200	0	48	0
	Assistant do., Mrs. H. Jansz -	36	0		
Galle Girls' School -	Head Teacher, Mrs. M. Braybrooke -	200	0	15	0
	First Assist. do., Mr. G. H. Anthonisz -	36	0		
	Second do., Mrs. G. H. Anthonisz -	36	0		
<i>Female Mixed Schools.</i>					
Borelle -	Head Teacher, Mrs. C. M. A. Louis -	18	0		
	Assist. do., Wilhelmina Perera -	12	0	9	0
Colpetty -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. Botejoe -	18	0		
	Needlework Mistress, Mrs. Franciscus -	12	0	18	0
Pantura -	Head Teacher, Mrs. S. VanCuylenberg -	18	0		
	Assistant do., Mr. Johannes Perera -	7	4	6	0
Caltura -	Joint Teachers { Miss C. S. Leembruggen -	18	0		
	{ Mrs. Poppenbeek -	18	0		
Dalupotte -	Teacher, Miss J. M. Perera -	24	0		
Trincomalie No. 1. -	Teacher, Mrs. H. Williams -	36	0	4	10
Trincomalie No. 2. -	Head Teacher, Miss Ann Hunter -	30	0		
	Monitor, Miss C. Hunter -	6	0	9	0
Trincomalie Tamil -	Head Teacher, Mrs. A. Mattheisz -	24	0	1	16
	Monitor, Miss Harriet Hunter -	6	0		
Matelle -	Teacher, Mrs. Lewis -	36	0		
Jaffna -	Teacher, Miss Jane Marthensz -	24	0		
<i>Vernacular Female Schools.</i>					
Wellewatte -	Teacher, Domingo Pieris -	12	0		
Galkisse No. 1 -	Teacher, Donna Bastiana -	12	0	5	8
Calany -	Teacher, Francina De Silva -	12	0		
Battakattru -	Teacher, Christina -	12	0		
<i>Vernacular Boys' Schools.</i>					
Payagalla -	Head Teacher, Mr. Don Christian -	18	0		
	Assistant ditto, Mr. A. F. D. Gooneratne -	9	0		
Barbaryn -	Teacher, Don Anthony De Alwis -	18	0	2	14
Hangwelle -	Teacher, Mr. D. J. Ameresekera -	18	0		
Sedun -	Teacher, Mr. Paul Silva -	18	0		
	Assistant ditto, Mr. P. D. Cornelis -	9	0		
Dehewille -	Teacher, Mr. Benjamin Stark -	18	0		
	Assistant do. Mr. Johannes Stark -	9	0		

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Annual Salary.	Annual Rent.
		£ s.	£ s.
Wattella - - -	Teacher, Mr. Alexander Rodrigo -	18 0	2 14
Bandaragam - - -	Teacher, Don Alexander -	18 0	"
Mattacooly - - -	Teacher, Mr. Arnolis Swaris -	18 0	"
	Assistant do. Mr. C. S. Wick-remesakra -	9 0	"
Milagria - - -	Head Teacher, Don Joseph -	18 0	"
	Assistant do. Mr. Istaphin Silva -	9 0	"
Kohilewatte - - -	Teacher, Constantin Perera -	18 0	"
Slave Island - - -	Head Teacher, C. Alwis -	18 0	9
	Assistant do. Mr. J. Candappa -	10 16	"
Dandogam - - -	Head Teacher, Don Bastian -	18 0	"
	Assistant do. Mr. Savary Perera -	9 0	"
Katane - - -	Teacher, Mr. Johannes Fernando 1st -	18 0	"
Minuangodde - - -	Teacher, Mr. Johannes Fernando 2d -	18 0	"
Weweldenla - - -	Teacher, Mr. Isaac Pieris -	18 0	"
Dodangodde - - -	Teacher, Mr. Johannes Dias -	18 0	"
Calany - - -	Teacher, Don Jeronis -	18 0	"
Horogalla - - -	Teacher, Mr. Floris Perera -	18 0	"
Peleyagodde - - -	Teacher, Don Mathiez -	18 0	"
	Additional do. Don A. de Silva -	18 0	"
Attadia - - -	Teacher, Mr. Siman Fernando -	18 0	"
Palmadulla - - -	Teacher, Mr. Samuel Gomes -	18 0	"
Ballangodde - - -	Teacher, Don Siman -	18 0	"
Calany - - -	Teacher, Don Jeronimus -	18 0	"
Calpentyn (Tamil) -	Teacher, Mr. A. Caderwelle -	13 10	"
Putlam (Tamil) -	Teacher, Mr. Asina Marickar -	12 0	"
Doomaldenia (Singhalese)	Teacher, Mr. Johannes Fieris -	18 0	"
Akinmena - - -	Teacher, Don J. Perera -	18 0	"
Dondra - - -	Teacher, Mr. Lewis Peter Gerhard -	18 0	"
Badulla - - -	Teacher, Don Louis de Silva -	18 0	"
Badulla (Tamil) - -	Teacher, Mr. S. Mailwaganem -	18 0	"

LIST of GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS showing their Classification and the Attendance of Pupils in December 1853.

		No. of Pupils.				No. of Pupils.	
		On List.	In daily Attend.			On List.	In daily Attend.
<i>Superior Schools.</i>				Kandana -	-	68	60
Colombo Academy -	-	64	59	Pantura - -	-	57	53
Colombo Central School -	-	87		Wadua - -	-	28	25
Native Normal Institution	-	-	147	Avisawelle -	-	31	34
Normal Students -	-	21		Ratnapoora - -	-	24	15
Pupils -	-	42		Caltura - -	-	51	44
				Kaigalle - -	-	16	14
		214	206	Bentotte - -	-	56	50
<i>Elementary Schools.</i>				Hickodde - -	-	20	15
St. Thomas -	-	80	70	Galle - -	-	140	120
Colombo - -	-	59	59	Belligam -	-	29	15
Grand-Pass -	-	63	60	Trincomalie -	-	66	25
Caltura - -	-	0	0	Kandy - -	-	103	95
Negombo - -	-	53	0	Matelle - -	-	38	25
Galle - -	-	51	45	Gampola - -	-	16	12
Matura - -	-	60	45	Rickiligaskedde -	-	14	11
Trincomalie -	-	0	0	Karandagelle - -	-	10	5
Kandy - -	-	64	48	Hadenia - -	-	31	22
		430	327	Napane - -	-	10	2
<i>Mixed Schools</i>				Nilandehena - -	-	15	14
Wellicadde Jail, Singhalese	-	92	77	Nawelepitiye -	-	23	26
Do. Tamil -	-	28	25	Bolaepay - -	-	22	32
Marandahn - -	-	50	42	Akurambodde (Matelle)	-	17	14
Slave Island - -	-	76	69	Maturratta - -	-	20	17
Colpetty - -	-	38	36	Badulla - -	-	27	21
				Nuwera Ellia -	-	22	14
				Chilaw - -	-	47	40
				Calpentyn -	-	26	0

CEYLON.

		No. of Pupils	
		On List.	In daily Attend.
Putlam	- - -	6	5
Kornegalle	- - -	52	36
Mullativoe	- - -	33	24
Manar	- - -	36	10
Anooradhapoora	- - -	5	2
		1351	1106

Female Superior Schools.

Female Seminary	- - -	102	94
Colombo	- - -	50	47
Kandy	- - -	42	25
Galle	- - -	77	53
		271	219

Female Mixed Schools.

Borella	- - -	34	19
Colpetty	- - -	34	26
Pantura	- - -	39	0
Dalupotta	- - -	29	19
Caltura	- - -	14	10
Trincomalie No. 1	- - -	6	4
Do. No. 2	- - -	16	1
Do. Tamil	- - -	21	5
Matelle	- - -	6	3
Jaffna	- - -	47	36
		246	123

Vernacular Female Schools.

Wellewatte	- - -	26	6
Demelpetia	- - -	35	22
Calany	- - -	9	7
Battacatra	- - -	26	12
		96	47

Vernacular Boys Schools.

Payagalla	- - -	86	55
Barbaryn	- - -	66	54
Hangwelle	- - -	32	19
Seedua	- - -	60	49

		No. of Pupils	
		On List.	In daily Attend.
Dehewelle	- - -	50	39
Paliagodde	- - -	85	55
Watelle	- - -	31	24
Bandaragama	- - -	53	36
Mattacooly	- - -	98	31
Millagria	- - -	79	54
Kohillewatte	- - -	46	23
Slave Island	- - -	41	33
Dandogam	- - -	98	78
Katane	- - -	51	26
Minuangodde	- - -	44	28
Weweldenia	- - -	30	17
Dodangodde	- - -	30	24
Horogalla	- - -	30	21
Attadia	- - -	33	24
Calony	- - -	43	22
Pahuadulla	- - -	26	18
Ballangodde	- - -	21	8
Aknimene	- - -	23	15
Dondra	- - -	40	22
Bandulla Tamil	- - -	30	18
Do. Singhalese	- - -	23	52
Doomaldenia	- - -	83	70
Putlam Tamil	- - -	30	20
Calpentyn Tamil	- - -	35	0
		1397	908

Jaffna Grant Schools.

Church Mission	-	£150
American do.	-	£200
Wesleyan do.	-	£150
Roman Catholics	-	£150

Recapitulation.

3 Superior schools	- -	214	206
9 Elementary schools	-	430	327
37 Mixed schools	- -	1351	1106
4 Superior Female schools		971	219
10 English Female schools		246	123
4 Vern: Female schools	-	96	47
29 Vern: Boys schools	-	1397	908
26 Jaffna Grant schools	-	1443	1137

122	5448	4073
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LIST OF JAFFNA GRANT SCHOOLS, per Returns of 30th June 1852.

BOYS.

American Mission.

	On List.	Av. Attend.	On List.	Av. Attend.
1 Chavagachery (English Central school	- - 20	14		
2 Tallepally (English)	- - 44	35		
3 Mallagam (English)	- - 34	23		
4 Godopitty (English)	- - 25	13		
5 Batticotta (English)	- - 47	46		
			170	131

Wesleyan Mission.

1 Mission-house Boys' English school	- - 185	151		
2 Cattawalle Boys' English school	- - 36	31		
3 Point Pedro Boys' school	- - 41	39		
			262	221

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 307

Church Mission.

				On List.	Av. Attend.	On List.	Av. Attend.	Ceylon.
1	Kokuvil Boys' English Day school	-	-	-	36	25		
2	Nollore Boys' English Day school	-	-	-	71	52		
3	Naddutance English and Tamil Day school	-	-	-	58	48		
4	Chundicully English Day school	-	-	-	60	56		
5	Chundicully Seminary	-	-	-	58	43		
6	Copay Boy's English school	-	-	-	38	38		

324 255

Roman Catholic Mission.

1	Jaffna Boys' school	-	-	-	91	0		
							91	0
							935	758

GIRLS.

American Mission.

1	Mapenay (English)	-	-	-	52	35		
2	Batticotta	-	-	-	48	43		
3	Pandateripo	-	-	-	45	36		
4	Tellepalle (Tamil)	-	-	-	73	52		
5	Chavagacherry (Central school)	-	-	-	35	23		
6	Oodoopitty	-	-	-	24	17		

277 206

Wesleyan Mission.

1	St. Paul's Girls' school	-	-	-	30	21		
							30	21

Church Mission.

1	Nellore Girls' Boarding school	-	-	-	66	61		
2	Pettah Girls' English Day school	-	-	-	37	25		
3	Copay Girls' school	-	-	-	47	38		

150 124

Roman Catholic Mission.

1	Jaffna Girls' school	-	-	-	0	45		
							0	45
							508	379

LIST OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Negombo.

W. Barton, Esq.—J. Mendis, Modliar.—F. Dickson, Esq.

Cultura.

F. B. Templer, Esq.—Manuel de Fonseka, Modliar—The Rev. J. R. Parys.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Kandy.

C. R. Buller, Esq.—Captain H. C. Bird—J. Murdoch, Esq.—D. C. Jayetilleke, Modliar—C. B. Dunuwille, Esq.—Rev. J. Wise.

Badulla.

P. W. Braybrooke, Esq.—A. P. Werekoon, Modliar—A. J. Abeyaratne.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Jaffna.

P. A. Dyke, Esq.—The Rev. R. Pargiter.—The Rev. Levi Spaulding—The Rev. Mr. Griffith.—A. Murray Esq.—H. Pole, Esq.—The Rev. Mr. Mola.—J. L. Flanderka, Esq.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle.

The Hon. G. C. Talbot—T. H. Twynam, Esq.—R. Francis, Esq.—E. H. Smedley, Esq.—The Rev. Joseph Rippon—T. H. Stephen, Esq.—The Rev. J. K. Clarke.

Matura.

W. G. Forbes, Esq.—F. De Liwera, Esq.—The Rev. S. D. Ondaatjie—J. D. Robertson, Esq.—The Rev. W. A. Lalman.

CEYLON.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Trincomalie.

W. H. Whiting, Esq.—J. T. Tranchell, Esq.—W. G. Hall, Esq.—H. E. O'Grady, Esq.—Captain Higgs.

Batticaloa.

R. Atherton, Esq.—Ramanada D. Sommadine, Modliar—The Rev. John Hannah—The Rev. C. Chouneval—The Rev. Mr. Killner.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Putlam.

W. Morris, Esq.—The Rev. S. Nicholas—Simon Casie Chitty, Esq.—J. A. Ker, Esq.—The Rev. F. Garcia—F. W. Gisborne, Esq.

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

Schools.

By whom Superintended.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

The Colombo Academy	-	-	-	} The Central School Commission.
The Central School of Colombo	-	-	-	
The Native Normal Institution	-	-	-	

Elementary Schools.

St. Thomas School	-	-	-	The Rt. Rev. Bishop Bravi.
Colombo Boys'	-	-	-	The Rev. J. D. Palm.
Grand Pass	-	-	-	The Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq.
Caltura	-	-	-	Sub-Committee of Education, Caltura.
Negombo	-	-	-	Do. do. Negombo.

Mixed Schools.

Wellicadde Jail	-	-	-	The Rev. A. Douglas Gordon.
Marandahn	-	-	-	The Rev. J. D. Palm.
Slave Island	-	-	-	The Rev. G. Pettitt.
Colpetty	-	-	-	The Rev. D. J. Gogerly.
Kandane	-	-	-	— Campbell, Esq.
Pantura	-	-	-	C. P. Layard, Esq.
Wadua	-	-	-	} Sub-Committee of Caltura.
Caltura	-	-	-	
Kaigelle	-	-	-	} E. L. Mitford, Esq.
Ratanpoora	-	-	-	

Vernacular Schools.

Payagalle	-	-	-	} The Rev. J. R. Parys
Barbaryn	-	-	-	
Hangwelle	-	-	-	S. De Liver, Esq., Modliar.
Sedua	-	-	-	The Rev. C. D. Hoedt.
Dehewille	-	-	-	The Rev. C. Wijesingha
Wattele	-	-	-	The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Usula.
Bandaragam	-	-	-	The Rev. J. R. Parys.
Mattacooly	-	-	-	The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Colombo.
Malagria	-	-	-	The Rev. J. Thurston.
Kohillewatte	-	-	-	Mr. C. Wijesekere.
Slave Island	-	-	-	C. Temple, Esq.
Dandogam	-	-	-	} The Rev. D. D. Perera.
Katane	-	-	-	
Minuangodde	-	-	-	The Rev. C. De Hoedt.
Weweldenia	-	-	-	C. P. Layard Esq.
Dodangodde	-	-	-	C. P. Layard Esq.
Calany	-	-	-	H. Dassenaika, Modliar.
Horogalla	-	-	-	} The Rev. Mr. Alwis.
Paleyagodde	-	-	-	
Attadia	-	-	-	
Palmadulla	-	-	-	
Ballangodde	-	-	-	

English Female Superior Schools.

Colombo Female Seminary	-	-	-	The Rev. D. J. Gogerly & C. P. Layard Esq.
Colombo Girls School	-	-	-	The Rev. Gordon.

Female Mixed Schools

Borelle	-	-	-	The Rev. D. J. Gogerly.
Colpetey	-	-	-	C. P. Layard Esq.

	Schools.	By whom superintended.
Pantura.	- - -	C. P. Layard, Esq.
Caltura	- - -	Caltura Sub-Committee.
Dalupotte	- - -	The Rev. D. D. Perera.

Vernacular Female Schools.

Wellewatte School	- - -	The Rev. D. D. Silva.
Galkisse No 1	- - -	The Rev. C. Wijesingha.
Calany	- - -	H. Dassenaika, Modliar.
Battacatra	- - -	The Rev. P. De Zylva.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Elementary Schools.

Galle	- - -	Galle Sub-Committee
Matura	- - -	Matura do.

Mixed Schools.

Bentotte	- - -	} Sub-Committee of Galle.
Hickodde	- - -	
Galle	- - -	
Belligam	- - -	
		Do. Matura

English Female Superior Schools.

Galle	- - -	Galle Sub-Committee.
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Vernacular Boy's School.

Aknimene	- - -	Galle Sub-Committee.
Dondra	- - -	The Rev. P. Rodrigo.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE

Calpentyn	- - -	The Rev. S. Nicholas.
Chilaw	- - -	} Sub-Committee of Putlam.
Putlam	- - -	
Kornegalle	- - -	

Vernacular Boys School.

Calpentyn (Tamil)	- - -	Putlam Sub-Committee.
Putlam (Tamil)	- - -	The Rev. S. Nicholas.
Doomaldenia (Singhalese)	- - -	Putlam Sub-Committee.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Trincomalie Elementary School	- - -	Trincomalie Sub-Committee.
Do. Mixed School	- - -	W. G. Hall, Esq.
Do. Girls School, No. 1	- - -	Trincomalie Sub-Committee
Do. do. No. 2	- - -	-
Do. Tamil Girl's School	- - -	Trincomalie Sub-Committee.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Kandy Elementary School	- - -	Kandy Sub-Committee.
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Mixed Schools.

Kandy	- - -	} Sub-Committee of Kandy.
Matelle	- - -	
Gampola	- - -	
Rickelegaskedde	- - -	
Karundugalle	- - -	} Sub-Committee of Kandy.
Hadenia	- - -	
Napana	- - -	
Nildaldehyne	- - -	
Nawalepittie	- - -	} Sub-Committee of Kandy.
Bolopay	- - -	
Akurumbodde	- - -	
Maturatta	- - -	
Badulla	- - -	Do. of Badullah.
Nuwera Ellia	- - -	The Rev. E. Mooyart.

310 REPORTS EXHIBITING THE PAST AND PRESENT

CEYLON.

Female English Superior School.

	Schools.	By whom superintended.
Kandy	-	- Kandy Sub-Committee.

Female Mixed School.

Matella	-	-	-	-
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Vernacular Boys Schools.

Badullah (Singhalese)	-	-	-	} The Asst. Govt. Agent of Badulla.
Do. (Tamil)	-	-	-	

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Mullativoe (Mixed School)	-	-	-	Sub-Committee of Jaffna.
Manaar (Do.)	-	-	-	Sub-Committee of Jaffna.
Jaffna (Girls' School)	-	-	-	The Rev. J. C. Arndt.

Enclosure No. 2.

RETURN of Cases of Small Pox, Modified Small Pox, and Chicken Pox, that occurred in Ceylon from 1st January to 30th June 1853.

STATION.	Remained on the 31st Dec. 1852.				Admitted.				Total.				Discharged.				Died.				Remaining on the 30th June 1853.			
	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.
Western Province:																								
Colombo Small Pox Hospital.	-	-	-	-	21	6	-	27	21	6	-	27	8	6	-	14	10	-	-	10	8	-	-	-
Ditto, Wellicade Jail.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto, under quarantine.	-	-	-	-	15	5	15	35	15	5	15	35	11	5	14	30	3	-	-	3	1	-	1	2
Ditto, beyond the Gravets.	-	-	-	-	6	18	2	26	6	18	2	26	3	18	2	23	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Caltura	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	1	2	-	3	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negombo	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of 4 Korles	-	-	-	-	5	-	17	22	5	-	17	22	3	-	17	20	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ratnapoora	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Province:																								
Galle	-	-	-	-	6	1	4	11	6	1	4	11	6	1	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ditto, beyond the Gravets.	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	7	6	1	-	7	3	1	-	4	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
Hambantotte	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto, Detachment Ceylon Rifle Brigade.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Province:																								
Trincomalie	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	5	5	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Province:																								
Jaffna	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Point Pedro	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manar	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Province:																								
Kandy	-	1	1	2	6	7	40	53	6	8	41	55	6	8	33	50	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5
Ditto, Interior	-	-	-	-	16	36	6	58	16	36	6	58	11	35	6	52	5	1	-	6	-	-	-	-
Matelle	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Badulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navalpitia	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	2	2	4	83	76	107	266	83	78	109	270	53	77	102	232	25	1	-	26	5	-	7	12

(Signed) A. FERGUSSON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Enclosure 2 in No. 35.

CEYLON.

RETURN of Cases of Small Pox, Modified Small Pox, and Chicken Pox, that occurred in Ceylon, from 1st July to 31st December 1853. Encl. 2 in No. 35.

STATION.	Remained on the 30th June 1853.				Admitted.				Total.				Discharged.				Died.				Remaining on the 31st Dec. 1853.			
	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.
Western Province:																								
Colombo, Small Pox Hospital	3	-	-	3	91	12	-	103	94	12	-	106	17	8	-	25	43	-	-	43	34	4	-	38
Ditto, Examined	1	-	1	2	556	196	12	764	557	166	13	766					Result not known.							
Ditto, beyond the Gravets.	-	-	-	-	20	16	2	38	20	16	2	38	Result not known.				3	-	-	3	Result not known.			
Ditto, Detachment 37th Regiment	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto, Ceylon Rifle Regiment and Gun Lascars	-	-	-	-	3	12	1	16	3	12	1	16	1	12	1	14	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Caltura	-	-	-	-	22	1	3	26	22	1	3	26	12	1	3	16	4	-	-	4	6	-	-	6
Allotgamme	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negombo	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	5	4	1	-	5	2	1	-	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
4 Cortes	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	20	10	-	10	20	2	-	10	12	1	-	-	1	7	-	-	7
Ratnapoora	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	5	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
North-western Province:																								
Chilaw	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Putlam	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Calpenty	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Southern Province:																								
Galle	-	-	1	1	22	3	16	41	22	3	17	42	1	1	10	12	4	-	-	4	17	2	7	26
Ditto, beyond the Gravets.	1	-	-	1	3	-	2	5	4	-	2	6	3	-	2	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Matura	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	6	-	-	6	5	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hambantotte	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Province:																								
Jaffna	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	10	8	2	-	10	8	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manar	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13	13	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	12	-	-	12
Anooradhapoora	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Province:																								
Kandy	-	-	5	5	3	-	15	15	3	-	20	23	2	-	20	22	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ditto, Detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	-	-	-	-	1	-	26	27	1	-	26	27	1	-	26	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matelle	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Badulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto, Detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maddewelle	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	-	7	12	771	251	100	1122	776	251	107	1134	59	31	85	175	65	1	-	66	78	7	7	92

Enclosure 3 in No. 35.

Encl. 3 in No. 35.

RETURN of Cases of Cholera that have occurred among the Native Population in the several Districts in Ceylon from January 1st to June 30th, 1853.

Station.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Western Province:						
Colombo	-	377	377	182	195	-
Caltura	-	1	1	-	1	-
Ratnapoora	-	3	3	3	-	-
Southern Province:						
Bentotte	-	4	4	-	4	-
Galle	-	7	7	2	4	1
Matura	-	1	1	-	1	-
Northern Province:						
Point Pedro	-	1	1	1	-	-
Manoar	-	21	21	5	8	8
Total	-	415	415	193	213	9

(Signed) A. FERGUSSON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.

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CEYLON.

Enclosure 4 in No. 35.

Encl. 4 in No. 35. RETURN of cases of Cholera that have occurred among the Troops and Native Population in the several Districts in Ceylon, from 1st July to 31st December 1853.

Station.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Western Province :						
Colombo - - - -	—	49	49	15	34	—
Ditto, Royal Artillery - -	—	8	8	2	6	—
Ditto, 15th Regiment - -	—	1	1	—	1	—
Ditto, Detachment 37th Reg. -	—	3	3	1	2	—
Ditto, Ceylon Rifle Regiment -	—	31	31	9	22	—
Allootgamme - - - -	—	10	10	—	10	—
Ditto, 2d Division Pioneers -	—	1	1	—	1	—
Negombo - - - -	—	215	215	53	155	7
4 Coolies - - - -	—	10	10	4	6	—
North Western Province :						
Chilan - - - -	—	1	1	—	1	—
Putlam - - - -	—	300	300	121	179	—
Ditto, Detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	—	4	4	2	2	—
Calpenty - - - -	—	50	50	17	33	—
Kornegalle - - - -	—	1	1	—	1	—
Southern Province :						
Galle - - - -	1	37	38	7	31	—
Ditto, European Troops - -	—	2	2	1	1	—
Matura - - - -	—	752	752	401	351	—
Hambantolle Detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	—	1	1	—	1	—
Eastern Province :						
Trincomalie - - - -	—	514	514	112	402	—
Ditto, Detachment 15th Reg. -	—	4	4	1	2	1
Ditto, Detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment	—	2	2	—	2	—
Batticaloa - - - -	—	161	161	65	90	6
Northern Province :						
Jaffna - - - -	—	1,093	1,093	219	700	174
Point Pedro - - - -	—	37	37	19	18	—
Manaar - - - -	8	912	920	237	683	—
Anaradapoor - - - -	—	87	87	20	67	—
Central Province :						
Kandy - - - -	—	203	203	73	130	—
Ditto, European Troops - -	—	9	9	3	6	—
Ditto, Detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment	—	41	41	10	31	—
Ditto, Friend in Need Society Hospital.	—	25	25	13	12	—
Matelle - - - -	—	169	169	66	103	—
Badulla - - - -	—	7	7	—	7	—
Ditto, Detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment	—	1	1	1	—	—
Maddewelle, 3d Division Pioneers	—	16	16	8	8	—
Rangolle - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	—
Total - - -	9	4,758	4,767	1,481	3,098	188

(Signed) A. FERGUSON, M.D.
Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Encl. 5 in No. 35.

Enclosure 5 in No. 35.

SIR,

Colombo, March 20, 1854.

WE have the honour to enclose you for transmission to his Excellency a memorial on the subject of the connexion of the Government with the heathen religions of the island, and we are desirous to state that with a view to avoid further delay this document

has not been generally circulated for signatures, and that had it been so circulated it would have been as numerous signed as the preceding memorials.

CEYLON.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

We have, &c.
(Signed) E. J. DARLEY,
JAMES SWAN.

The MEMORIAL of the undersigned Christian Inhabitants of Ceylon.

To His Excellency Sir GEORGE ANDERSON, K.C.B., &c. &c.

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your Memorialists express their thankful acknowledgments for your Excellency's letter of the 10th of December last, and the explanations therein given concerning the arrangements for disconnecting the government of this colony from the affairs of the Buddhist religion which were issued in your Excellency's letter of the 7th of April 1853 to the government agent for the central province—and at the same time desire to address your Excellency still further on the subject.

1. Your memorialists are led to suppose that the officers of government, when dealing with the elections of priests and nilemes and other matters connected with the Buddhist religion, will refer to your Excellency's directions in the letter of April 7th above-mentioned as the guide of their proceedings; and your memorialists cannot but feel apprehensive that in so doing they will be in danger of putting upon it a construction differing materially from the explanations afforded in your Excellency's letter of December 10th. And they therefore venture to suggest that fresh instructions should be issued, which would obviate the possibility of misapprehension on the part of the government agent, and entirely relieve that functionary from the duty apparently imposed upon him in your Excellency's letter of 7th of April and from all interference in the elections.

2. Your Excellency having distinctly stated that the sole use of the certificates at present issued by the Government is to secure the recognition of the elections in courts of justice, your memorialists beg leave to suggest that this object might be secured with greater certainty by simple registration in those courts; while such an arrangement would preclude the possibility of any document of the kind being employed for purposes never contemplated by Government.

3. Your memorialists desire also to advert to the custody of the Dalada relic. They rejoice to learn that they were mistaken in supposing that the Government still retains the right of property in that relic. This mistake doubtless arose from the fact that the government agent for the central province was directed to inform the chief priests of the Asgiri and Malwatte Wihares and the Dewe Nilleme, on giving over the relic to them, that the government would hold them responsible for the property thus consigned to their keeping—and to require their joint receipt for it. Your memorialists not being acquainted with the terms of this receipt, and supposing that it merely involves an acknowledgment of the transfer, with an assurance that the relic will not at any time be made use of for political or disloyal purposes, deem it unnecessary to offer any further observations on this subject for your Excellency's consideration.

4. Your memorialists approach your Excellency not merely to offer the preceding suggestions, but also to invite attention to another of the arrangements enjoined in your Excellency's letter to the government agent above mentioned. They refer to the fact that the Ratamahatmeyas and Koralles, also servants of the British government, are therein appointed to elect Buddhist priests and Nilemes and that they vote at such elections in their official capacity as servants of government. And your memorialists not only regard this arrangement as directly perpetuating the connexion of the British government with the heathen religion of the natives, through the medium of its servants, to whom it delegates the power of appointing the functionaries of those religions—but also fear that it will operate to the exclusion of native Christians from the offices of Ratamahatmeyas and Koralles, to which the duty of voting at Buddhist elections is now attached; or else will afford, by the appointment of Christians to those offices, a reasonable ground of complaint to Buddhists themselves.

Your memorialists, for the reasons now assigned, being as yet unable to perceive that the connexion of the Government with the heathen religions of the colony has entirely ceased—have again presumed to submit these matters for your Excellency's consideration and pray for the entire cessation of all connection and interference on the part of Government in Buddhist affairs, agreeably to the directions of Her Most Gracious Majesty expressed in Sir John Pakington's Despatch of December 4, 1852.

And your memorialists respectfully subscribe themselves.

(Signed) E. J. DARLEY,
G. BUTLER,
J. SWAN,
S. O. GLENIE,
J. MURDOCH,
and others,

Colombo, March 16, 1854.

CEYLON.

Encl. 6 in No. 35.

Enclosure 6 in No. 35.

GENTLEMEN,

Kandy, April 8, 1854.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor, to acknowledge your Memorial transmitted through the Colonial Secretary by Messrs. Darley and Swan on the 20 ult.

2. His Excellency desires me to state, that he will always be glad to give every explanation in his power in order to afford you satisfaction in regard to the measures he has deemed it expedient to take in respect to the Buddhist secular rights, in conformity with the instructions he has received from the Secretary of State.

3. His Excellency desires me to inform you, that he has not found that any misapprehension exists on the part of the Government authorities in carrying out his instructions of the 7th April, in the spirit of the letter of the 10th December last—therefore, he does not wish to issue any fresh instructions on the subject, but would rather allow the matter to remain as it is than to disturb it.

4. But should any misapprehension hereafter appear to have arisen, his Excellency will not hesitate in immediately issuing such instructions as may be called for to correct the error.

5. In respect to the certificate of recognition, its object was to maintain the Buddhist priests in their secular rights, and it was also meant to satisfy them that the protection guaranteed by treaty would continue to be afforded them. His Excellency deems that the grant of these certificates, while it secures these rights and gives this satisfaction, cannot rightly be considered in the light of an interference, which you deprecate; nor does he deem that the certificate can be used for ill, as surmised by you. His Excellency does not therefore, desire, for the present, to make any alteration in the mode adopted for that recognition by the government of the elections; but should it appear at any time, that evils arise from the use of the certificates, simple and barely-worded as they are, he will be quite prepared to consider your suggestions and to take any other course that circumstances may show to be expedient.

6. In respect to the Dalada some misapprehension seems still to be entertained. The Dalada, or tooth of Buddha, is a relic intrinsically worthless, but highly venerated, and, in fact, worshipped by the Buddhist persuasion. This relic is, however, enshrined in very valuable property in jewels, in gold and silver, estimated to be worth about 60,000*l*. It is this property of which an inventory was taken, and for which a receipt was given. Had this not been done, a dispute, at some distant time, might arise and a doubt be entertained as to the extent of the property delivered over. The trustees hold the property in trust for the Buddhist people, and not for their own use; and they are responsible for it, in the usual course of law, on complaint being made.

7. In all this there is nothing different from a public trust for which parties are liable; but in which the government, as a government, has no interest or concern.

8. In respect to the question of the election of Basnaik Nillemes by Ratemahatmeyas and Koralles, his Excellency is aware that the arrangement constituting the native chiefs and headmen the electors to those offices is not without consideration of difficulty, in the difficulty of finding any other constituent body to whom the election might be trusted.

9. The subject was very anxiously considered at the time, and it was only after much deliberation that the present arrangement was adopted—not however as a final measure, but in the hope that hereafter, as education and consequent intelligence advances, a more extended body of electors will spring up, to whom the privilege of electing to these offices might with safety be confided.

10. His Excellency would take this opportunity to observe that the officers in question, though employed in the service of the Government, are not subject to the exercise of any influence on the part of the Government authorities in respect of these elections; but should it at any time appear that such influence had been exercised, it would be viewed by Government as a great error, a very serious fault, which the Government would mark with its severe displeasure.

11. In respect to christians holding rank under government, it is ever optional with them to vote at these elections or not, as they please, and it is not supposed that they would wish to vote at an election to an office which has any connexion with heathen superstitions; therefore they will, in fact, labour under no trouble or difficulty in this matter.

12. I am directed, in conclusion, to assure you of his Excellency's great desire to see this much vexed question finally set at rest in a manner satisfactory to all parties—to the Buddhists, that they should be satisfied of the determination of the British government that justice and protection should be afforded them—to you, and to the party you represent, that you should be satisfied of the desire entertained by the government to meet your views, so far as justice and good faith in carrying out the conditions of the treaty will admit of.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. W. BRAYBROOKE

Messrs. E. J. Darley, Jas. Swan and the other gentlemen who have signed the memorial to his Excellency the Governor.

Enclosure in 7 No. 35.

CEYLON.

Encl. 7 in No.

SIR,

Master Attendant's Office, Colombo, April 10, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the following report of my proceedings under the authority conveyed to me in your letter No. 6, dated the 10th of February last.

2. I sailed from Colombo on the 1st of March in the hired brig, "Mohodin Box," of sixty-seven tons, accompanied by the government barge, and arrived off Sillawatorre on the 3d. I found assembled at that place the adagar of Manaar, who is the chief adapanaar of the pearl fisheries, and the other headmen of the northern province, with eight boats and additional divers for the "Mohodin Box," the barge, and the guard-boat "William."

3. I was informed by the adapanaar that he had been unsuccessful in his search for pearl oysters on the reef off Aripoo, which he had been instructed by me to make, if time permitted, previous to my arrival.

4. As a matter of the first importance I deemed it advisable to lose no time in ascertaining the state of the two beds of oysters which, after the last inspection, it was proposed should be fished in March 1855; and accordingly we devoted Saturday the 4th to the examination of the bed near Sillawatorre, and Monday the 6th to that on the southwestern margin of the Chivalpaar; and I have great pleasure in being able to state that the pearl oysters on both these beds were found in healthy condition, affording every prospect of a successful fishery at the period already mentioned.

5. While passing over these beds, the divers necessarily brought up about 200 oysters from each place. I considered that it would be satisfactory to the government agent for the northern province, to have some of these oysters for his inspection, and I accordingly delivered a moiety of each sample to the maniaagar of Jaffna, to be conveyed to Mr. Dyke, and the remainder I have brought to Colombo for the satisfaction of Government, whenever they may be required for inspection.

6. The oysters upon both these beds are scattered over considerable space, and are by no means so plentiful in any part as to hold out prospect of such large boat-loads as are usually expected by renters of pearl fisheries, and, therefore, it is the opinion of the headmen that the expected fishery should be held in "aumany"—that is, the oysters to be fished up and sold on shore on account of Government.

7. On the western side of the bed of old oysters, on the outer margin of the Chivalpaar, we have found beds of oysters varying in age from one and a half to two and a half years, extending into nine fathoms of water, which is within the depth that admits of their being fished up by divers. With this promising exception, I regret to have to report that our extended search, from Talamanaar to about five miles to the southward of Mount Lavinia, has not been attended with success.

8. The day previous to my leaving Colombo to search for pearl oysters, I saw some small pearls of inferior quality which had been extracted from what were supposed to be pearl oysters, which had been found by some fishermen while catching small fish for bait off Galkisse, but the shells which contained the pearls were not produced to me before my departure. In consequence of having seen the pearls, I resolved on extending my search to where they had been found, which I had previously contemplated to bring down to the vicinity of Colombo. Accordingly, after an unsuccessful search on the old fishing ground off Aripoo and the reefs and banks to the northward as far as Talamanaar, I proceeded southward towards Galkisse, sending down the divers on the way, wherever we happened to be, during the usual diving hours.

9. On reaching Galkisse on Monday morning the 20th, I sent the adapanaar with all the boats to search to the southward of Mount Lavinia, towards Pantura, and proceeded myself in the brig to where I observed a number of fishing canoes at work, which, as I had concluded, were catching small fish for bait. On inquiry, I was told by some of the fishers that they had heard of pearl oysters being found there, but that they themselves had found none, nor did they know the men who had found some. The depth of water being seventeen fathoms, the divers on board refused to descend so deep, I therefore had recourse to the use of a dredge; but after spending unsuccessfully the remainder of the forenoon dredging about the place where the fishermen were at work, I anchored the brig near Mount Lavinia, and found that the inspection boats had been equally unsuccessful in their search to the southward.

10. On the morning of the 21st the coxswain of the barge brought me two shells, which he had procured at Galkisse, in which it was said that pearls had been found, and soon afterwards the Rev. J. Thurston obligingly came off in a canoe, and brought with him two of the fishermen who had taken the fish that contained the pearls he had shown to me at Colombo, and he produced a pair of the shells from which those pearls had been taken. The shells were of the same kind, but much larger than those procured by the coxswain, and they were not those of the pearl oyster, but what the adapanaar calls in Tamil the "hallykay," apparently of the same species, resembling the pearl oyster in several particulars, besides containing pearls.

11. Having directed the adapanaar to work the divers nearer the land, I made sail in the brig to the place pointed out by the fishermen who accompanied the Reverend Mr.

CEYLON.

Thurston, which proved to be the same spot where I had been dredging and had placed a buoy on the previous day. I again used the dredge without success, and the fishermen admitted, that it was a rare occurrence for such shell fish to come up in their nets. I subsequently sent the barge with the fishermen to a place which they pointed out in about ten fathoms of water; but the divers could not find any of the "kallykay." As these two fishermen had lost their day's fishing, I gave them two rupees as compensation, and landed them, with the Reverend Mr. Thurston, at Galkisse.

12. On the 22nd I was favoured with the company of the Government agent, and I finished the examination of the space between Mount Lavinia and the shipping at Colombo.

13. On the 23rd I proceeded to the northward towards Negombo, finding the "kallykay" in several places, but in none very abundant, nor so large as those in the possession of the Reverend Mr. Thurston.

14. On Saturday the 25th I reached the banks off Negombo, and on Monday proceeded towards Chilán. When off Maraville on Tuesday, the divers from the barge and the brig's boat found a few oysters of from six months to two years old adhering to rock in five and half and six fathoms water, and on Wednesday the divers from the barge found similar oysters on the Wannitipaar to the northward of the Chilán river in five and half fathoms water. Such small quantities of oysters merely show that pearl oysters exist in these places where they have been found more abundant in former years, and that when search is made in future they should be carefully examined.

15. The "Mohodin Box" having been engaged for the month of March, and our other arrangements having been made for the same period, I terminated the search at Chilán on the 30th, and landed at Colombo on the afternoon of the 31st.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES STEWART,
Master Attendant.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,

P. S. This report has been kept back until the receipt of the Tamil report from the adapanaar, which arrived this instant, and is herewith transmitted.

J. S.

To the Honourable C. J. MAC CARTHY, Esq., Colonial Secretary of the Island of Ceylon.
Colombo.

The undersigned principal examiners of the Pearl banks humbly report,

That Mr. J. Stewart, who was sent as the first examiner and inspector of the banks, and ourselves have searched for oysters at Aripoo, Calpenty, Chilán, Negombo, Colombo, and Galkisse from the 23d March to the 1st April and the following is the result of our examination.

On the 3d March we despatched all our dhonies from Chilawatorre to within $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms to $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 fathoms off Muruga Chalupaa, and found the bank with sand and oysters of $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 years old in small quantities here and there. We then left a mark to shew us the locality, and returned to the shore, it being then too late.

On the 4th we took the dhonies to the farther side of the rock Condachy, and examined the banks to within 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, or 4 fathoms to it, and found in the sand and sides oysters of $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 years old. To the south of these, small oysters of three or four years' old were found lying closed. We then returned to the shore.

5th. Sunday.

6th. We took our dhonies to the south of the rock Senwell Paar, and examined $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 fathoms round it, and found young oysters $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 years old; and again, on the western side of the same rock, round 6 or 7 fathoms, we discovered oysters of $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 years old, and being late we returned to the shore.

7th. We took our dhonies to the Rock Peria Parre Carra, and on examining, found it to be bare with sand. We then returned to the land, being too late.

8th. We took our dhonies beyond the rock Moorogesallepaar on the south-west, opposite to the bank Kallawatindelpaar, and on examination found the rock bare with sand, and being too late returned to the shore Marootondekooda.

9th. When the dhonies were sailing from Maretonde Cuda to the rock called Maraca Mathupar, the south-west wind blowing very hard, we anchored the dhonies at five fathoms water, and therefrom we allowed the dhonies to be drifted ashore to the place called Murugechally Paar. From the place of anchorage to Murugechally Paar, we, on examination, found bare rock and sand. After examination we coasted and came to the shore off Chilán.

10th. This day also, when the dhonies weighed anchor at the distance of four fathoms from the place called Murugechally Paar up to six fathoms off Aripoo Paar, rocks and sands were discovered scattered. We then returned to the shore having got late.

11th. We went towards the rock Vangala, and steering south-westerly we searched from $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms deep up to 9 fathoms. Sand and in some places rocks were discovered. It being now late we steered towards and arrived at Mutwal in Manaar.

12th. Sunday

13th. We sailed and reached Cuppan Paar. On examining from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 fathoms deep bare rock and sand were discovered. It having got late, we coasted, and, according to orders, went up to Karatiwo.

14th. The dhonies set out, and between Karatiwo and Samval paar on the south side, oysters three or four months old were discovered on a spot in the sand. Having got late we coasted and came to Karatiwo.

15th. In pursuance to order the dhonies set out from Karatiwo and reached Thalawillu.

16th. From Thalawillu, from five to eight fathoms deep towards Colombo Chilan, bare rocks only were discovered on examination.

17th. From Chilaw the dhonies went up towards the north, examining from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 fathoms deep, and bare rocks and sand were discovered. It having got late we returned to Chilan.

18th. We set out from Chilaw and reached the south of the river, where we discovered bare rocks and sand. It having got late, we then came to the Colombo roads.

19th. Sunday.

20th. The dhonies set out from Colombo, and on reaching Galkisse found only bare rocks and sand from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 fathoms deep. In addition to this we found on some rocks a kind of oysters called "arumakallikai"; we then returned ashore to Galkisse, it having got late.

21st. From Galkisse we went and examined from five to twelve fathoms deep from the same place where search was made yesterday, and discovered bare rocks and sand. We then coasted and reached Colombo, having got late.

22d. The dhonies set out, and on examining from three to twelve fathoms deep, west of the Fort of Colombo, bare rocks and sands were discovered. Moreover, on examining south-west of the Colombo fort, at the depth of eight fathoms a cliff was found to have grown up; we examined and came on shore.

23d. The dhonies set out, and on examining that part of the roads where vessels anchor, both fine and dirty sand, with mud, and in some places, rocks were found. From that place, on examining north-westerly, bare rocks and sand, and a sort of oysters, very sparingly, called "kallikai" were found. We then returned to Colombo, it having got late.

24th. The dhonies set out, and on examining towards the north of the place where we left off examination yesterday, we discovered mere rocks and sand. It having now become late, we placed a mark on the spot, and returned ashore to Negombo.

25th. The dhonies set out, and on examining on the north of the place where we stopped work yesterday, from six to twelve fathoms deep; bare rocks and sands were discovered, after which we returned to Negombo.

26th. Sunday.

27th. The dhonies set out from Negombo, and on examining on the north of the place where we left off work on the 25th, from six to twelve fathoms deep, sand, and in some places rocks were found, and it having got late, we came ashore to Chilan.

28th. Leaving Chilan the dhonies began their search from the north of the place where we left off work, and from five to twelve fathoms deep, mere sand was discovered, we then returned to the shore, being late.

29th. From the place where we left off, on the north, from five and a half to twelve fathoms, in some places bare rocks, and in some places bare ground were discovered. It having got late we then returned to the shore.

30th. We set out and reached the rock called Pakkampittipaar, where we examined from nine to thirteen fathoms deep, and discovered bare rocks and sand. After this examination we were ordered by the inspector to search the sides of the small rocks that lie from Nawalcado to Parengikuda, leading to Manaar; and after giving this order, the inspector went off to Colombo, and it having got late we went ashore.

31st. We set out, and on examining near about the rock called Kallipaar, which lies adjacent to Nawalcadoo, bare rocks and sand were found. It having got late, we then returned to Thallavillu.

1st April. The dhonies set out and approached the Salli paar, or small rocks near Thalavillu, and on examining from that up to Parangikuda bare rocks and sand were discovered. After examination we coasted and reached Karatiwo.

2d. Sunday. The dhonies left Karatiwo, and reached Chilan.

We most humbly beg to show that inasmuch as the oysters that are on the rock called Sanwarpaar, and those that lie near the rock called Condachipaar, present some show of prospect, we think that if they do not sustain any injury, or no harm happens to them, a regular washing can be effected in the month of March, 1855; after due estimation shall have been made thereupon in the ensuing month of October, 1854.

3d April, 1854.

Signed in English characters.

Signed in ditto ditto.

Signed in Malabar characters "Santian."

Signed in English characters.

Signed in Malabar characters.

Signed in Malabar, "Suse pulle."

HONG KONG.

HONG KONG.

No. 36.

No. 36.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir S. G. BONHAM, K.C.B. to the
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 33.)

Victoria, Hong Kong, April 7, 1854.

(Received 12th June, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of Hong
Kong for the year 1853.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The total revenue for the year ending 31st December 1853, was 24,700*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.*, exceeding the amount collected in 1852 by 3,369*l.* 4*s.* 7¼*d.* The following statement is a recapitulation of the expenditure during the same period, and shows an increase of 1,652*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* over the expenditure of the preceding year, namely :

	£	s.	d.
Civil Establishment - - -	13,974	4	0½
Judicial Establishment and Police - -	14,681	4	2½
Ecclesiastical Establishment - - -	557	5	0
Public Works and Buildings - - -	5,872	3	7½
Miscellaneous Expenditure - - -	1,283	15	2
Pensions - - -	50	0	0
Total - - -	36,418	12	0½
Expenditure in 1852 - - -	34,765	12	9½
Excess of Expenditure in 1853 - -	£1,652	19	3

But this excess, I beg to observe, includes arrears of salaries for 1852 paid in 1853, amounting to 1,614*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, as shown at page 21 of the Blue Book.

Military Expenditure.

3. The payments made by the Commissariat and Ordnance departments were 50,346*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, being 46*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* less than in the year 1852.

Public Works.

No. 2.

No. 3.

4. The total outlay under this is 5,872*l.* 3*s.* 7½*d.*, of which 3,843*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.* have been expended in the construction of the new Government House. The annexed reports by the surveyor general show in detail the various works and improvements undertaken by him, as also the progress of his department during the past year. I may here again remark that the convicts sentenced to hard labour, the chief portion of whom are Chinese, have been profitably employed on public works.

Legislation.

5. Four Ordinances were passed during the year, No. 1 being "for the Regulation of the Gaol of Hong Kong," and No. 2 "for the Removal of Doubts regarding the Right of Aliens to hold and transfer Property within the Colony." The two last, No. 3 and 4, were, as already reported, for the amendment of previous enactments.

Population.

No. 4.

No. 5.

6. The enclosed returns by the officiating registrar general show that the total population of Hong Kong on the 31st December 1853, consisted of

39,017 persons, exclusive of troops. As to the climate, the report of Dr. Harland, the acting colonial surgeon, appended to the Blue Book, contains very accurate statistical information connected with this subject. The sanitary condition of the colonial gaol is given in the enclosed return from the acting sheriff, which shows that amongst its inmates, averaging 138 throughout the year, only three deaths occurred, and all in January. According to the enclosed memorandum, the mortality amongst the European troops was 5·7 per cent., being an increase over that of 1852, when it was 3·6 per cent. The number of deaths amongst the native troops (Malays and natives of India) was at the rate of 5·3 per cent. being a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. on the mortality during 1852, when it amounted to 10·02 per cent.

HONG KONG.

No. 6.

No. 7.

No. 8.

Education.

7. No remarkable change has taken place in the number of the local schools; and as to the progress of the five native ones receiving Government aid, I would refer your Grace to the annexed report of the education committee entering fully into the subject.

No. 9.

Trade.

8. The information under this head, from the unwillingness of the parties concerned to afford it (Hong Kong being a free port), may still be said to be as defective as in former years; but from the acting harbour master's returns annexed to the blue book, it will be perceived that 1,103 square-rigged vessels, carrying altogether 447,053 tons, arrived in Victoria harbour during the year 1853. Of these vessels, 201 imported and 154 exported goods into and from the colony, being a very considerable increase over the numbers returned for 1852, when they amounted to 74 and 79 vessels respectively. The total tonnage of vessels arrived, as compared with that of the preceding year, is also on the increase, and shows an excess of 13,670 tons in 1853. The inclosed return of imports and exports for the year 1853, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers alone, gives the following result when compared with the previous year:

No. 10.

Imports.

Chests of opium	-	-	36,499;	Increase	-	-	20,752
Treasure	-	-	\$10,776,085;	„	-	-	\$10,659,774

Exports.

Treasure	-	-	\$2,331,931;	Decrease	-	-	\$3,742,914
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With regard to the native trade of the colony, I am satisfied it has increased in an equal ratio with the population; but, unfortunately, no reliable statistics on the subject can be given, owing to the absence of any means of obtaining regular returns.

The trade with California has continued undiminished, no less than 32 vessels having left for that port during the past year, conveying in them 4,949 Chinese; three vessels have likewise left for the colonies, carrying 268 emigrants.

Crown Lands.

9. The following statement is an abstract of the rent roll for 1853, and exhibits the fixed revenue under this head:

		£	s.	d.
Lands leased by mercantile firms	-	4,721	12	4½
„ „ Private individuals	-	4,439	8	10¾
„ „ Chinese	-	1,586	10	9½
		<u>£10,747</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0½</u>

Police.

10. The enclosed return of felony cases coming under the cognizance of the police, shows a decrease of fifty-two cases in 1853.

No. 11.

HONG KONG.

No. 12.

No. 13.

No. 14.

11. I beg to transmit herewith two statements for the year 1853, showing respectively, the causes under cognizance at the chief magistrate's office and the Court of Petty Sessions, and the criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court; also, a return of the number of civil cases tried and actions commenced in the Supreme and Vice Admiralty Courts, during the same period.

General Observations.

No. 15.

12. As I am about to quit the colony in a few days, after having administered its government for upwards of six years, I beg to annex some statistical tables showing its rise and progress from 1848, the date of my taking charge of it. From these, your Grace will observe that the call on the home Government for parliamentary grant has been reduced from 25,000*l.* to 8,500*l.* for the current year; that the expenditure has been reduced from 62,658*l.* to 36,418*l.*; that the number of square-rigged vessels frequenting the port has increased from 700 to 1,103, while their tonnage is nearly double; and that the population has in like manner advanced 82 per cent. during the past six years. In conclusion, I have no hesitation in saying, that were this colony taxed in the same way as are the settlements in the straits under the government of the East India Company, it could in a year or two be made to pay its own expenses, without the efficiency of the government being impaired; but I have considered myself bound by the opinions expressed by the committee of the House of Commons, in the session of 1847, upon our commercial relations with China, and in consequence refrained from the imposition of any new taxes. I must, however, with great deference say, after an experience of twenty-two years in the settlements of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and six at Hong Kong, I am by no means satisfied with the conclusions which the committee appears to have arrived at in this respect.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. G. BONHAM.

Enclosure in No. 36.

Encl. in No. 36.

SIR,

Surveyor General's Department,
Victoria, Hong Kong, March 27, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report upon the public works undertaken during the last year.

Buildings.

New Government House progressed very slowly indeed, in consequence of the partial failure of the contractor, and a strike amongst the masons to whom a considerable sum of money being due, I was obliged to make arrangements myself for payment, and enter into agreements for the completion of certain unfinished portions, both of the stonework and brickwork, in accordance with the terms of the contract, which empowered me to do so, charging the cost of the several portions against the amount of contract. By these means I have been enabled to expedite the work in some degree, and force the contractor to attend to his own interest, by a closer attendance to his duties and the regular payment of the men. With regard to the workmanship, I have the greatest satisfaction in stating that it is of the very best description, and would do credit to European artisans. I have adopted every expedient I could devise for the preservation of the timber, by giving to it ample ventilation, by saturation in a solution of arsenic, and coating it with coal tar according to circumstances, which my experience in buildings here has taught me to be essentially necessary for the prevention of dry rot, and the destructive effects of white ants.

Contracts have been entered into for the erection of the stables, kitchen and servants' quarters, as well as for the guardhouse or lodge, considerably within the estimate. The whole of the works required for the completion of the service will be completed and the premises fit for occupation about the end of the present year. Expenditure during the year, 3,843*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*

Debtors' gaol, guardhouse and gaoler's house (Report and estimate, No. 5 of 1851). The two last-named buildings were commenced at the latter end of the year 1852, and the service is now fast approaching completion. The site for the debtors' gaol being occupied, this building was not commenced until the month of August last. Expenditure during the year, 1,153*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

A new police station for Wong-nei-chung, upon the site of Leighton's Godown, was authorized under Report and estimate No. 19 of 1853, and commenced in the month of August.

Site (and road to) Government House (Report and estimate No. 11 of 1853).

This service, as far as proposed in the report, has been completed. Expenditure 189*l*. 6*s*. 3*d*. Levelling the ground after the deposit of the cutting, the formation of the road and the maintenance thereof, being in course of execution by convict labour, and will be commented upon in alluding to the services performed by them.

Treadwheel house and works connected therewith, (Report and estimate No. 5, of 1853,) were commenced in August, and are not yet quite complete; the machinery now in course of erection will be finished in a week from the present date. Expenditure during the year 104*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.

Two schoolhouses for the Chinese were authorized to be built under Report and estimate No. 23 of 1853; estimate, 207*l*. 8*s*. 8*d*.

Repairs.

These have been of the ordinary kind, and comprised the repair of the harbourmaster's office and residence; the floors, roof, and other portions being much decayed, were renewed, and the whole building painted and whitewashed throughout; expenditure, 48*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

Sundry services to the residence of the chief justice, the magistracy, government house, government offices, gaol, civil hospital, and burial-ground chapel were effected, at an expenditure of 64*l*. 1*s*. 11*d*., as given in detail in the return of expenditure. The police stations required a repair, particularly to the verandahs. I stripped the timbers of all plaster, and coated them with coal tar, and trust they will not require further repair for some time. Expenditure 36*l*.

The Court House. This building having a corinthian entablature formed of brick plastered, resting on wood which had become decayed, rendered it necessary to remove the greater portion, and rebuild it with less perishable materials; this I was able to effect by reducing the projection of the cornice, and supporting it with strong tiles in lieu of the wood, which service was executed for the sum of 35*l*.

Post Office. This building originally very insufficiently erected, became so deteriorated that a more than ordinary repair was requisite to render it permanent and suitable as an office and residence. The verandahs had to be entirely removed, all the flooring joists at their insertion in the external wall being rotten (caused by the alternate action of the sun and rain). In carrying out this repair I erected transverse arches from the pillars to the walls, and upon these placed the new joists, parallel with the building, thus protecting the ends from the weather, and with full ventilation below I have little doubt that they will be preserved by these means for a much longer period than by the original arrangement. This service, estimated at 203*l*. 0*s*. 8½*d*., was not completed at the end of the year; expenditure thereon, 62*l*. 10*s*.

Roads.

New works—comprised the erection of two flights of steps from the lower bazaar to the Queen's Road, at an expenditure of 14*l*. In the lower bazaar for the formation of the Strand Road, which is in course of formation by the Crown tenants, it became necessary for Government to assist by the erection of seawalls thereto, opposite each of the streets abutting thereon, and filling in the area proposed to be reclaimed from the sea. This service, authorized under Report and estimate No. 3 of 1853, was commenced in April, but in consequence of the dilatory manner in which some of the tenants proceeded with their share of the work, I was unable to proceed with the government portion. The expenditure during the year on this account only amounted to 31*l*. 5*s*. The greater portion has however since been completed. Estimate, 192*l*. 14*s*. 2*d*. Surface drains, estimated at 58*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*., were also sanctioned for the lower bazaar, and upon this service an expenditure of 31*l*. 5*s*. was made. In connexion with the filling, &c. for the reclamation of land from the sea to form the Strand Road, "covered drains" were required; these were authorized under Report and estimate No. 2 of 1853, amounting to 51*l*. 9*s*. 7½*d*., but for this service, delayed from the same cause as that referred to above, I made no payments on account up to the termination of the year.

The road extending from Aberdeen Street to the Queen's Road at the naval stores, I was directed to widen and improve, to render it available for carriages; it was sanctioned under Report and estimate No. 21 of 1853,—estimate, 319*l*. 6*s*. 10*d*.,—and commenced in the month of September. One half of the road is finished, and an expenditure on account made, amounting to 102*l*. 10*s*. The road will be finished and open to the public in the beginning of May, previous to which period it is unadvisable to do so, as it requires much rain to consolidate the material, and prove the drains and retaining walls secure.

Repairs to roads were made from Aberdeen Street to Aberdeen Road, amounting to 9*l*. on one mile and 383 yards; from the Albany Godowns to Quarry Bay, amounting 11*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*.; and a further repair and improvement of the same road estimated at 58*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*. was authorized, but not completed at the end of the year; the Wong-nei-chung Valley Road amounting to 12*l*., and on the the Queen's Road West amounting to 12*l*., forming a total distance of 1½ miles. The remainder of the roads and streets in the island were kept in repair by convict labour.

HONG KONG.

Bridges.

Sundry services were effected to bridges on the road round the island, amounting to 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the bridge at Soo-kun-poo, injured during a heavy flood, was repaired for the sum of 10*l.*

A sewer 100 feet in length for the use of some new houses in Aberdeen Street, was executed for the sum of 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

The expenditure for the repair and supply of convict tools during the year amounted to 15*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, a small sum in comparison with former years. This is to be attributed to the employment of convicts for these services; some Chinese carpenters and a European blacksmith having been condemned to hard labour, were occupied in the above work. The total expenditure during the year, as executed under my supervision, has amounted to the sum of 5,870*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.*

Convict Labour.

The labour of the convicts has comprised the ordinary general services we can derive from it, viz., in breaking stones for the roads, picking oakum, mat making, &c., within the gaol walls, and labour on public works outside the walls. Within the walls some effective work has been performed by the carpenters in the repair of tools, as well as in the ordinary repairs of the gaol; timber and other materials being supplied from condemned buildings. I was thus enabled to turn their labour to account, particularly in the formation of a new set of beds or stretchers for the chain gang, the renewal of several windows, reflooring one room, a passage and covered way—and a variety of other useful repairs, which must otherwise have been paid for. By the regulations lately made for the gaol, the gaoler is required to keep an exact account of these and other miscellaneous works performed by the convicts, so that a more direct comparison may be made of the value of the work as a set off against the expenditure for their maintenance.

The stone broken for the roads amounts to 400 tons, which I estimate at per ton, 3*s.* 6*d.*, equals 70*l.* The greater quantity of this I propose to use in metalling the new road to Government House, which being formed entirely in filling will require to have its surface rendered as hard and as unyielding as possible to preserve it from the action of the heavy rains. The value of work performed by the carpenters and blacksmiths, the latter for a short period only, exclusive of materials, I estimate at 38*l.*

Without the gaol walls an average number of ten men are employed daily as water carriers, scavengers, &c., and in a variety of other purposes for the general duties of the gaol. Upon public works they have been employed as follows, viz., in scavenging under police direction in various parts of the city, 208 men, valued at 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; in the improvement of streets and roads, 6,914 men, valued at 144*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; in repairs to roads and streets, 4,142 men, valued at 86*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; in cleansing drains, &c., 237 men, valued at 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; in the formation of the road to new Government House, 5,609 men, valued at 116*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; and in miscellaneous services, such as planting trees, weeding, cutting grass, &c., 1,495 men, valued at 31*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, thus forming a total of 18,605 men employed on public works (being 1,094 men less than last year), expressing the value of work performed at 387*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

The three coolies attached to the department have been usefully employed during the year at work of the ordinary miscellaneous character—viz., 154 days in the supervision of labour, 391 days repairing roads, streets, and bridges, 182 days in transplanting or in the care of trees, 126 days clearing drains, 17 days at the Government House site, 45 days at the delivery of stones from Albany Godowns, 17 days miscellaneous; total 932 days.

	£	s.	d.
The total expenditure by the department on account of public works during the year amounted to	-	-	5,870 7 0½
Value of convict labour outside the gaol to ditto	-	-	387 12 1
Ditto ditto inside ditto	-	-	108 0 0
Services performed by department coolies, at 3 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per month	-	-	37 10 0
Actual value of all services during the year	-	-	<u>£6,403 9 1½</u>

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ST. GEORGE CLEVERLY,
Surveyor General.Hon. Lieut.-Colonel W. Caine,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 36.

HONG KONG.

Enci. in No. 36.

Surveyor General's Department,
Victoria, Hong Kong, March 29, 1854.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report upon the progress of my department for the year 1853, for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

In the month of February Mr. Power, the accountant and clerk of deed registry, submitted an application for leave of absence for one year, upon medical certificate for the benefit of his health. This having been granted, the duties of his office were performed by Mr. Morgan (auditor's clerk) until the month of August, when the state of his health required a change of air, and he was obliged to proceed on medical certificate to England, but unhappily only reached Ceylon, where he died. Previous to the intelligence of the death of Mr. Morgan Mr. Chapman had charge of the office, and gave much satisfaction. After the receipt of the intelligence of Mr. Morgan's death the acting appointment was transferred to Mr. H. Reinhard. During the period of Mr. Morgan's services in the office, I regret to say, his health was so bad it was impossible for him to give that attention to it which it necessarily demanded, and he was reluctantly compelled to call in the assistance of some of his brother officers from time to time; assistance, however, which though willingly given was manifestly insufficient, and a variety of arrears accumulated, consequent upon the repeated changes and the sickness of Mr. Morgan. This arrear necessarily interfered much with my own duties, and it was with the utmost difficulty I could comply with the requirements of his Excellency the Governor and others, for the various documents required by the service.

The duties required from the holder of the office of the clerk of deed registry and accountant, are not like those of a clerk in other offices: in this office they are of a peculiar and miscellaneous character, and it required both diligent care and the closest application on the part of Mr. Reinhard to bring the office again into proper working order; and I have the greatest satisfaction in thus giving him every praise for his conduct, which he richly deserves.

In the supervision of the work at Government House, the three sappers attached to the department have given much satisfaction; and, although the workmanship there has been executed in the most praiseworthy manner, I cannot accord any praise to the contractor. I believe he has had some pecuniary difficulties; and, having been most inattentive, I was, in consequence, obliged to employ day-labourers to construct a stone drain required by the contract—to guarantee payment of certain dues to stonemasons and bricklayers—and make other arrangements for carrying on the contract, which by its terms I was empowered to do.

By this means the men were induced to proceed with the work; a greater number have lately been placed on the building, and it is now progressing favourably. The assistance given by the sappers, as overseers, is entirely confined to Government House, and thus I have had the entire responsibility of all other supervision of work upon myself alone. This has comprised, together with Government House, the works at the gaol, two guard-houses, residence for gaoler, debtor's prison, treadmill house, police station at Wong-nee-chung, boat-houses for the harbour master and police, and two school-houses for the Chinese; to which must be added the repairs to the several public buildings which have been executed during the year, the new road from Aberdeen Street to join the Queen's Road at the Naval-Stores (which it is proposed to call Bonham Road), the constant attention demanded from me in the lower bazaar, not only for the examination of the public works being partially carried on in conjunction with the crown tenants, but for the purpose of defining the several boundaries of the small lots, into which the area is divided, according as they became reclaimed from the sea. These services, coming as they did altogether, occupied so much time, that I was kept from my attendance at office more than I have ever been before: thus the necessary detail drawings for Government House, and the other houses and works, were much delayed, or hurriedly executed, which was extremely inconvenient, coupled as it was with the arrears in the registry office already alluded to.

The supervision of convict labour is also entrusted to my care. For this work I have the services of the sergeant of the guard (an active, intelligent person) at present, and to whom occasionally the duty is very severe, particularly when I am obliged to work the gang in separate parts of the town. This I avoid as much as possible, from the difficulty of properly guarding them; and, notwithstanding that the guard is sufficiently large, they are occasionally careless, and convicts escape. This is, however, of rare occurrence; and, considering the facilities they have of hiding themselves in the ravines, or over the broken, irregular surface of the hills in the vicinity of the town, or in a variety of ways when working in the town, it is seldom the case that a man is recovered.

The Chinese overseer and three coolies continue to give every satisfaction; and, indeed, without them, or some such assistance always at my command, it would be impossible for me to execute the various services demanded of me. I occasionally despatch one or more of them to superintend the repair of roads, or other services, by small gangs of convicts; as I have initiated them in the most effective mode of making repairs; and the guard, as well as convicts, being so frequently changed, they are unable, or unwilling, to complete any services which are not specially directed by some third person.

HONG KONG.

Within the gaol, the ordinary hard labour has been carried into effect in breaking stone for the roads ; and latterly, three carpenters and one blacksmith have done much service in effecting such miscellaneous services as are necessarily demanded in buildings so occupied, as well as in the repair of tools of all kinds used by the men, both within and without the gaol walls. Three hard labour machines were fixed in position by these artisans, and the blacksmith was usefully employed in cleaning, oiling, and arranging the various parts of the treadwheel, previous to its erection.

I have to report the satisfactory termination to the law suit, instituted indirectly against the Government for the resumption of marine lots Nos. 8 and 8 a, alluded to in my last year's report.

The number of leases or extension of leases, issued from and prepared in the office has amounted to 12 during the year.

Sales of land by public auction were held, comprising an area of 8a. 1r. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ p. which produced a premium of 165*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and an addition to the rent roll of 241*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* per annum. Two lots were resumed by Government, which were either abandoned by the proprietors, who were not to be found, or were taken possession of for non-payment of rent in accordance with the term of the leases, making a reduction in the rent roll of 273*l.* 12*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per annum ; but, as the new sales produced the sum as stated above, the rent roll at the termination of the year amounted to the sum of 10,747*l.* 12*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* only ; 32*l.* 4*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* less than last year.

The registered transactions in land—viz., transfers, mortgages, &c., were nearly similar in number to those of last year, and consisted of 40 memorials for absolute sale, affecting 49 lots ; 14 mortgages, or satisfaction of same, affecting 26 lots ; and the remainder of a miscellaneous character, comprising, in the whole, 63 memorials, referring to 83 lots.

The fees received in my office during the year have amounted to the sum of 12*l.* 10*s.* for issue of leases, and 103*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* for registry ; forming a total of 115*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

In conclusion I have to report, that the various members of the department have given perfect satisfaction to me during the year, and, my own health not having suffered in any material degree, the duties of the service have been carried on without difficulty, except from the temporary inconvenience caused by the changes of clerks, and the death of Mr. Morgan alluded to before.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ST. GEORGE CLEVERLY,
Surveyor General

Hon. Lieut. Colonel W. Caine,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 36.

CENSUS of HONG KONG, 31st December 1852.

	Total No. of Houses.	Total No. of Boats.	Population.				Total.		Population.			Total.	Remarks.
			Male.	Female.	Children.				Male.	Female.	Children.		
Europeans and Americans			312	86	41	37	476	-	312	86	41	37	476
Portuguese (Goa and Macao)			148	137	83	91	459	-	416	175	107	113	811
Indians, Malays, and natives of Manila			268	38	24	22	352	-					
Aliens (chiefly seamen) and temporary residents	370	-	194	-	-	-	194	-	194	-	-	-	194
Chinese, in the employment of Europeans			1,746	141	15	153	2,055						
Chinese, residing in the city of Victoria	1,346	-	10,899	2,655	1,301	1,107	15,962						
Ditto, boat population, Victoria Harbour	-	871	4,219	1,135	604	422	6,380						
Ditto, ditto, other than Victoria	-	997	4,187	1,295	752	505	6,739						
Ditto, resident in the villages	918	-	3,200	808	505	307	4,820	Total of Chinese	25,715	6,114	3,117	2,494	37,536
Ditto, temporary residents and vagrants	-	-	700	80	-	-	780						
Ditto, emigrants waiting passage to California, &c.	-	-	800	-	-	-	800						
	2 634	1,868	26,673	6,375	3,325	2,644	39,017		26,673	6,375	3,325	2,644	39,017

(Signed) C. MAY,
Officiating Registrar-General.

The Result of previous Censuses was

In 1844 -	Total	19,463	Chinese only.	In 1850 -	Total	33,292	of every description.
" 1845 -	"	24,157	of every description.	" 1851 -	"	32,983	"
" 1846 -	"	22,453	"	" 1852 -	"	37,058	"

HONG KONG.
Encl. in No. 36.

HONG KONG.

Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS furnished from each House occupied by Chinese in the Colony of Hong Kong, stating the Number of Persons resident therein, and Mortality, during the Year ending the 31st December 1853.

Name of District or Place.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Total Population of each Place.	Deaths during Year 1853.		Total Mortality.	General Occupation of the Inhabitants.
			Male.	Female.		In the Colony.	Out of the Colony.		
City of Victoria	14,045	2,866	1,316	1,260	19,487	106	It is known that a great proportion of Chinese when seized with severe illness leave this colony for their native places; consequently, the Deaths occurring out of the colony are more numerous than those in the colony. I estimate the Deaths occurring out of the colony at 820.	-	Trade.
Aberdeen and Vicinity	749	130	71	30	980	10		-	Fishing and trade.
Hong Kong	70	50	37	26	183	-		-	Agriculture.
Ka-su-wan and Ka-su-wan	30	5	20	10	65	-		-	Do.
Hong-heong-loo	60	6	4	3	73	-		-	Do.
Pok-foo-lum	32	24	13	7	76	-		-	Do.
Sai-wan	49	39	24	22	134	2		-	Do.
Sci-ing-poon	43	21	13	6	83	-		-	Fishing and trade.
Shek-o	143	42	36	29	250	3		-	Do. and agriculture.
Sheak-tong-tsui	271	5	5	3	284	-		-	Do. and stonecutting.
Show-kewan	215	25	40	17	297	3		-	Do.
Soo-koan-poo	659	137	53	39	888	26		-	Do. and trade.
Stanley	623	165	76	44	908	15		-	Do. do.
Tsui-chee-moy	54	15	6	7	82	-		-	Do. and agriculture.
Ty-tam-took and Ty-tam	49	30	25	12	116	-		-	Agriculture.
Wong-ma-kok	12	8	2	5	27	-		-	Do.
Wong-nee-choong	106	94	68	46	314	8		-	Do.
Wong-kok-tsui	35	12	12	1	60	-		-	Do.
Bodies found exposed, died in Gaol, and Government Civil Hospital	17,245	3,674	1,821	1,567	24,307	173	820	1,049	
	-	-	-	-	-	56			
						229			

(Signed)

C. MAY,
Officiating Registrar General.

Enclosure in No. 36.

RETURN of the Number and Description of Chinese Vessels anchored and plying in the Harbour and Bays of Hongkong on the 31st December 1853, specifying the Number of Persons on Board.

Description of Boats.	VICTORIA.				ABERDEEN.				STANLEY.				SAIWAN AND SHOWKEWAN.				SHEAK'O.				TOTAL.										
	No. of Vessels.	Adults.		Children.		No. of Vessels.	Adults.		Children.		No. of Vessels.	Adults.		Children.		No. of Vessels.	Adults.		Children.		No. of Vessels.	Adults.		Children.		Of Boat Population.					
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Junks -	13	234	-	-	-	3	46	-	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	299	-	-	-	299					
Trading boats -	81	698	2	23	1	6	26	2	8	2	15	225	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	102	949	8	34	5	996					
Wood boats -	11	126	5	18	14	12	122	63	52	41	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	251	68	70	55	444					
Passage boats -	39	429	10	41	5	18	132	60	29	16	12	97	22	23	22	-	-	-	-	-	69	658	92	93	43	886					
Salt boats -	19	646	-	48	-	8	62	-	-	-	10	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	788	-	48	-	836					
Lorchas -	6	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	60	-	-	-	60					
Cargo boats -	63	378	183	94	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,399	352	263	200	15	18	5	50	10	63	378	183	94	29	684					
Fishing boats -	38	266	97	101	48	121	965	82	193	98	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334	2,680	541	572	364	4,157					
Hakow and Pull-away boats.	161	333	268	113	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	333	268	113	73	787					
Cooking boats -	3	11	22	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	22	4	2	42	42					
Water boats -	5	30	13	4	3	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	34	14	4	3	55	55					
Sampans -	412	886	521	154	246	420	588	602	93	72	156	283	63	36	19	33	14	31	64	31	1,021	1,825	1,219	317	352	3,713					
Stone boats -	10	98	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	1	2	12	107	3	3	-	113					
Bum boats -	10	30	12	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	30	12	4	1	47	47					
Total -	871	4,219	1,135	604	422	591	1,948	810	375	229	366	2,112	441	325	243	51	32	38	123	42	2	4	2	1	1	1,868	8,406	2,430	1,356	927	13,119

C. MAY, Registrar General.

HONG KONG.

HONG KONG.
Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

RETURN of the average Number of Prisoners confined in the Victoria Gaol during every Day of each Month, for the Year 1853.

Months.	Prisoners.		Total.	Deaths.	Remarks.
	Europeans.	Chinese and Coloured.			
January - - -	55½	98½	154	3	{ 1 European from diarrhoea. 2 Chinese from dysentery.
February - - -	29½	113½	142½	-	
March - - -	17½	105	122½	-	
April - - -	24½	103½	128	-	
May - - -	27½	123½	150½	-	
June - - -	34	118½	152½	-	
July - - -	18½	125½	144½	-	
August - - -	24½	103½	128	-	
September - - -	41½	106½	147½	-	
October - - -	46½	106½	153½	-	
November - - -	26½	97½	124½	-	
December - - -	20½	89½	110	-	
	366	1,292	1,658	3	

Average number of prisoners each day during the year - - - - 138½
Total deaths - - - - - 3
Mortality, per cent. - - - - - 2½

(Signed) C. MAY,
Acting Sheriff.

Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

MEMORANDUM showing the Number of Deaths which have occurred in the Garrison of Hong Kong, during the Year 1853.

Description of Troops.	PERIOD.								Average Strength during the Year.	Number of Deaths during the Year.	Proportion of Deaths to average Strength.	Proportion of Deaths to entire Force.
	Quarter ending 31st March.		Quarter ending 30th June.		Quarter ending 30th Sept.		Quarter ending 31st Dec.					
	Average Strength.	Deaths.	Average Strength.	Deaths.	Average Strength.	Deaths.	Average Strength.	Deaths.				
Europeans - - -	569	10	657	3	645	9	645	14	629	36	5·7	} 5·6
Natives - - -	352	4	343	9	341	2	268	3	326	18	5·3	
									955	54		

(Signed) P. MACLEAN, Captain.
For Brigade Major.

Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

REPORT on the Five Chinese Schools receiving Government Aid.

SIR, Victoria, Hong Kong, 16th January 1854.
IN reply to your letter, No. 256, of the 10th of December, 1853, calling for a report of the government elementary schools during the year 1853, we have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that,

1. The attendance of boys at the schools has averaged 21 for each school, the greatest number being at the Victoria school, 31 ; and the smallest, 12, at the Stanley school. At

Stanley and Aberdeen the numbers are always very much reduced during the fishing season, when the greatest part of the scholars are withdrawn to assist their parents in the labours of the fishery.

2. The course of instruction has been, that half the day has been devoted to the study of the Scriptures and books composed under the superintendence of foreigners, and half to the study of the Chinese Classics.

3. A work on geography, published by Mr. Muirhead, at Shangae, at the expense of Mr. Lancelot Dent, has been introduced into the schools with considerable advantage; and two Chinese pupil teachers, from St. Paul's College, have, since the month of May last, attended the Victoria and Wongneichoong schools once, and latterly, twice a week, for the purpose of teaching English, in which the boys have now begun to show some progress.

4. During the year, there have been several applications, by boys, for admission into St. Paul's College; but one pupil only, from the Wongneichoong school, has been admitted, (but see par. 8).

5. Two of the schoolmasters have died during the year. There were many candidates for the vacancies, and selection was made of those who appeared to have had most experience in teaching, and to be otherwise best fitted for the office.

6. Two members have been added to the committee, the Rev. Mr. Odell and the Rev. Dr. Legge; and this addition may, it is hoped, secure for the schools better supervision, though those in out villages must necessarily be left much to themselves, owing to their distance from Victoria, the difficulty of access to them, and the more important occupations of the members of the committee, which do not permit them to leave the town frequently.

7. Two school-houses have been commenced by the surveyor general; one at Victoria, on a site adjoining the European part of the town, yet overlooking and adjacent to the Chinese part; the other at the village of Wongneichoong. Great improvement will doubtless result from the erection of these buildings, and we trust that his Excellency will see fit to sanction, during the coming year, the erection of similar buildings at the three other villages—Aberdeen, Stanley, and Heongkong, in lieu of the apartments now used as schoolrooms, which are confined, incurably dirty, and altogether unsuitable.

8. On 4th instant an examination of the scholars was held at St. Paul's College, and prizes were distributed in accordance with the suggestion made in our letter of 13th September last, and approved by his Excellency. After the examination, seven of the most promising scholars were selected by the Lord Bishop of Victoria, and transferred, with their entire satisfaction, to the college, to receive a better course of instruction. Four of these were from the Wongneichoong school.

9. A request was made during the year by the residents at West Point, that a school might be established in their neighbourhood. A similar request was made by the residents of Sookunpoo; and at the outlying village of Sheako, where the population is agricultural and stationary, a school might be set on foot with great benefit to the villagers, who are for the most part too poor to obtain this advantage without assistance.

10. We think that the study of the English language should in this, an English colony, be encouraged as much as possible, not merely in regard to its utility as a mental exercise and a means of obtaining what is valuable in English literature, but in regard to the effects to be produced by such a knowledge in preventing misunderstanding, and establishing a bond of union between the many thousand Chinese who have made this place their residence and the handful of Europeans by whom they are governed.

We have, &c.

(Signed) G. VICTORIA,
M. C. ODELL,
C. B. HILLIER,
J. LEGGE.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel W. Caine,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 36.

Encl. in No. 36.

IMPORT of OPIUM by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's
Steamers during the Years 1852 and 1853.

1852.	1853.
15,747 Chests.	36,499 Chests.

HONG KONG.

IMPORT of TREASURE by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers during the Years 1852 and 1853.

	1852.	1853.	
	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	
	116,311	10,776,085	

EXPORT of TREASURE by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers during the Years 1852 and 1853.

	1852.	1853.	
	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	
	6,074,845	2,331,931	

Victoria, Hong Kong, }
20th February 1854. }

(Signed) E. R. MICHELL,
Acting Harbour Master.

Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Total Number of Felony Cases coming under the cognizance of the Hong Kong Police during the Years 1852 and 1853, including those in which no Persons were apprehended.

	Years.	Number of Cases.	Remarks.	
	1852	523	—	
	1853	471	Decrease in 1853, 52 cases.	

Police Department, }
16th January 1854. }

(Signed) D. R. CALDWELL,
Acting Superintendent of Police

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. 331

HONG KONG.

Enclosure in No. 36.

Encl. in No. 36.

ABSTRACT of Causes under cognizance at the Chief Magistrate's Office, and the Court of Petty Session, during the year 1853.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Number of Causes.			Civil Causes, how disposed of.				Criminal Causes, how disposed of.													
Total.	Of which were		Decree for Plaintiff.	Decree for Defendant.	Non-suited.	Referred to the Supreme Court.	Total Number of Defendants.		Convicted and Punished.		Discharged without Punishment.		Released on Security.		Deported.		Committed or Bailed for trial at the Supreme Court.		Ordered to find Security or to quit the Colony.	
	Civil.	Criminal.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
876	404	472	252	63	81	8	788	12	390	5	213	5	25	2	141	—	5	—	14	—

Civil Causes consisted of Claims for Debt or Damages not exceeding \$50 ; for Police Rates ; and by Seamen for Wages, &c.

Among the Criminal Causes were for—

Larceny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	283
Burglary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Robbery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Piracy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Receiving Stolen Property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Demanding Money with Menaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Relating to Coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Unlawful possession of Property (under Police Ordinance)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117
Malicious damage to Property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
Assaults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	320
Vagrancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180
Keeping Public Gambling Houses, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
False Balances and Weights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Breaches of Regulation for Sale of Spirituous Liquors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Unlicensed Retailing of Opium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Perjury and Malicious Prosecution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Desertion and Refusal of Duty by Seamen—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In British Vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
In Foreign Vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

CHIEF MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.

Number of Causes.			Civil Causes how disposed of.		Criminal Causes, how Disposed of.													
Total.	Of which were		Decree for Plaintiff.	Decree for Defendant or Dismissal, in nature of non-suit.	Total Number of Defendants.		Convicted and Punished.		Discharged without Punishment.		Released on Security.		Committed or bailed for trial at the supreme Court, and Court of Petty Sessions.		Committed to Prison pending delivery to the Chinese Authorities, according to Treaty.		Ordered to find Security or to quit the Colony.	
	Civil.	Criminal.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,171	16	1,155	15	1	1,784	102	779	59	509	32	85	5	236	6	45	-	50	-

The 16 Civil Causes were for the most part Claims for Police Dues.

TOTAL WRITS ISSUED BY MAGISTRATES.

		Warrants.			Total.
Summonses.	Subpœnas.	Distress.	Arrest.	Search.	
937	267	81	39	2	1,326

Under the head of "Causes how disposed of," are included all such causes as were brought before the Court for decision or investigation. Those which did not proceed beyond the issue of a summons or warrant, will be found under the head of "Total Writs issued."

(Signed) C. B. HILLIER,
Chief Magistrate.

HONG KONG.

Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

RETURN of CRIMINAL CASES that have been tried in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong during the Year 1853.

Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	CRIME.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Sentence.						Remarks.			
					Death.	Death recorded.	Transportation.	Hard Labour, over One Year.	Hard Labour, One Year and under.	Charges abandoned.		Postponed.		
										No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	
1	1	Abduction of girls under 16 years of age	1	-	-	-	-	(a)1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	Assault	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
1	2	Attempting to commit felony	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
5	7	Burglary	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	(b)1	2	-	-	
1	1	Larceny	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	Larceny in a dwelling house	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
2	3	Manslaughter	1	2	-	-	-	-	(c) 1	-	-	-	-	
1	1	Misprision of felony	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
1	1	Murder on the high seas	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	Obtaining goods under false pretences	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
1	1	Perjury	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	9	Piracy	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	(d)1	7	-	-	
1	1	Piracy with endangering life	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
2	2	Piracy with wounding	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	Receiving goods obtained by false pretences	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
3	4	Receiving stolen goods	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	
1	1	Robbery with arms	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	2	Robbery with wounding	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	2	Stealing and receiving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(e)1	2	-	-	
1	1	Wounding with intent to do some grievous bodily harm	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32	44	Total	23	8	-	2	8	4	9	5	13	-	-	

(a) Two years' imprisonment and \$100 fine to the Queen, and further imprisonment until such fine be paid; the period of imprisonment to be reduced to one year if the child is restored to its father within a month from the date of sentence.

(b) Prisoners tried on an information for receiving stolen goods.

(c) Strongly recommended to mercy.

(d) Witnesses absent.

(e) Prosecution withdrawn, prisoners convicted, the one for obtaining goods under false pretences, the other for receiving the same.

(Signed)

W. H. ALEXANDER, Deputy Registrar.

N. R. MASSON, Acting Deputy Registrar.

Enclosure in No. 36.

RETURN of the Number of Cases tried before the Honourable the Chief Justice, and Actions commenced in the Supreme and Vice Admiralty Courts of Hongkong, during the Year ending the 31st December 1853.

Cases tried before the Honourable the Chief Justice in 1853.

Court.	Number of Cases.	Amount of Debt and Damages claimed.	Judgment.			Total.	
			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Nonsuit.	Cases.	Debt and Damage.
Supreme Court :—			4 (b)	2	1	63	891,425 92
Common Law	7 (a)	827,222 53	1	-	-		
Chancery	1 (c)	-	35	-	-		
Summary	49 (g)	10,433 74	Nil	14	-		
Insolvency	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	-		
Appeals	1	769 65	5	-	-		
Vice Admiralty Court	5 (d)	53,000 00					

Actions commenced in 1853.

Court.	Number of Cases.	Amount of Debt and Damages claimed.	Settled without Trial.	Judgment.			Remaining in Dependence.	Total.	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Nonsuit.		Cases.	Debt and Damage.
Supreme Court :—				3	1	-	7	141	8168,277 51
Common Law	28	8130,316 43	17	Nil	Nil	-	Nil		
Chancery	Nil	Nil	Nil	35	13	-	17		
Summary	84 (e)	14,158 71	19	Nil	Nil	-	Nil		
Insolvency	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-		
Ecclesiastical	22 (f)	Assets per appraisement 7,739 37	-	1	-	-	-		
Appeals	1	769 65	-	2	-	-	3		
Vice Admiralty Court	6	15,302 35	1						

(a) Three of these cases were in dependence on the 1st January 1853 (the remaining three in dependence were settled without trial).

(b) In one of these cases, marked as judgment for plaintiff, the verdict was for plaintiff on one count and for defendant on the others.

(c) This action being a "commission de lunatic," no amount can be stated.

(d) In one of these cases the defendant was arrested on a capias issuing from the common law side, and was subsequently tried in the summary jurisdiction; verdict for \$111 24.

(e) In three of these estates there was a will, consequently the property was not appraised.

(f) In three of these cases there was a will, consequently the property was not appraised.

(g) One independence from 1852.

(h) Three of these cases were in dependence on the 1st January 1853.

(i) Three of these cases were in dependence on the 1st January 1853.

(j) Three of these cases were in dependence on the 1st January 1853.

(k) Three of these cases were in dependence on the 1st January 1853.

(l) Three of these cases were in dependence on the 1st January 1853.

(m) Three of these cases were in dependence on the 1st January 1853.

(n) Three of these cases were in dependence on the 1st January 1853.

(o) Three of these cases were in dependence on the 1st January 1853.

(p) Three of these cases were in dependence on the 1st January 1853.

(q) Three of these cases were in dependence on the 1st January 1853.

(r) Three of these cases were in dependence on the 1st January 1853.

(s) Three of these cases were in dependence on the 1st January 1853.

(Signed) W. H. ALEXANDER, Acting Registrar.
N. R. MASSON, Acting Deputy Registrar.

HONG KONG.

Enclosure in No. 36.

Encl. in No. 36.

RECAPITULATION of RETURNS, showing the Progress of Hong Kong from 1848 to 1853 inclusive.

Years.	Population, exclusive of Troops.	Revenue.	Parliamentary Grant.	Expenditure.	Police Rates included under Revenue.	Square-rigged Vessels arrived.	
						No.	Tons.
		£	£	£	£		
1848	21,514	25,091	25,000	62,658	2,575	700	228,818
1849	29,507	23,617	25,000	38,286	3,116	902	293,465
1850	33,292	23,526	20,000	34,314	2,811	883	299,009
1851	32,983	23,721	15,500	34,115	2,958	1,082	377,084
1852	37,058	21,331	12,000	34,765	2,325	1,097	443,383
1153	39,917	24,700	9,200	36,418	2,704	1,102	447,053

Victoria, Hong Kong, }
7th April 1854. }

(Signed) J. G. BONHAM.

LABUAN.

LABUAN.

No. 37.

No. 37.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor SCOTT to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 5.)

Government House, Labuan, March 27, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received May 31, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for this colony for the past year.

The returns differ so slightly from those of the previous year 1852, that I do not perceive any detailed explanatory remarks are needful.

The expenditure has been reduced by a sum of 675*l.*, and the revenue increased by a sum of 751*l.*; of the latter, 447*l.* is due to the sale of farm licenses, which continue annually to increase in value.

It will be perceived that the revenue derivable from the royalty on coals has only increased by the sum of 322*l.*, while such has been the demand for this mineral in Singapore and China, that it has during the year sold at an average price of 3*l.* per ton. I have therefore again, as in former years, to regret the injury inflicted on our revenue by the tardy operations of the Eastern Archipelago Company. Having, however, in my recent Despatches to your Grace, entered fully into this question, a reconsideration of the future prospects of Labuan in this report would perhaps be considered superfluous.

Sickness has prevailed to a somewhat greater extent than in the three previous years; but although our population has increased, the mortality has not been greater than in 1852.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. SCOTT.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FALKLAND
ISLANDS.

No. 38.

No. 28.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor RENNIE to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 7.)

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,
February 6, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received, May 13, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1853. Its details show an increase over the exports of 1852 of 75 per cent., of imports about 20 per cent. An augmentation of shipping to the extent of 3,000 tons have entered our ports.

2. The net revenue has exceeded my estimate by 255/.

3. By the population return it will be seen that the resident settlers are now 540, being an addition of 90 over 1852. Including the crews and passengers of vessels (all mercantile) in the harbour, the total number reaches to nearly 1,000.

4. Artizans and labourers are in great demand, and wages occasionally rise to extravagant rates, varying, for able-bodied men, from 5s. up to 25s. per diem—unskilled, in some instances, earning as much as craftsmen. This high price of labour is not conducive to extensive cultivation of the soil. It is, however, satisfactory that it keeps pace with the demand for produce.

Good order and provident habits are generally prevalent.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. RENNIE.

PART VI.
MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 39.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 39.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-General Sir R. GARDINER to the
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 40.)

Gibraltar, March 6, 1854.

(Received March 16, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace the financial "Blue Book" for the year 1853.

1. It affords me great satisfaction to report to your Grace that there is an increase of revenue as compared with the year 1852; arrears also of ground and house rents are still in course of payment, which will increase the amount.

2. In the amount received as rates and duties in the Port Department, a very large increase appears as compared with 1852, arising from the increased number of arrivals of vessels. I attribute this to the unusual freedom of the port from quarantine. For eleven months of the year England and all other nations were in free communication with Gibraltar.

3. In the Colonial expenditure of 1853 there is, as compared with that of 1852, an apparent increase.

4. This is accounted for by a quarter's remittance for liquidation of advances to pay pensions in England above the amount of remittances for that purpose in 1852, and by retaining in hand the sum of 600*l.* for expenses which will be incurred in clearing the Waterport ditch.

5. The increase of revenue, though not considerable, must be considered gratifying, from the unfavourable circumstances of the year. The failure of the vintage having caused a rise in the price, and diminution in the consumption of wine and spirits, the revenue under this head is consequently much less than in 1852.

6. The importation of tobacco at Gibraltar is yearly declining, and the drug will soon cease to be an article of trade here. The tobacco imported in 1852 was 18,796 cwts.; in 1853, 18,137 cwts.

7. This decrease of importation is caused by the reduction of duties on the drug in Spain, and by more effective surveillance on the part of Spain's officers to prevent its contraband importation.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ROBERT GARDINER.

MALTA.

No. 40.

MALTA.

No. 40.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir WILLIAM REID to
the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 44.)

Valetta, July 3, 1854.

(Received July 17, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Malta Blue Book for the year 1853, together with a statement prepared by the Auditor General upon the revenue, expenditure, and financial condition of the islands.

The only important change effected since last year is in the quarantine system, which has been gradually relaxed, and which is now nearly on a footing with countries outside the Mediterranean.

All ships arriving at Malta are visited by the health officer, but no quarantine is imposed when they bring clean bills of health, and when there is no infectious disease on board.

The lazaretto continues to be maintained, to be used in case of necessity.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM REID,
Governor.

The AUDITOR GENERAL'S STATEMENT on the Revenue, Expenditure and Financial Condition of Malta, to accompany the Blue Book for the Year 1853.

MALTA

Revenue.

From a table annexed to last year's report are extracted the totals of the gross revenue of Malta received during the four years immediately preceding the one to which the present statement relates, being for—

1849	-	£126,298	} Yearly average, £129,000
1850	-	129,293	
1851	-	133,080	
1852	-	127,728	
Fractions	-	1	

2. The extracts have been limited to these four years, because the table from which they are taken excludes for the antecedent years certain municipal revenues, which until the end of 1848, in which year they amounted to 7,720*l.*, were separately accounted for, and have since been consolidated with the general revenues.

3. During the year 1853 the gross collection of revenue was only 123,305*l.*, being 5,795*l.* less than the aforesaid average, and 4,423*l.* below the receipt of 1852. If to the latter difference there be added 1,584*l.* received in 1853 for proceeds of certain building sites of ground sold in aid of the expense of removing individuals from tenements occupied by them in parts of the lines of fortification, a falling-off will remain to be accounted for to the extent of about 6,000*l.*

4. Setting aside minor differences in the comparison of departmental receipts, which acting in opposite directions may be left to compensate one another, the falling-off will be nearly accounted for by two influential causes: 1. the general high price of corn in the Mediterranean having lessened the consumption of wheat, liable to the higher rate of import duty, and thus reduced by 4,218*l.* the net receipts of the customs; 2. the insufficient rains and the two violent storms of the season of 1852-53 having occasioned so great a failure in the produce of cultivable lands, as to have rendered imperative the remission of a large portion of the country rental. This loss was assessed by the collector of land revenue at one third of the year's rents, and confirmed by a commission of three civil officers appointed by the Governor to inquire into and report on the grounds upon which the collector's opinion was founded. The total abatement for loss from this cause, but not allowed on the long leases, was 2,925*l.*, strictly assignable to the rents of 1853; but some of the rents having already been collected in full, there was only room for writing off 1,771*l.* from the rents of that year, leaving 1,154*l.* to be deducted from the rental of 1854. For such an abatement precedents exist with reference to the drought of 1840-41, when a remission was allowed of half the yearly rental, and to that of 1845-46, when one third of the year's rental was relinquished.

Expenditure.

5. In the general estimate of expenditure, prepared in 1852 or the service of the year 1853, a provision was made of 126,064*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* To this was added a balance of 5,998*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.* remaining unexpended at the end of 1852 from the provision of previous years; and, in the course of the year 1853, various supplemental appropriations, to the amount of 24,917*l.* 7*s.* 4½*d.* were made from the surplus revenue previously accrued. An additional fund of 1,584*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, as already noticed, was obtained for a special object from the sale of certain building sites of ground; and, lastly, a sum of 200*l.* was brought forward from a supply made in 1848, but then omitted to be reserved. In all, 158,764*l.* 10*s.* 11¾*d.* at disposal for expenditure.

6. The total sum actually disbursed within the year out of this provision was 135,033*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* (being 11,947*l.* more than the total outlay of the previous year), 1,484*l.* 14*s.* 3½*d.* have been written off as unavailed of or saved, and 22,246*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.* remain for future outlay.

7. Of the amounts respectively expended and remaining over, the following sub-divisions are to be distinguished, under the prescribed regulations in regard to the sources of authority for the local civil expenditure.

MALTA.

	Paid within the Year.			Remaining over.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Civil List—Consisting of those salaries, allowances and services which are defrayed under the authority of the 9th Article of the Queen's Instructions to the Governor, dated May 11, 1849, -	49,617	0	9	3,421	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Voted Services—Consisting of those salaries allowances and services which are defrayed under the authority of Ordinances passed by the Council of Government, and assented to by Her Majesty - - - - -	84,350	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,275	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From a special provision made in 1848 -	200	0	0			
From the sale of certain building sites (before referred to) - - - - -	35	5	2	1,549	3	8
Discharged for loss on specie, in the disposal of old Maltese silver coins -	830	16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	<u>£135,033</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>£22,246</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

Financial Condition.

8. A further detail than what has here been given will be found in the comparative statements of the revenue and expenditure, as prepared by the auditor.

9. The year closed with the following state and liabilities of the island treasury :

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Effects - - - { Cash	92,264	17	6	97,896	5	2
- - - { Advances	5,631	7	8			
Debts - - - Deposits -	-	-	-	50,095	6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
				<u>Surplus Capital -</u>	<u>47,800</u>	<u>18 2$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

Liabilities :—

The Revenue of December, reserved to meet the expenditure of that month, payable in January 1854 -	9,058	16	10 $\frac{1}{4}$			
The portion of expenditure remaining undefrayed, as already stated -	22,246	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$			
					<u>31,304</u>	<u>17 10$\frac{1}{2}$</u>
				<u>Available Surplus</u>	<u>£16,496</u>	<u>0 4$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

Audit Office, Valetta,
July 4, 1854.

WM. H. THORNTON,
Auditor General.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the estimated Revenue of Malta for the year 1853, with the Revenue received in that year, as shown by the Accounts made up from 1st January to the 31st December 1853.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts.		Above the Estimate.	Below the Estimate.	REMARKS.
	Estimated.	Received.			
Customs—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Import Duties -	81,688 0 0	74,618 9 3	- -	7,069 10 9	Compared with the receipts in 1852, the decrease is 5,331l. 6s. 5d.
Tonnage dues - -	4,655 0 0	5,790 6 0	1,135 6 0	- -	Compared as above, the increase is 1,028l. 6s. } See Note (a).
Store-rent - -	1,103 0 0	1,530 19 4	427 19 4	- -	Compared as above, the increase is 85l. 1s. 4d.
Quarantine dues - -	600 0 0	154 10 6	- -	445 9 6	Compared as above, the decrease is 294 6s. 4d. See Note (b).
Land sales - -	105 0 0	1,878 19 10½	1,773 19 10½	- -	Compared as above, the increase is 1,438l. 15s. 11½d.—See Note (c).
Land revenue - -	10,860 0 0	9,242 19 2	- -	1,617 0 10	Compared as above the decrease is 1,508l. 9s. 10d.—See Note (d).
Rents exclusive of land -	17,255 0 0	17,408 16 8½	153 16 8½	- -	Compared as above, the increase is 43l. 18s. 5½d.
Licenses - -	1,505 0 0	1,427 10 0	- -	77 10 0	73l. 10s. less than in 1852. Tax on calesses for hire abolished in June 1853.
Postage - -	76 0 0	75 2 10	- -	0 17 2	5l. 5s. 3d. above the receipts in 1852.
Fines, forfeitures, and fees of court.	6,085 0 0	5,810 9 8	- -	274 10 4	The collection is nevertheless 606l. 2s. 8½d. beyond the receipts in 1852.
Fees of office - -	587 10 0	621 18 10	34 8 10	- -	190l. 15s. 5d. above the receipts in 1852.
Sale of government property	126 0 0	270 5 1	144 5 1	- -	A casual branch which cannot be estimated by any rule.
Reimbursements in aid of expenses.	360 10 0	563 11 4	203 1 4	- -	The greater portion of these receipts are not of a nature to be approximately estimated.
SPECIAL RECEIPTS.					
Rents of pious foundations -	2,800 0 0	2,685 2 8½	- -	114 17 3½	Compared with the receipts in 1852, the decrease is 156l. 5s. 3½d.—See Note (d).
Recovery of arrears by the Monte di Pietà.	53 0 0	29 3 10½	- -	23 16 1½	A debt extinguished, leaving a single one recoverable at the rate of 12l. per annum.
Interest of money lent by Monte di Pietà on pledges	1,192 0 0	1,145 16 3½	- -	46 3 8½	50l. 11s. 4d. below the receipts in 1852. Interest abolished in May 1853 on pledges of wearing apparel.
Penalty for breach in a contract.	- -	50 0 0	50 0 0	- -	} Not of a nature to come into particular comparison.
Damage to street lamps secretly compensated.	- -	1 0 0	1 0 0	- -	
	129,051 0 0	123,305 1 5½	3,923 17 2½	9,669 15 9	

Below the Estimate, 5,745l. 18s. 6½d.; and 4,423l. 13s. 8d. below the total receipts in 1852.

(a.) The general high price of corn in the Mediterranean has transferred much of the consumption from wheat paying the higher rate of duty, to barley paying the lower rate, while the augmented transit trade from the same cause has increased the collection from tonnage dues on shipping and from store rent on bonded goods.

(b.) Very few quarantines were imposed during the year, the Mediterranean having continued free from epidemic disease.

(c.) The sales include 1,584l. 8s. 10d., derived from certain building sites contiguous to the military parade ground at Floriana, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the expense of removing civil tenants from the fortifications.

(d.) The insufficient rains and the two violent storms of the season of 1852-53 were the cause of so great a failure in the produce of cultivated lands that after due investigation it was deemed equitable, and had even become imperative, to remit 2,925, being one third part, from the year's rental, payable on short leases of such lands. Of this abatement 1,771l. are allowed against the rental of 1853, and the remaining 1,154l. will be written off from the rental falling due in 1854.

Audit Office, Valetta, 3rd March 1854.

WM. H. THORNTON,
Auditor General.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the estimated Expenditure of Malta for the year 1853, and the actual Expenditure of the Year, as taken from the Accounts made up from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Amounts.		Remaining over for future Disbursement.	Unavailed of, or Saved.	Remarks in part explanation of some of the principal items of difference.
	Estimated.	Disbursed within the year.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Civil Establishments :—					
The Governor - -	5,954 19 7	5,954 19 7	- - -	- - -	
Chief Secretary - -	3,323 0 0	3,234 18 0½	72 16 0½	15 5 11	
Cashier - -	953 0 0	950 6 1	- - -	2 13 11	
Auditor General - -	1,015 0 0	1,014 15 9½	- - -	4 2½	
Government Press - -	330 5 0	330 4 6	- - -	6	
Post Office - -	169 10 3	167 14 6	- - -	1 15 6	
Customs Department - -	2,691 10 0	2,673 19 1	- - -	17 10 11	Temporary vacancy in appointment of Collector.
Port Department - -	6,521 3 4	6,497 7 5	- - -	23 15 11	16l. 13s. 4d. connected with excess in the Land Revenue Office.
Land Revenue - -	1,560 5 9	1,622 4 5½	- - -	- - -	61l. 18s. 8½d. exceeded; whereof 16l. 13s. 4d. connected with saving in the Port Department, and the remainder covered by the provision on the Civil List.
Public Works - -	1,364 0 0	1,333 3 2½	- - -	30 16 9½	Temporary cessation of salary.
Comptroller of Contracts	1,329 0 0	1,276 9 1	- - -	52 10 11	Connected with excess in the medical establishment.
Judicial Departments:					
Superior courts - -	6,362 19 8	6,373 18 1	- - -	- - -	10l. 18s. 5d. exceeded from emoluments fluctuating with the receipt of court dues.
Crown lawyers - -	663 7 0	663 7 0	- - -	- - -	
Courts of judicial police-	1,574 3 0	1,573 9 5	- - -	0 13 7	
Syndics of country districts	638 0 0	637 18 7	- - -	0 1 5	
Courts of the Island of Gozo.	917 19 0	914 19 4	- - -	2 19 8	
Ecclesiastical establishments	1,045 10 8	1,045 10 8	- - -	- - -	
Educational establishments	5,158 18 1	5,000 8 5	- - -	158 10 3	Temporary vacancies on the establishments.
Medical establishments - -	4,760 8 8	4,810 6 0	- - -	- - -	49l. 17s. 4d. exceeded; connected with and covered by the saving in the comptroller's office.
Police, including prisons and gaols.	8,189 3 0	7,921 7 3¾	11 13 4	256 2 4½	Discontinuance of the appointment of superintendent at Gozo.
Pious foundations - -	1,276 18 4	1,212 17 5½	18 17 4	45 3 6¾	Temporary vacancies on the establishments.
Agent General in London (see note a.)	262 10 0	262 10 0	- - -	- - -	
			103 6 8½	608 5 5	
			Deduct	112 14 5½	Exceeded on three heads as above noted.
1. Establishments - -	56,061 11 8	55,472 14 0	103 6 8½	485 10 11½	
2. Pensions, retired allowances and gratuities.	15,103 8 3¾	12,330 19 10½	2,772 8 4½	- - -	
3. Revenue services, exclusive of establishments.	5,375 0 0	5,153 7 7¾	174 2 6	47 9 10½	
4. Administration of justice, exclusive of establishments.	323 5 0	258 18 3	32 2 6	32 4 3	
5. Ecclesiastical administration of justice, exclusive of establishments.	92 0 0	65 9 11¼	- - -	26 10 0¾	
6. Charitable allowances -	3,630 0 0	3,257 5 2¼	370 0 0	2 14 9¾	
7. Education, exclusive of establishments.	1,115 9 1¾	755 17 8½	359 11 5½	- - -	
8. Hospitals, exclusive of establishments.	12,115 0 0	10,646 9 9½	- - -	1,468 10 2½	} See Note (b).
9. Police and gaols, exclusive of establishments	1,505 0 0	1,341 0 8¾	- - -	163 19 3¾	
10. Rent - -	249 15 0	215 1 11	- - -	34 13 1	
11. Transport - -	423 10 0	403 1 2¾	- - -	20 8 9¾	
12. Conveyance of mails -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
13. Works and buildings -	18,275 14 2½	9,386 14 10½	8,888 6 11	0 19 5½	
14. Roads, streets, and bridges.	23,588 12 6¾	16,805 18 7	6,781 15 4½	0 18 7½	
15. Miscellaneous services	697 11 3	126 10 5	564 8 9	6 12 1	
16. Interest - -	2,861 3 3	2,680 1 4	- - -	181 1 11	See Notes (c) and (d).
17. Contribution towards military expenditure	6,200 0 0	6,200 0 0	- - -	- - -	
18. Burthens on property -	1,555 0 0	1,481 11 9¼	- - -	73 8 2¾	See Notes (c) and (d).
19. Drawbacks and refund of duties.	5,963 14 5½	6,192 18 5¼	- - -	- - -	229l. 3s. 11½d. beyond the estimate; deducted below. See Note (d).
20. Council of government of Malta.	750 3 7½	675 11 7½	74 12 0	- - -	
21. Special services under direction of the Secretary of State.	1,294 3 8½	718 0 11	576 2 9½	- - -	See Note (e).
Removal of civil tenants from the fortifications.	1,584 8 10	35 5 2	1,549 3 8	- - -	See Note (f).
Loss on specie - -	- - -	830 16 3¾	- - -	- - -	830l. 16s. 3¾d. in excess; deducted below See Note (g).
Totals (see note h)	158,764 10 11½	135,033 15 8	22,246 1 0¼	2,544 14 6¼	
			Deduct	1,060 0 3¼	Exceeded on the two heads above noted.
				1,484 14 3½	Net amount unavailed of or saved.

NOTES.

MALTA.

(a.) Sums amounting to 3,481 1s. 8d. were remitted to the agent in London during the year 1853, classed in the above statements, as follows.—Establishments, namely chief secretary 4*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; comptroller of contracts 1*l.* 10*s.*, and agent 262*l.* 10*s.*; Pensions 2,232*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; Revenue Services 11*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; Education 38*l.* 1*s.*; Hospitals 188*l.*; Police and Gaols 465*l.* 3*s.*; Special Services under direction of the Secretary of State 141*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; and loss on specie 135*l.* 16*s.*

(b.) The provision under the heads of Hospitals, and Police and Gaols, is always ample, exceeding the amount expected to be required, in order to be prepared against any extraordinary season that may ensue of sickness, dearth or distress, or to meet any extraordinary number of prisoners at any particular time. In the year 1853 the high price of bread and other articles of food has been the cause of reducing the saving under these two heads of expense to less than half the amount spared during the year 1852.

(c.) In the ordinary cases of interest and burthens the practice is to consider the sum expended within the year as the sum belonging to it, without making any reservation for the unpaid balances.

(d.) The payment of drawbacks being sanctioned by a permanent Legislative Act, are brought into the yearly ordinances of appropriation merely as a matter of estimate; therefore any excess that may ensue under this head, whenever covered by savings or other branches of expenditure, does not require any further provision. A like observation would apply to the heads of interest and burthens were they to exhibit any excess.

(e.) The payments charged under this head are 290*l.* for the salary and allowance of the Inspector of Charitable Institutions and of Prisons, 160*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* for clothing and other expenses of the Maltese Militia; 67*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for cost of engines for watering the gardens and plantations; and 200*l.* for remuneration of the Secretaries to the Commission on the Laws of Civil Organization and Procedure.

(f.) Paid and payable out of the proceeds from the sale of certain building sites contiguous to the military parade ground, Floriana.

(g.) This loss is the difference of value between the sum of 10,062*l.* 0*s.* 3½*d.* in old Maltese silver coins sent to England to be disposed of as bullion, and the sum of 9,367*l.* in British gold coin received in return as the proceeds of that silver. Being covered by savings on the general expenditure, the discharge of the loss has not required any special provision.

(h.) The total estimated is formed thus: 51,993*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* out of the provision of 52,273*l.* for the Civil List in the terms of the 9th Article of Her Majesty's Instructions to the Governor, dated 11th May 1849; 74,070*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* "voted services," in the terms of the Ordinance of appropriation, No. V. of 1852, passed by the Council of Government on the 30th June 1852; 24,917*l.* 7*s.* 4½*d.*, supplemented "voted services, in the terms of another like Ordinance No. III. of 1853, passed on the 5th August 1853; 5,998*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.* reserved from the provision of former years on last year's comparative statement; 200*l.* for the remuneration described in Note e, assigned under authority of the Secretary of State, dated 28th June 1848, (before the present constitution for granting supplies) out of the surplus revenue accrued to the end of the year 1847; and 1,584 8*s.* 10*d.* derived from the sale of certain building sites, described in Note f, assigned by resolution of Council, passed on the 6th June 1853, to defray the expenses required to cause the evacuation of casements and premises on or near the ramparts of the four cities, including Floriana.

Audit Office, Valetta, 3rd March 1854.

WM. H. THORNTON,

Auditor General.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

IONIAN ISLANDS

No. 41.

No. 41.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Lord High Commissioner Sir H. G. WARD
to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 76.)

Corfu, May 25, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received June 16, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace, herewith enclosed, the annual Financial Statement, called the Blue Book, for the year 1853, together with the usual Report thereon.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c.

(Signed) H. G. WARD.

REPORT on the Blue Book for the financial year ending 31st January 1854.

As the causes of increase and decrease in the general revenue cannot be better explained than is done by the Treasurer General in his Comparative Statement contained in the present Blue Book, from pages 30 to 34, I shall limit myself in this report to a reference to that statement, which contains the most accurate information on the several items of general revenue and expenditure, and pass on to the causes which have led to an increase or decrease in the municipal revenue and expenditure during the year.

Municipal Revenue.—Increase.*

The articles of municipal revenue showing an increase are as follows:—

Land revenue.

Salines and salt monopoly.

Port duties.

Export duty on Zante soap.

Export duty on Valonea, Corfu.

Incidentals.

The seventh of general import duties, and

Roads duties.

* Vide annexed
Comparative
Statement.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The increase which appears under the several heads of
 Land revenue,
 Salines and salt monopoly,
 Export duty on Zante soap,
 Seventh of general import duties, and
 Roads duties,

is to be attributed to the improvement in the olive crop during the year.

That under the head of port duties, to the return of vessels to the Ionian flag, in consequence of the disturbed state of commerce in the east.

That under the head of export duty on Valonea is too trifling to call for any special explanation.

Of the increase under the head of Incidentals, 189*l.* relate to a deposit from the Corfu land revenue office, pending the inquiry into the administration of the collector; and 52*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* are a re-credit for repairs of Dogano warehouses in Zante, chargeable to general expenditure; the remaining 48*l.* casualty.

Decrease.

The articles of municipal revenue, showing a decrease, are as follows:—

Sale of lands and houses.
 Arm licenses.
 Shop, tavern, &c. licenses.
 Fines and confiscations.
 Mole duty, Sta. Maura.
 Water rates, Corfu and Zante.
 Inter-island duty on native wines.
 Import duty on cattle.

The decrease under the head of sale of lands and houses is in consequence of no property having been sold in 1853.

In arm licenses, and shop, tavern, &c. licenses, in consequence of licenses to that amount not having been renewed during the year.

The trifling decrease under the heads of fines and confiscations, and mole duty at Sta. Maura, is simply a casualty.

That under the head of water rates, Corfu and Zante, is caused by the temporary suspension of the payments by the ordnance department.

That under the head of inter-island duty on native wines, to a diminished inter-island traffic, in consequence of the continued exportation of island wines to Venice, &c.

That under the head of import duty on cattle is too trifling to call for any particular explanation.

Municipal Expenditure.—Increase.*

The items of municipal expenditure, which show an increase during the financial year, are as follows:—

Hospitals and charities.
 Prisons—diet, clothing, and contingencies.
 Contingent expenses of salt monopoly.
 Salaries.
 Incidentals.
 Ecclesiastical and municipal buildings.
 Repairs.
 Moles, not forming harbours.

The increase under the head of hospitals and charities was caused by the arrear accounts of the Corfu hospitals, and increased expenditure in those of Zante.

That under the item of prisons, clothings, &c., by an increased number of prisoners, as noted last year.

The small increase under the head of contingent expenses of salt monopoly is simply a casualty.

The increase in salaries in consequence of the operation of the new civil list, voted and taking effect from 1st September 1852.

The increase of 5,063*l.*, noted under the head of incidentals, is to be attributed to an allowance made to the Corfu Theatre Commission, to the settlement of

* Vide Comparative Statement herewith annexed.

outstanding claims on the Government by Widow Delviniotti, and Spirid. Theotoky, both natives of this island, for two instalments to proprietors of houses destroyed during the disturbances in Cephalonia in 1849, and farther instalment on account house Metaxà for public offices in Cephalonia, also for electioneering expenses in 1853. IONIAN ISLANDS.

That under the heads of ecclesiastical and municipal buildings, repairs, and moles not forming harbours, by building and moles damaged by the great hurricane in February 1853.

Decrease.

The articles of municipal expenditure, showing a decrease, are as follows:—

Livelli or ground rents.

Lighting and cleaning streets.

Aqueduct.

New canal, Sta. Maura, and roads, labour, and materials.

The trifling decrease observable in the item of livelli, or ground rents, is caused by some of these payments being biennial.

That under the head of lighting and cleaning streets, is caused by the charge for 1852 having included the Corfu arrears of 1851, a saving on new contract for lighting the town of Corfu, and a smaller expenditure for scavengers.

That under the head of aqueduct, by no charge being made in 1853, but only for casual repairs.

That in the item new canal, Sta. Maura, in consequence of a suspension of the work; and that in the item roads, labour and materials, because less work has been undertaken.

Military Establishment.

The 25,000*l.* agreed upon to be paid to the protecting Government has been punctually paid during the year to the Commissariat Department by the Ionian Government.

Judicial Establishment.

The Judicial Establishment was completely re-organized in April 1853, and the system of district courts again brought into operation.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

No alteration has been made during the year in this establishment.

Education.

No material alteration has been made in this establishment during the year. It would appear, however, that upon comparing the number of scholars that attended last year, and those of this, that some 400 have been added to the list of pupils during that interval.

Agriculture.

I am happy to say that in consequence of the establishment of the agricultural committees mentioned in my last year's report, this branch of industry is gradually, but at the same time perceptibly improving.

Population.

A trifling increase in the population is observable upon comparing last year's return with this; and although the general total may not be very accurate, still the increase may be relied upon, as a tolerably correct account is now kept of the number of births and deaths in the islands.

J. FRASER,
Secretary to the L.H.C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

Heads of Revenue.	1852.			1853.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Land revenue - - - -	3,552	17	8 ² ₁₀	5,552	8	9 ⁸ ₁₀	1,999	11	1 ⁶ ₁₀			
Sale of lands and houses - - -	1,678	10	1 ⁹ ₁₀	18	3	6 ³ ₁₀	-	-	-	1,660	6	7 ⁶ ₁₀
Arm licences - - - -	1,280	12	0	1,100	8	8	-	-	-	180	3	4
Shop and tavern licences - - -	1,662	0	2	1,538	18	8 ⁵ ₁₀	-	-	-	123	1	5 ⁵ ₁₀
Salines and salt monopoly - - -	3,301	3	11 ³ ₁₀	3,393	10	10 ⁴ ₁₀	92	6	11 ¹ ₁₀			
Fines and confiscations - - -	776	3	4 ⁹ ₁₀	751	2	6 ¹ ₁₀	-	-	-	25	0	9 ⁸ ₁₀
Port duties - - - -	305	15	2 ⁵ ₁₀	449	9	7	143	14	4 ⁵ ₁₀			
Mole duty, Sta. Mura - - -	161	14	6 ⁵ ₁₀	153	8	3 ¹ ₁₀	-	-	-	8	6	3 ⁴ ₁₀
Water rates, Corfu and Zante - -	560	11	10	297	1	11 ⁶ ₁₀	-	-	-	263	9	10 ⁴ ₁₀
Inter-island duty on native wines -	285	7	11 ⁴ ₁₀	199	3	2 ³ ₁₀	-	-	-	86	4	9 ¹ ₁₀
Import duty on cattle - - -	2,462	2	2	2,443	0	6	-	-	-	19	1	8
Export duty on Zante soap - - -	769	11	7 ⁴ ₁₀	977	18	2 ⁴ ₁₀	208	6	7			
Export duty on Valonea, Corfu - -	2	6	2 ⁵ ₁₀	7	1	5	4	15	2 ⁵ ₁₀			
Incidentals - - - -	204	8	5 ¹ ₁₀	493	17	6 ⁵ ₁₀	289	9	1 ² ₁₀			
Seventh of general import duties -	3,556	4	1 ³ ₁₀	3,953	7	7 ¹ ₁₀	397	3	5 ⁸ ₁₀			
Roads duties - - - -	6,565	10	0 ¹ ₁₀	9,143	12	3 ¹ ₁₀	2,578	2	2 ⁹ ₁₀			
Total - - - -	27,124	19	5 ³ ₁₀	30,472	13	8 ¹ ₁₀	5,713	9	0 ⁶ ₁₀	2,365	14	9 ⁸ ₁₀

Vide Remarks noted in Blue Book Report.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Expenditure.	1852.			1853.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Livelli, or ground rents - - -	124	3	10 ² ₁₀	107	16	9 ⁸ ₁₀	-	-	-	16	7	0 ⁴ ₁₀
Hospitals and charities - - -	5,651	6	11 ³ ₁₀	6,344	1	10 ⁸ ₁₀	692	4	11 ⁵ ₁₀			
Lighting and cleaning streets - -	3,176	2	8 ³ ₁₀	2,846	9	0 ⁸ ₁₀	-	-	-	329	13	7 ⁶ ₁₀
Prisons—diet, clothing, and contingencies	1,258	19	3 ² ₁₀	1,430	10	8 ⁷ ₁₀	171	11	5 ⁵ ₁₀			
Contingent expenses of salt monopoly -	285	6	10 ⁶ ₁₀	312	17	11 ³ ₁₀	27	11	0 ⁷ ₁₀			
Salaries - - - -	9,500	8	0	9,829	15	9 ⁶ ₁₀	329	7	9 ⁶ ₁₀			
Incidentals - - - -	4,137	1	11 ³ ₁₀	9,300	2	8 ⁶ ₁₀	5,063	0	9 ³ ₁₀			
Municipal public works, {	Ecclesiastical and municipal											
	buildings—repairs - - -			593			338			—		
	Moles not forming harbours - -			11			11			—		
	Aqueducts - - - -			262			—			145		
New canal, Sta. Maura - - -				189			—			115		
Roads, labour, and materials - -	12,678	19	11 ¹ ₁₀	3,419	10	6 ⁸ ₁₀	-	-	-	9,259	9	4 ³ ₁₀
Total - - - -	37,782	8	3 ⁹ ₁₀	34,549	18	0 ⁵ ₁₀	6,634	3	3 ⁴ ₁₀	9,866	13	6 ⁸ ₁₀

Vide Remarks noted in the Blue Book Report.

COLONIAL BISHOPS,

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 29 June 1855 ;—for,

A “ RETURN of the Number of COLONIAL BISHOPS, stating the Salaries of each, and
the Sources whence those Salaries are derived.”

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }
30 July 1855.

JOHN BALL.

A RETURN of the Number of COLONIAL BISHOPS, stating the Salaries of each, and Sources
whence those Salaries are derived.

NAME OF BISHOP.	Diocese.	Salary.	From what Source derived.
		£. s. d.	
George Jehoshaphat Mountain -	Quebec - -	1,990 - -	Imperial Parliamentary Vote.
John Strachan - - - -	Toronto - -	1,250 - -	Clergy Reserves in Canada West.
Francis Fulford - - - -	Montreal - -	800 - -	Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.
Hibbert Binney - - - -	Nova Scotia -	700 - -	Interest of Trust Fund appropriated to the endowment of this see by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
John Medley - - - -	Fredericton -	1,000 - -	
			Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.
Edward Feild - - - -	Newfoundland	1,200 - -	300 l. Parliamentary Vote as Arch-deacon of Newfoundland. 200 l. Parliamentary Vote as Arch-deacon of Bermuda. 200 l. Colonial Funds 500 l. from Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as Bishop of Newfoundland.
David Anderson - - - -	Rupert's Land -	700 - -	
Aubrey George Spencer - -	Jamaica - -	3,000 - -	
Thomas Parry - - - -	Barbadoes - -	2,500 - -	Consolidated Fund.
Daniel Gateward Davis - -	Antigua - -	2,000 - -	- - ditto.
William Piercy Austin - -	Guiana - -	2,000 - -	- - ditto.
Frederic Barker - - - -	Sydney - -	1,500 - -	General Colonial Revenue, under Schedule (C.), annexed to Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 76.
Charles Perry - - - -	Melbourne - -	1,333 6 8	
William Tyrrell - - - -	Newcastle - -	833 6 8	500 l. Colonial Treasury. 333 l. 6 s. 8 d. Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.
Augustus Short - - - -	Adelaide - -	800 - -	
Francis Russell Nixon - - -	Tasmania - -	1,250 - -	Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.
George Augustus Selwyn - -	New Zealand -	600 - -	
Robert Gray - - - -	Cape Town - -	800 - -	1,000 l. for Salary and Allowances from Colonial Funds, and the interest of 5,000 l. granted by the Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.
James Chapman - - - -	Colombo - -	2,000 - -	
George Smith - - - -	Victoria - -	1,000 - -	Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.
George Tomlinson - - - -	Gibraltar - -	1,200 - -	Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.
J. W. Weeks - - - -	Sierra Leone -	900 - -	500 l. as Colonial Chaplain. 400 l. from Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.
Vincent William Ryan - - -	Mauritius - -	850 - -	
John Armstrong - - - -	Graham's Town	800 - -	600 l. as Senior Chaplain from Colonial Funds, and the interest of 6,300 l. granted by Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.
John William Colenso - - -	Natal - -	800 - -	
Francis T. M'Dougall - - -	Labuan - -	500 - -	Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.

32306/13.4

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

RETURN of the Number of COLONIAL BISHOPS,
stating the Salaries of each, and the Sources
whence those Salaries are derived.

(*Mr. Henry Baillie.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 July 1855.*

CUSTOMS DUTIES (COLONIES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 May 1855;—*for*,

“RETURN of the DUTIES Payable, under Colonial Enactments, on Goods
Imported into and Exported from the *British Colonies* (in continuation
of Parliamentary Paper, No. 836, of Session 1853).”

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }
5 June 1855.

JOHN BALL.

(*Mr. John Ball.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 June 1855.

SCHEDULE.

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PART I.

North America.

RETURN of the DUTIES payable on Goods Imported, &c., in the *British Colonies*, and in the
United States of the *Ionian Islands*.

1.—C A N A D A.

A TABLE showing the present Amount of DUTIES payable on Articles imported into the Province of *Canada*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY IN CURRENCY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY IN CURRENCY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Sugar:		Whiskey, the gallon - - - - -	- - 5
Refined, in loaves, crushed, or candy, or other sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, the cwt. - - - - -	- 12 -	Rum, the gallon - - - - -	- 1 8
White and brown clayed, or yellow bas- tard sugars, or other sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto	- 8 6	Brandy, the gallon - - - - -	- 3 -
Raw and other kinds, not being equal to white or brown clayed, or yellow bas- tard sugars, the cwt. - - - - -	- 6 6	Geneva, or gin, and other spirits or strong waters, not being whiskey, rum, or brandy, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 6
Molasses, the gallon - - - - -	- - 2	Cordials, liqueurs, and spirits, sweetened or mixed with any other article, the gallon	- 4 -
Tea, the lb. - - - - -	- - 2	Almonds, currants, figs, nuts, prunes, raisins, and other dried fruits, the lb. - - -	- - 1
Green coffee, the lb. - - - - -	- - ½	Pimento, allspice, and pepper, the lb. - - -	- - 1
Coffee, other than green, the lb. - - -	- - 2	Cassia, cinnamon, cloves, and ginger, the lb. -	- - 3
Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, other than cigars and snuff, the lb. -	- - 2	Mace and nutmegs, the lb. - - - - -	- - 7½
Cigars, the lb. - - - - -	- 2 -	Macaroni and vermicelli, the lb. - - - - -	- - 1
Snuff, the lb. - - - - -	- - 4	All unenumerated spices, the lb. - - - - -	- - 3
Wine of all kinds in wood or other vessels not being bottles, not exceeding in value 15 <i>l</i> . the pipe of 126 gallons, per gallon	- 1 -	Vinegar, the gallon - - - - -	- - 3
And if exceeding 15 <i>l</i> . the pipe, per gallon	- 1 6	Sweetmeats, or fruit preserved in sugar, candy, or molasses, and other confectionery, for every 100 <i>l</i> . value - - - - -	12 10 -
Wine of all kinds, in bottles, per dozen quarts	- 7 6	All goods, wares, and merchandise not other- wise charged with duty, and not hereinafter excepted, for every 100 <i>l</i> . value - - -	12 10 -
Ditto ditto per dozen pints -	- 3 9		

By the 3d & 4th sections of the 18th Vict., cap. 5, the follow-
ing articles are admitted to entry duty free, except in
the case mentioned in the 5th sect.: *

Animals of all kinds, hams, meats of all kinds (except mess
pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buck-wheat, bear and
bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grains
and of wheat not bolted, bran in shorts, and hops.

Anchor, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits,
bark, berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used
solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, burr stones un-
wrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax
and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead,
pig or sheet, marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoa
nut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe
clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in
use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpen-
ters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in
blocks or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds,
sailcloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal
in bars or in sheets, bright and black varnish, marine
cement, treenails, bunting, felt-sheeting, printing presses,
printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all
kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses, and implements of
all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste,
rags, fire clay, and Russia hemp yarn.

The following articles were admitted to entry duty free, by
orders of the Governor-General in Council, viz.:—

11 January 1854—Locomotives, passenger, baggage, and
freight cars passing and re-passing on railways crossing
the frontier.

13 July 1854—Musical instruments for the use of military
bands.

The following articles are admitted to importation duty free
under the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States,
viz.:—

Grain, flour and bread stuffs of all kinds.

Animals of all kinds.

Fresh, smoked, and salted meats.

Cotton wool, seeds and vegetables.

Undried fruits, dried fruits.

Fish of all kinds.

Products of fish, and of all other creatures living in the
water.

Poultry, eggs.

Hides, furs, skins or tails undressed.

Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state.

Slate.

Butter, cheese, tallow.

Lard, horns, manures.

Ores of metals of all kinds.

Coal.

Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.

Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewn, sawed,
unmanufactured in whole or in part.

Firewood.

Plants, shrubs, and trees.

Pelts, wool.

Fish oil.

Rice, broom corn, and bark.

Gypsum, ground or unground.

Hewn, or wrought, or unwrought burr or grindstones.

Dye Stuffs.

Flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured.

Unmanufactured tobacco.

Rags.

* The following is a copy of the 5th section of Act 18 Vict., cap. 5, above referred to: "V. If the Governor of this Province shall at any time, under the provisions of the Act passed during the present Session, intituled, 'An Act for giving effect on the part of this Province to a certain Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America,' declare the suspension of the treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June 1854, then while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the Schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject, and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act."

1.—C A N A D A—continued.

The following Articles were chargeable with a duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as being non-enumerated, and have, by divers orders (7 December 1850; 11 April 1851; 27 August 1851; 12 January, 13 and 30 June 1853; 6 and 16 December 1854; and 26 February and 2 March 1855) of the Governor-general in Council, been classed among articles paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, viz.:—

Cotton Warp.
Slate.
Fire bricks.
Mustard seed.
Ultramarine and paste blue.
Sal ammoniac.
Prussiate of potash.
Alum.
Phosphorus.
Bleaching powder.
Cochineal.
Copperas.
Vitriol.
Shellac.
Felts.
Borax.
Strong fluid acids, including nitric, sulphuric, muriatic, and oxalic acids.
Rolled plate iron, from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness.
Straps for walking beams.
Round and square iron, from 4 inches and upwards, suitable for shafts and other machinery.
Wrought-iron cranks, 6 cwt. and upwards.
Telegraph wire, when *bonâ fide* imported, to be used as such in Canada.
Nitre.
Roll sulphur or brimstone.

Seines, fishing nets, fishing hooks, twines, lines, boat sails, boat hawsers, fishermen's boots, tarred rope, and rigging when imported expressly for the fisheries, and declared to be so imported.
Bar and rod iron, not hammered, charcoal made or refined, boiler plate, sheet iron not thinner than No. 16 wire gauze, and hoop iron not more than two inches broad, spike rods and old iron, iron in scraps, bars or sheets, and not otherwise manufactured, pine oil, tarred rope, when imported by shipbuilders for the rigging of their ships.
Hoop and tire for driving wheels bent and welded, connection rods in pieces, frames and pedestals rough from the forge, and brass and copper tubes, all for the manufacture of locomotives.
Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, and candlewick.
Bridge wire.
Draining tiles, printing paper, and oil-cake.
Ore dressing machines.
Machinery for manufacturing doors and window blinds.
Ships' blocks, travelling trucks, jib hanks, sheaves, signal lamps, dead eyes, shackles, binnacle lamps, dead lights, and compasses.
Machinery for the manufacture of woollen and cotton stockings, shirts and drawers.
Machinery for the manufacture of paper.

EXEMPTIONS.

Ashes, pot and pearl, and soda, salt, cotton wool, anatomical preparations, philosophical instruments and apparatus, printed books (not foreign reprints of British copyright works), maps, busts, and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings, drawings, engravings, etchings, and lithographs, cabinets of coins, medals, or gems, and other collections of antiquities, specimens of natural history, mineralogy or botany, trees, shrubs, bulbs, and roots, wheat and Indian corn, animals specially imported for the improvement of stock.

Models of machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the arts.

Coin and bullion.

Manures of all kinds.

Arms, clothing, cattle, provisions, and stores of every description, which any commissary or commissaries, contractor or contractors, shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other officer or officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the province, for the use of Her Majesty's army or navy, or for the use of the Indian nations in this province, provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom, or of this province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses, cattle, and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bonâ fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles, and harness of persons hawking goods, wares, and merchandise through the province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and

harness of any circus or equestrian troop for exhibition, the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing specially imported for the use of, or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils, and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

The following articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the province for the purpose of actually settling therein, viz.:

Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, not merchandise, horses and cattle, implements and tools of trade of handicraftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandise, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty, and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, or from any British North American province, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such province respectively, viz.:

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, fins or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, meat, poultry, plants, shrubs, and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, seeds of all kinds, skins, pelts, furs, or tails undressed, wood, viz., boards, planks, staves, timber, and firewood.

2.—NOVA SCOTIA.

CHAPTER 12.—OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.*—Passed 31 March 1851.

1. This chapter shall come into operation on the 1st day of April in the year of our Lord 1851, and shall continue in force until the 1st day of April 1852.

2. There shall be collected and paid unto Her Majesty, for the use of the province, upon all goods brought into this province by sea or inland carriage, the several duties set forth in figures in the table hereinafter contained, denominated "Table of Duties," opposite the respective articles in such table mentioned, according to the value, number or quantity of every such article.

3. Animals certified by the president and secretary of any agricultural society to have been imported for the purpose of improving the breed, shall be admitted duty-free.

4. There shall be collected and paid unto Her Majesty, for the use of the province, upon all spirituous liquors distilled, compounded, or made within the province, and which in the table are specifically enumerated, the several duties therein stated.

5. The goods mentioned in the table hereinafter contained, denominated "Table of Exemptions," shall be free of duty.

6. The duties shall be collected, paid and received according to the British weights and measures in use in this province, and where the duties are in the table of duties imposed according to any specific quantity, value or number, the same shall apply in the like proportion to any greater or less quantity, value or number.

7. The duties shall be collected, paid and received, and the proceeds thereof applied under the provisions of the provincial statutes from time to time in force concerning the same.

8. The duties shall be paid to the collectors of the colonial revenue, and received at the Receiver-general's Office, either in Treasury notes of the province at their full value of 20 s. each, or in current coin at their legal rate of tender.

9. Duties paid into the Receiver-general's Office shall be carried to account of the provincial revenue, and become part of the public funds, and shall be paid and applied to such purposes, and no other, as may be expressed in the provincial statutes from time to time in force, and shall, even when authorised by any such statute, be drawn only by warrant under the hand and seal of the Governor.

10. The Governor in Council may, whenever it shall be thought advisable so to do, declare by proclamation what articles, the growth, production, or manufacture of the British North American possessions of Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or Newfoundland, or any of them, may be imported into the province free of duty, and may declare in what manner, and under what restrictions, the same may be so imported; but if wheat flour, the production of Canada, be allowed under such proclamation to be imported duty-free, such flour shall be admitted duty-free, whether it comes direct from Canada or through warehouse in the United States; but in the latter case it must be certified to be the production of Canada.

11. Whenever the importation into the United States of America of the following articles of the growth and production of British North America, viz. grain and bread stuffs of all kinds, potatoes and other vegetables, fruits, seeds, hops, hay and straw, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock salt, wood, timber, and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, bark, fish, fish oil, train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins the produce of fish or creatures living in the water, or any of such articles, shall be by law admitted free from duty, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation in the Royal Gazette, fix a short day thereafter on which the duties on like articles, or any of them, being the growth and production of the United States, shall cease; and from and after the day so appointed all the articles specified in the proclamation, being the growth and production of the United States, shall be admitted into the province duty-free, upon such proof of origin and character as may be required by any order of the Governor in Council.

* By a subsequent enactment, intituled (chap. 2), "An Act to continue and amend the Revenue Laws," this Act is continued and amended as follows:—

2. Chap. 12, "Of Customs Duties," is amended by adding to the 11th clause thereof the following words: "Provided, that if at any time hereafter Her Majesty, by Order in Council, shall declare that by virtue of any treaty with Her Majesty, any other foreign nation is entitled to trade with Nova Scotia on the same terms as the United States, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, and he is required, forthwith on the receipt of such Order in Council, to issue a proclamation, declaring that from the date thereof, or from such other day as shall be fixed by Her Majesty in Council, the duties on all such articles as are by this chapter allowed to be imported free of duty, being the growth and production of the United States, shall cease on the like articles, being the growth and production of such foreign nation; and thereupon the duties on such last-mentioned articles shall cease to be payable, so long as such foreign nation shall allow the free importation of the like articles, being the growth and production of Nova Scotia;" and the chapter so amended is hereby continued until the 1st day of April 1853.

3. Wheat flour, the production of Canada, imported into this province, shall be admitted through a warehouse in the United States, or a port in the British provinces, being duly certified as to its origin, on the same terms as if imported direct.

And the Act 17 Vict., c. 9, "An Act to continue and further amend the Laws imposing Customs Duties," passed 31st March 1854, continues the foregoing enactments, until the 1st of April 1855, with the exception that the duty on salted beef and pork is reduced from 6 s. sterling per hundred-weight to 4 s. sterling per barrel on each of those articles respectively.

2.—NOVA SCOTIA—*continued.*

TABLE OF DUTIES.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	DUTIES IN STERLING MONEY.			ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	DUTIES IN STERLING MONEY.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Apples, fresh or dried, per barrel - - -	-	4	-	Spirits, viz.:			
Bacon, per cwt. - - - - -	-	9	-	Brandy, gin, rum, or other spirituous			
Beef:				liquors, which by any way or method			
Salted, per barrel - - - - -	-	4	-	whatsoever shall be manufactured, com-			
Fresh, per cwt. - - - - -	-	5	-	pounded, or extracted, distilled, or			
Biscuit, fine, called crackers or cakes, per cwt.	-	3	4	made within this province, not exceed-			
Butter, per cwt. - - - - -	-	8	-	ing the strength of proof by Sykes's			
Candles:				hydrometer, and so in proportion for			
Tallow, per lb. - - - - -	-	-	1	any greater strength than the strength			
All other candles, per lb. - - - - -	-	-	3	of proof, per gallon - - - - -	-	-	11
Cattle, viz.:				Brandy, whisky, gin, cordials, and other			
Horses, mares, or geldings, each - - -	2	-	-	spirits (except rum), not exceeding the			
Neat cattle, viz. oxen or other neat cattle,				strength of proof by Sykes's hydrome-			
three years old or upwards, each -	1	10	-	ter, and so in proportion for any greater			
Cows and cattle under three years old, each	-	10	-	strength than the strength of proof, per			
Sheep, each - - - - -	-	3	-	gallon - - - - -	-	2	8
Hogs over 100lbs. weight, each - - -	1	-	-	Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof			
„ of 100lbs. weight, and under, each -	-	2	-	by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in pro-			
Cheese, per cwt. - - - - -	-	5	-	portion for any greater strength than			
Chocolate, or cocoa paste, per lb. - - -	-	-	1	the strength of proof, per gallon - - -	-	1	6
Coffee:				Shrub, or santee, per gallon - - - - -	-	1	4
Green, per lb. - - - - -	-	-	1	Sugar:			
Roasted, burned, or ground, per lb. -	-	-	2	Refined, per cwt. - - - - -	-	14	-
Clocks:				Crushed, and bastard facings, per cwt. -	-	10	-
On all clocks costing under 20 s. - - -	-	5	-	Candied brown, per cwt. - - - - -	-	10	-
On all others - - - - -	-	10	-	Brown or muscovado, not refined, per cwt.	-	7	-
Flour, viz., wheat flour, per barrel - - -	-	1	-	Teas, viz.:			
Hams, smoked or dried, per cwt. - - -	-	9	-	Souchong, congo, pekoe, bohea, pouchong,			
Lard, per cwt. - - - - -	-	8	-	and all other black tea, per lb. - - -	-	-	2
Leather:				Gunpowder, hyson, young hyson, twankay,			
Sole leather, including hides and skins				and other green teas, per lb. - - - -	-	-	4
partially dressed therefor, per lb. -	-	-	1	Tobacco, manufactured (except snuff and			
Upper leather of all sorts, including hides				cigars), per lb. - - - - -	-	-	1½
and skins partially dressed therefor,				Tongues of cattle, dried or pickled, per cwt.	-	9	-
per lb. - - - - -	-	-	2	Wines, viz.:			
Molasses, per gallon - - - - -	-	-	2½	Hock, Constantia, Malmsey, Tokay,			
Onions, per cwt. - - - - -	-	2	6	Champagne, Burgundy, Hermitage,			
Pears, fresh or dried, per barrel - - -	-	4	-	claret, called Lafitte, Latour, Lafayette,			
Pork:				Margaux, or Hautbrian, per gallon - -	-	3	-
Salted, per barrel - - - - -	-	4	-	Madeira, port, and sherry wines, of which			
Fresh, per cwt. - - - - -	-	4	-	the first cost is 20 l. per pipe, or upwards,			
Raisins:				per gallon - - - - -	-	2	6
In boxes, per lb. - - - - -	-	-	½	Other claret wines, Barsac, Sautern, Vin			
In other packages, per lb. - - - - -	-	-	¼	de Grave, Moselle, and other French			
				wines, and Lisbon and German wines,			
				per gallon - - - - -	-	1	3
				All other port, Madeira, and sherry wines,			
				Teneriffe, Marsella, Sicilian, Malaga,			
				Fayal, and all other wines, per gallon -	-	1	3
				Clocks, viz.: all wheels, machinery, and			
				materials for manufacturing clocks			
				Confectionery, syrups, and articles			
				manufactured from sugar - - - - -			
				Hay and straw - - - - -			

(continued)

2.—NOVA SCOTIA—*continued.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	DUTIES IN STERLING MONEY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	DUTIES IN STERLING MONEY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Cigars and snuff - - - -	10 - -	Cordage, tarred or untarred, and whether fitted for rigging or otherwise - -	2 10
Currants and figs - - - -		Iron, viz., in bars or bolts, castings for mills or steam-engines, and cast or unwrought pipes and tubes, sheet iron, and iron spikes - - - -	
Leather, viz.: boots, shoes, and leather manufactures of all sorts - -		Oakum - - - - -	
Meat, fresh - - - - -		Pitch - - - - -	
Poultry of all sorts, dead - - -		Sailcloth of all kinds, canvas included -	
Anchors, grapnels, and anchor palms -	2 10 -	Tar - - - - -	6 5
Cables, or hemp or other vegetable substance, or of iron - - - -		Zinc, viz.: zinc sheathing of a size 48 inches long by 14 inches wide, intended for and to be used as sheathing for vessels and zinc sheathing nails -	
Copper, viz.: plates, sheets, bars or bolts, for ship-building, wrought or cast for machinery, pure or without other metal, copper castings of every description for machinery, for mills or steam-boats, copper and composition nails and spikes for ship-building		All other goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, and not enumerated in the table of exemptions, for every 100 <i>l.</i> of the value - - - -	

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Ashes, viz., pot ashes and pearl ashes.
Asses and mules.

Baggage and apparel of passengers, not intended for sale.
Barilla, and soda ash.

Beans.

Biscuit or bread.

Books not prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.

Bullion, gold or silver.

Burr stones.

Coal.

Cocoa.

Coin, gold and silver coins, and British copper coins.

Copper, viz., copper ore, or in pigs or bricks, old or worn, or fit only to be re-manufactured.

Corkwood.

Corn, viz., wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, rice, and buckwheat, unground; barley meal, rye meal, oat meal, Indian meal, buckwheat meal, peas, beans, and calavances.

Fish, viz., fresh, dried, salted or pickled.

Fish hooks.

Fish oil, viz., train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

Flax.

Furniture that has actually been in use, working tools and implements, the property of immigrants, or persons coming to reside in the province, and not intended for sale.

Hemp.

Hides, or pieces of hides, raw, not tanned, curried or dressed.

Horns.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses, cattle, carriages, and other vehicles, when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same are actually in use for that purpose.

Iron, viz., unwrought or pig iron, ores of iron of all kinds iron rails for railroads, boilers, plates and plough mould hoop iron.

Lintels.

Lime and limestone.

Lines for the fisheries, of all kinds.

Manures of all kinds.

Maps and charts.

Nets, fishing nets and seines of all kinds.

Ores of all kinds.

Paintings.

Palm oil.

Plants, shrubs and trees.

Plate of gold and silver, old and fit only to be re-manufactured.

Potatoes.

Printing presses and types.

Rags, viz., old rags, old rope, junk, and old fishing nets. Rosin.

Sails, rigging, and ship materials saved from vessels wrecked on the coast of the province.

Salt.

Seeds of all kinds.

Skins, furs, pelts, or tails undressed.

Stone unmanufactured.

Sugar of the maple.

Tallow.

Twines and lines used in the fisheries.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.

Tow.

Turpentine.

Whale fin or bone.

Wood, viz., boards, planks, staves, square timber, shingle and firewood.

3.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

A TABLE of REVENUE DUTIES collected at the several Ports in the Province of *New Brunswick*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Axes, each, of 3 lbs. weight and upwards -	- 1 6	On the following ARTICLES, for every 100 l. of the true and real value thereof: viz.	
Candles:		Boots and shoes, of whatever material, and parts of the same; leather manufactures; chairs, and prepared parts of or for chairs; clocks, wheels, machinery, and materials for clocks; household furniture (except baggage, apparel, household effects, working tools, and implements, used and in use of persons or families arriving in this province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale); looking glasses; oranges and lemons; brushes; hats and hat bodies; piano fortes; snuff and cigars; carriages, waggons, sleighs, and other vehicles and parts thereof; veneer and other mouldings; frames for pictures and looking glasses; wooden wares of all kinds; matches; corn brooms; and all agricultural implements, and parts thereof (except spades, shovels, scythes, and reaping hooks); trunks; valises; portmanteaus;	
Of all kinds, except sperm or wax, per lb. -	- - 1	Iron castings, viz.: cooking, close, box, and round stoves, and parts thereof (except square stoves) designated as Canada stoves; apparatus for cooking stoves, Franklin stoves, register grates, fire frames, and parts thereof; kitchen ranges, boilers, cast-iron furnaces, and parts thereof -	15 - -
Sperm and wax, per lb. -	- - 4	And on all other goods, wares, and merchandise, not herein otherwise charged with duty, and not hereafter declared to be free from duty, for every 100 l. of the true and real value thereof -	10 - -
Cider, per gallon -	- - 3		
Coffee, per lb. -	- - 1½		
Fruit, dried (except produce of United States) per lb. -	- - 1		
Leather:			
Sole, upper leather, harness, and belt leather, per lb. -	- - 2		
Sheepskins, tanned or dressed, per dozen -	- 3 -		
Calfskins, tanned, per dozen -	- 6 -		
Malt liquors of every description (not being aqua vitæ, otherwise charged with duty), whether in bottles or otherwise, per gallon -	- - 6		
Soap, per lb. -	- - 1½		
Spirits and Cordials, viz.:			
Alcohol, per gallon -	- 1 6		
Brandy, per gallon -	- 4 -		
Gin, and whisky, per gallon -	- 2 6		
Lemon syrup, shrub, santa, and other cordials, per gallon -	- 1 -		
Rum, and all other spirits not herein enumerated, per gallon -	- 1 6		
Sugar:			
Refined, in loaves, per lb. -	- - 1½		
Of all other kinds of refined or white bastard sugar, or sugar candy, per lb. -	- - 1		
Brown, or muscovado, or clayed, and any other kind of sugar not refined, per cwt. -	- 6 -		
Tea, per lb. -	- - 2		
Tobacco, manufactured, except snuff and cigars, per lb. -	- - 2		
Wines, per gallon -	- 2 6		
And on every 100 l. of the true and real value thereof, in addition -	10 - -		
AD-VALOREM.			
On the following ARTICLES, for every 100 l. of the true and real value thereof: viz.			
Anchors, canvas, cordage, chain cables, and other chains; cotton warp, copper and patent metal in sheets, bars, bolts, and scraps; felt; foreign hides, green, dried, or salted (except the produce of the United States); iron in bolts, bars, plates, sheets, and pig iron; oakum; sails and rigging for new ships; sheathing paper; silk plush for hatters' purposes; block tin; tin plate; lead; zinc; bar and sheet steel; brimstone, crude and roll; sulphuric acid; muriatic acid; chloride of lime; soda ash; copperas; alum; prussiate of potash; phosphorus; carboys; nitre and spelter -	1 - -	Baggage, apparel, household effects, working tools, and implements used and in use of families arriving in this province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; books, printed; carriages of travellers, not intended for sale; coins and bullion; corn-broom brush; grain, flour, meal, and breadstuffs of all kinds; rice, ground and unground; eggs and poultry; manures of all kinds; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; palm oil; plants, shrubs, and trees; firewood; printing paper, types, printing presses, and printers' ink; rags, old rope, and junk; salt of all kinds; sails and rigging saved from vessels wrecked; soap-grease and tallow; butter; cheese; lard; timber, and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; lines and twines; shoe thread and boot webbing; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, salted, and cured meats; cotton wool; cotton batting; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits, the produce of the United States of America; furs, skins, or tails, undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch; tar; turpentine; ashes; pelts; wool; bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn, wrought, or unwrought burr or grindstones; dye stuffs; molasses; flax, hemp, manilla, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rosin; horns; hides, the produce of the United States of America; barilla; chalk.	

4.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

A TABLE of COLONIAL DUTIES and EXEMPTIONS.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Per-centage ad valorem Duty on every £.100 Currency Value, per Invoice.			Other Duties.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Blocks and dead eyes - - - - -	5	-	-			
Boots and shoes - - - - -	10	-	-			
Buffalo robes - - - - -	10	-	-			
Books, being the reprinting of British authors under the Imperial Act of 11 Vict. c. 28 - - - - -	20	-	-			
Canvas sail cloth and cordage - - - - -	2	-	-			
Clothes, ready made, viz., coats, vests, jackets, and trousers - -	10	-	-			
Crackers, the cwt. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6	6
Cheese, the cwt. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	8	-
Coffee, the lb. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1½
Chocolate or cocoa paste - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1½
Cigars - - - - -	30	-	-			
Cider, per gallon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2
Clocks - - - - -	25	-	-			
All wheel machinery and materials for manufacturing, or to be used in the formation of clocks and watches - - - - -	20	-	-			
Carriages - - - - -	10	-	-			
Dyewood and dye stuffs of all kinds - - - - -	5	-	-			
Fish :						
Per barrel - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-
Dried, per quintal - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	6
Flour (wheaten), for every 196 lbs. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5	-
Horses, mares and geldings, each - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-
Jewellery - - - - -	10	-	-			
Leather, of all kinds, per lb. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lard, the cwt. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	8	-
Molasses, per gallon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2
Porter, ale and beer (including the duty imposed by Act 35 Geo. 3, c. 10), per gallon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pitch, tar and rosin - - - - -	2	-	-			
Rigging - - - - -	2	-	-			
Rum, or other distilled spirituous liquors imported into this island (including the sum of 10 d. per gallon as imposed by Act 25 Geo. 3, c. 4, and 35 Geo. 3, c. 10), per gallon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	-
Sails - - - - -	2	-	-			
Spirituous liquors, on all manufactured or distilled, in this island, except from molasses, per gallon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ditto, from molasses, per gallon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	6
Sugar :						
Refined, per lb. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2
Brown or Muscovado, per cwt. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6	-
Tea, per lb. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tobacco :						
Manufactured, per lb. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4
Unmanufactured, per lb. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Watches - - - - -	10	-	-			
Sails, rigging, and ship materials saved from vessels wrecked on the coasts of this island. Duty payable on amount of sale not belonging to the island - - - - -	5	-	-			
Ship stores and cargo saved from wrecks, or sold in a vessel stranded, to pay same duty as in cases of importation.						
Where a vessel, not belonging to this island, is stranded and con- demned, or sold whilst stranded, a duty shall be paid on the amount of sales of her hull, rigging, and materials, whether she be again got off, or be there broken up, of - - - - -	5	-	-			

* The latest Act imposing these Duties, intituled "An Act for raising a Revenue," passed 10th May 1854, continues in force until the 2d May 1855.

4.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*continued*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Per-centage ad valorem Duty on every £. 100 Currency Value, per Invoice.	Other Duties.
Wine imported into this island (including the sum of 10 <i>d.</i> per gallon, as imposed by the Act 25 Geo. 3, c. 4, and the Act 35 Geo. 3, c. 10), per gallon, viz.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Burgundy, Hock, Constantia, Malmsey, Tokay, Champagne, Hermitage, claret called Lafitte, Latour, Margaux, or Hautbrian, the gallon - - - - -	- - -	- 4 -
Madeira, the gallon - - - - -	- - -	- 3 0
Sherry, of which the first cost is 20 <i>l.</i> sterling per pipe or upwards, per gallon - - - - -	- - -	- 3 -
Port, the gallon - - - - -	- - -	- 2 6
Other claret wines, Barsac, Sautern, Vin de Grave, Moselle, and other French wines, and Lisbon and German wines, per gallon - - - - -	- - -	- 3 -
All other sherry wines, Teneriffe, Marsella, Sicilian, Malaga, Fayal, and all other wines (including the sum of 10 <i>d.</i> per gallon, imposed as above mentioned) per gallon - - -	- - -	- 2 6
Spirits, viz. : Brandy, gin and cordials imported into this island (including the sum of 10 <i>d.</i> per gallon, as imposed by the Act 25 Geo. 3, c. 4, and also by Act 35 Geo. 3, c. 10), per gallon - - -	- - -	- 4 -
Articles manufactured of wood (except brushes, planes, figure-heads, and musical instruments), and such articles as wood forms the principal part of, not hereinbefore mentioned - - - - -	10 - -	
On all kinds of goods, wares, and merchandise whatsoever, not above enumerated, except as hereinafter excepted - - - - -	5 - -	

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Anchors.

Baggage of emigrants.

Barrels made of hardwood.

Books (printed) of all kinds not prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.

Blocks, rigging, and sails which may have been used in taking any new vessel from this island to a market for sale, if such blocks, rigging, and sails shall be returned forthwith, after the sale of the vessel, direct to this island by the exporter thereof, and shall have previously paid or been charged with the duty imposed thereon by this or any former Act on the first importation thereof into this island.

Chain cables.

Copper rods, bolts, and nails.

Engines (fire).

Flax.

Fish, the produce of the fisheries of this island.

Gypsum.

Hemp.

Implements of husbandry imported by any agricultural society, to be sold or used by such society.

Iron (unwrought or pig iron).

Lime.

Lumber, except boards.

Manures.

Oakum.

Oil (fish), except sea oil.

Organs and bells imported expressly for any church, chapel, or sacred edifice in this island, and intended to be placed therein.

Salt.

Seeds of all kinds imported by any agricultural society, to be sold or used by such society.

Ship bread.

Staves.

Stock (live) of all descriptions for breeding purposes.

Stone (lime).

Stone for building, or any public purpose.

Stone (burr).

Tallow.

Teasles.

Trees (fruit), plants, and shrubs.

Articles imported by the lieutenant-governor for his own private use.

Articles imported by officers in garrison for their own use.

5.—NEW FOUND LAND.

TABLES of DUTIES on Imports.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY IN STERLING.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY IN STERLING.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Apples, the barrel - - - - -	- 1 6	Tea, the pound - - - - -	- - 3
Bacon and hams, the cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -	Timber, including balk and scantling, the ton	- 1 6
Beef, salted and cured, the barrel, not exceeding 200 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 -	Tobacco, manufactured and leaf, the lb. -	- - 2
Bread or biscuit, the cwt. - - - - -	- - 3	Tobacco stems, the cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -
Butter, the cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Wines, in bottles, the gallon - - - - -	- 3 -
Calves, sheep, and pigs, each - - - - -	- 1 -	All other wines, the gallon - - - - -	- 2 -
Cheese, the cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -	Clocks and watches; furniture manufactured of wood; ale, porter, beer, cider, perry; oil, blubber, furs and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea; for every 100 <i>l.</i> of the value - - - - -	10 - -
Cigars, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 5 -	Candles of all kinds, for every 100 <i>l.</i> of the value - - - - -	7 10 -
Cocoa, the cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -	Goods, wares and merchandise, not otherwise enumerated, described, or charged with duty in this Act, and not otherwise exempt from duty, and neat cattle,† for every 100 <i>l.</i> of the value - - - - -	5 - -
Coffee, the cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -	And on all duties levied on importations into the town of St. John's, 10 <i>l.</i> per cent.	
Coals, the ton - - - - -	- 1 -		
Flour, the barrel, not exceeding in weight 196 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 6		
Horses, mares, and geldings, each - - - - -	- 10 -		
Lumber, the 1,000 feet, 1 inch thick - - - - -	- 2 6		
Molasses, the gallon - - - - -	- - 1½		
Oatmeal or Indian meal, the barrel, not exceeding in weight 200 lbs. - - - - -	- - 6		
Pork, the barrel, not exceeding in weight 200 lbs. - - - - -	- 3 -		
Salt, the ton - - - - -	- - 6		
Shingles, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 1 -		
Spirits:			
Brandy, gin, whisky, cordials, and other spirits not herein defined or enumerated, and not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, the gallon - - - - -	- 3 -		
Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, the gallon - - - - -	- 1 -		
Sugar:			
Loaf and refined, the cwt. - - - - -	- 7 6		
Bastard, the cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -		
Unrefined, the cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -		

EXEMPTIONS.

Printed books and pamphlets, maps and charts; coin and bullion; hemp, flax and tow; lime and limestone; manures of all kinds; provisions of every description imported or supplied for Her Majesty's land or sea forces; passengers' personal luggage; rice (freed), refuse of rice, seed of all kinds intended to be used for agricultural purposes; vegetables of all sorts, fresh; mules and asses, and fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled. Furniture actually used, working tools and implements the property of immigrants, or persons coming to reside, and not intended for sale.

* The Acts imposing these duties are an Act, cap. 1, 13 Vict., intituled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into this Colony and its Dependencies;" and an Act, cap. 3, 17 Vict., to continue and amend the said Act.

† The Act 17 Vict., c. 3, provides that the duty on neat cattle be paid after deducting freight.

EXPORT DUTIES.

— Nil. —

6.—BERMUDA.

A STATEMENT of DUTIES Levied on Articles IMPORTED into *Bermuda*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.
Arrowroot, unmanufactured or in the raw state, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	£. s. d. - 10 -	On all other goods imported and not enumerated as above, or included in the following Table of Exemptions, an ad valorem duty of 3 per cent.:
Arrowroot starch, per lb. - - - - -	- - 6	
Wine of all kinds, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 9	Agricultural implements.
And an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.		Bullion.
On alcohol, brandy, gin, whisky, shrub, cor- dials, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 6	Books, not reprints of British publications.
On rum, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 -	Coin.
Malt liquors, cider and perry, per dozen quart bottles - - - - -	- - 9	Coal for the use of mail steamers.
On each hogshead thereof, not imported in bottles - - - - -	- 15 -	Diamonds, fresh fruit, ice, implements and boats for whaling, manures, specimens of natural history, plants and trees for planting.
On cigars, per 1,000, or at the option of the importer or consignee on every lb. weight thereof, including the weight of the pack- ages, 1 s. - - - - -	- 8 -	Provisions and stores of all kinds for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, or for Her Majesty's establishment for convicts transported to these islands.
Other tobaccos and snuff of all kinds, per lb. weight - - - - -	- - 2	Passengers' baggage, apparel, and professional ap- paratus, the personal household effects of inhabi- tants of these islands dying abroad, not intended for sale, shrubs, seeds for planting, fresh vege- tables and potatoes.
On oxen and cows, each - - - - -	- 4 -	

EXPORT DUTIES.

— NIL. —

PART II.

West Indies and Mauritius.

1.—J A M A I C A.

SCHEDULE of IMPORT DUTIES Levied under the Provisions of an Act, intituled, "An Act to Raise a Supply for the Use of the Government of this Island, by a Duty on Articles Imported, and to Appropriate the same."—Passed 22 December 1854.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale, per tun - - - - -	4 7 -	Fruit, fresh - - - - -	Free.
Asses, per head - - - - -	- 5 -	Goats, per head - - - - -	- 2 -
Bacon, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	Guano, being manure - - - - -	Free.
Barley, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3	Gums - - - - -	Free.
Beef:		Gunpowder (excepting blasting powder), per lb.	- - 6
Dried, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	Hams, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -
Salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	- 10 -	Hay and straw - - - - -	Free.
Beans, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3	Hemp - - - - -	Free.
Beer, per tun - - - - -	4 7 -	Hides, raw - - - - -	Free.
Birds, singing - - - - -	Free.	Horses, mares, and geldings, per head - - -	1 - -
Books, printed, and printed papers - - -	Free.	Hogshead shoofs, each - - - - -	- - 6
Bread or biscuit, per cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -	Ice - - - - -	Free.
Bricks, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 4 -	Indigo, per lb. - - - - -	- - 3
Bullion - - - - -	Free.	Lard, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -
Butter, per cwt. - - - - -	- 9 -	Leeches - - - - -	Free.
Calavances, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3	Machinery, for every 100 l. value - - -	4 - -
Candles:		Malt dust - - - - -	Free.
Composition, per box of 56 lbs. - - -	- 5 -	Manures - - - - -	Free.
Tallow, per box of 56 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 6	Meat, fresh - - - - -	Free.
Wax or spermaceti, per box of 56 lbs.	- 8 -	Meat, salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	- 10 -
Cattle, neat, per head - - - - -	1 10 -	Meal or flour, not wheat, per barrel - - -	- 1 -
Carriages not used for agricultural purposes, for every 100 l. - - - - -	10 - -	Molasses, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -
Cheese, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	Mules, per head - - - - -	- 10 -
Cider, per tun - - - - -	4 7 -	Necessaries, regimental and naval - - -	Free.
Clothing, army and navy - - - - -	Free.	Oats, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3
Coals - - - - -	Free.	Oil, per gallon - - - - -	- - 4
Cocoa, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	Oil Cakes, whole or in powder - - - - -	Free.
Coffee, per cwt. - - - - -	1 - -	Peas, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3
Coin - - - - -	Free.	Perry, per tun - - - - -	4 7 -
Coke - - - - -	Free.	Plants, growing - - - - -	Free.
Corn, Indian, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3	Pork, salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	- 10 -
Cotton wool - - - - -	Free.	Porter, per tun - - - - -	4 7 -
Diamonds - - - - -	Free.	Poultry - - - - -	Free.
Dogs - - - - -	Free.	Puncheon shoofs, each - - - - -	- - 6
Dyewoods - - - - -	Free.	Resins - - - - -	Free.
Fish:		Rice, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -
Dried or salted, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Undressed, per bushel - - - - -	- 1 -
Fresh - - - - -	Free.	Salt, per cwt. - - - - -	- - 1
Smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 -	Rock - - - - -	Free.
Alewives, pickled, per barrel - - - -	- 2 -	Sarsaparilla - - - - -	Free.
Herrings, pickled, per barrel - - - -	- 2 -	Sausages, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -
Herrings, smoked, per box - - - - -	- - 6	Sheep, per head - - - - -	- 2 -
Mackerel, pickled, per barrel - - - -	- 4 -	Slates - - - - -	Free.
Pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described, per barrel - - - - -	- 4 -	Soap, per box of 56 lbs., per box - - -	- 2 -
Salmon, smoked, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -		
Salmon, wet or salted, per barrel - - -	- 10 -		
Flax - - - - -	Free.		
Flour:			
Rye, per barrel - - - - -	- 2 -		
Wheat, per barrel - - - - -	- 6 -		

1.—J A M A I C A—continued.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Soda ash - - - - -	Free.	Tortoise-shell - - - - -	Free.
Specimens illustrative of natural history -	Free.	Tow - - - - -	Free.
		Turtle - - - - -	Free.
Spirits :		Vegetables, fresh - - - - -	Free.
Brandy, per gallon - - - - -	- 6 -	Wax, bees - - - - -	Free.
Gin, per gallon - - - - -	- 5 -	Wheat, per bushel - - - - -	- 6 -
Rum, produce of, and imported from		Wines, whether in bulk or bottled, per tun -	10 - -
British possessions, per gallon - -	- 6 -	And upon every 100 <i>l.</i> in value - -	10 - -
Whiskey, per gallon - - - - -	- 5 -	Wood :	
All other spirits, cordials, or compounds,		For 1,000 feet of pitch pine lumber, by	
per gallon - - - - -	- 8 -	superficial measure, of one inch thick -	- 12 -
Sugar :		For every 1,000 feet of white pine lumber	
Refined, per lb. - - - - -	- 2 -	or other lumber, by superficial mea-	
Unrefined, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	surement, of one inch thick - -	- 8 -
Swine, per head - - - - -	- 2 -	Shingles, cypress, more than twelve inches	
		in length, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 6 -
Tallow, grease, tallow grease, or grease and slush	Free.	Boston chips, and all shingles, not other-	
Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- 1 -	wise enumerated or described, per 1,000	- 3 -
Tobacco :		Wood hoops, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 1 -
Manufactured, including Cavendish, for		Staves and heading, red or white oak or	
every pound weight - - - - -	- 3 -	ash, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 4 -
And upon every 100 <i>l.</i> in value - -	30 - -	And after these rates for any greater or less	
Unmanufactured, for every pound weight	- 1 -	quantity of such goods respectively.	
And upon every 100 <i>l.</i> in value - -	15 - -	On all other goods, wares, and merchandise,	
Cigars, for every pound weight - -	- 8 -	plantation supplied (supplies), and effects of	
And upon every 100 <i>l.</i> in value - -	20 - -	every description, not previously enumerated,	
Tongues, dried, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - - - -	12 10 -
Salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs. -	- 10 -		

2.—BRITISH GUIANA.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF DUTIES payable on ARTICLES imported into *British Guiana*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Bacon, per lb. - - - - -	- 2	Coals :	
Beef :		Coals, per hogshead - - - - -	- 10
Pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs. - -	1 50	Loose, per ton - - - - -	- 15
Dried or smoked, per lb. - - - - -	- 2	Cocoa, per lb. - - - - -	- 1½
Bread, navy biscuit, and crackers, and all other		Coffee, not being prohibited to be imported	
kinds, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 50	for consumption into this colony by any Act	
Bricks, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 30	or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, per	
Buckets and pails, per dozen - - - - -	- 25	112 lbs. - - - - -	2 50
Butter, per lb. - - - - -	- 2	Cordage, per 112 lbs. - - - - -	- 25
Candles :		Corn, grain of every description and every	
Tallow, per lb. - - - - -	- 2	kind, beans, peas, and pulse of every descrip-	
Spermaceti, wax, adamantine, hydraulic		tion and every kind, and whether whole or	
press, or any kind of composition other		split, per bushel - - - - -	- 5
than simple tallow, per lb. - - - -	- 5	Corn brooms, per dozen - - - - -	- 20
Cheese, per lb. - - - - -	- 2	Corn meal and oatmeal, per 100 lbs. - -	- 25
Chocolate, per lb. - - - - -	- 4	Fish :	
Cigars, per 1,000 - - - - -	3 -	Dried, per 112 lbs. - - - - -	- 25
Clapboards, per 1,000 - - - - -	1 50	Pickled, say—	
		Salmon, per barrel of 200 lbs. - -	2 -
		Mackerel, per barrel of 200 lbs. - -	1 -
		And all other sorts, per barrel of 200 lbs.	- 75

2.—BRITISH GUIANA—continued.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	\$\$. c.		\$\$. c.
Fish, smoked, per lb. - - - - -	- 2	Slates, per 1,000 - - - - -	1 -
Flour:		Snuff, per lb. - - - - -	- 10
Wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs. - - -	1 -	Soap, per lb. - - - - -	- $\frac{1}{2}$
Rye, per barrel of 196 lbs. - - - -	- 50	Spirits, or strong waters, of all sorts, not being prohibited to be imported for consumption into this colony by any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament; liqueurs, bitters, cordials and arrack, for every gallon not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, per gallon - - - - -	1 50
Ganja, per lb. - - - - -	- 8	Staves and heading, white oak, per 1,000 -	2 -
Ground feed, middlings, shorts and bran, per bushel - - - - -	- 5	Staves of every other description, per 1,000 -	1 50
Gunpowder (blasting) in kegs, per lb. - - -	- 4	Sugar, refined or not, not being prohibited to be imported for consumption into this colony by any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, per 112 lbs. - - - - -	4 -
Gunpowder in canisters, per lb. - - - -	- 16	Tapioca, per lb. - - - - -	- 2
Hams, and all other dried or smoked meats, per lb. - - - - -	- 2	Tar, per barrel - - - - -	- 50
Hay, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 10	Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- 12
Hoops:		*Tobacco:	
Wood, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 64	In leaf, in packages of not less than a hogshead of 1,000 lbs., per lb. - - -	- 8
Iron, per 112 lbs. - - - - -	- 10	In leaf, if in smaller packages, per lb. -	- 10
Horses, per head - - - - -	7 -	Manufactured (cigars and snuff excepted) per lb. - - - - -	- 10
Lard, per lb. - - - - -	- 2	Tongues, pickled, dried or smoked, per lb. -	- 2
Lime:		Turpentine:	
Building, per hogshead - - - - -	- 25	Crude, per barrel - - - - -	- 50
Temper, per puncheon - - - - -	- 25	Spirits of, per gallon - - - - -	- 18
Temper, per hogshead - - - - -	- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Varnish, per gallon - - - - -	- 18
Temper, per barrel - - - - -	- 6	Wine:	
Temper, per jar - - - - -	- 3	Of all descriptions, bottled, per dozen quarts - - - - -	1 50
Lumber of all kinds, board measure, per 1,000 feet - - - - -	2 -	Of all descriptions, bottled, per dozen pints -	- 75
Malt Liquor: In wood, per hogshead - -	2 50	Of all descriptions, in wood, per gallon -	- 72
In bottles, per dozen quarts - - -	- 12	And upon all other goods, wares and merchandise not above enumerated (not being imported into this colony from any place from which they are prohibited by any Act or Acts of Parliament to be imported), an <i>ad valorem</i> duty at the rate of 10 dollars upon every 100 dollars of the value of said goods.	
In bottles, per dozen pints - - - -	- 6		
Matches, boxes containing each 100 matches, per gross - - - - -	2 -		
Molasses, not being prohibited to be imported for consumption into this colony by any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, for every puncheon not exceeding 1,200 lbs. nett, package included - - - - -	- 25		
Mules, per head - - - - -	5 -		
Muskets, guns, and fowling-pieces, each -	2 -		
Opium, or bhang, per lb. - - - - -	1 -		
Oats, per bushel - - - - -	- 5		
Oils of all descriptions, castor oil excepted, per gallon - - - - -	- 15		
Onions, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 10		
Paints of all kinds, per 112 lbs. - - - -	- 25		
Pepper, per lb. - - - - -	- 5		
Percussion caps, per 100 - - - - -	- 4		
Pitch, per barrel - - - - -	- 50		
Plantains, per bunch - - - - -	- 8		
Pork, pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs. - -	1 50		
Potatoes, per bushel - - - - -	- 8		
Rice, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 25		
Rosin, per barrel - - - - -	- 50		
Sago, per lb. - - - - -	- 2		
Shingles, of all kinds, per 1,000 - - -	- 50		
Shooks, per pack - - - - -	- 8		
Shot, per lb. - - - - -	- 1		

FREE.

Coin, bullion, diamonds, cattle, sheep, hogs, fruit, vegetables, (except as before enumerated), ice, fresh fish, fresh meat, turtle, poultry, manures, bitumen or mineral pitch, the produce of the Island of Trinidad, printed books other than those subject to duty under Ordinance No. 14, of the year 1851, all machinery, including draining engines, employed in the production and manufacture of the staple exports of the colony, and all fire-engines, provisions and stores, of every description, imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, and all wines and spirituous liquors imported by and for the use of the Governor.

* Duty on tobacco to be paid on the weight thereof being certified, either by Weighmaster or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Colonial Import Duties.

2.—BRITISH GUIANA—continued.

EXPORT DUTIES.

LIST of DUTIES levied on Articles Exported from the Colony of *British Guiana* during the Year 1854, and furnished in conformity with the Circular Despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing date the 9th September 1850.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Upon every hogshead of sugar, not exceeding 2,000 lbs. nett, the sum of - - - -	- 50	Upon every hogshead of molasses, not exceeding 600 lbs. nett, the sum of - - - -	- 5
Upon every tierce of sugar, not exceeding 1,000 lbs. nett, the sum of - - - -	- 25	Upon every barrel of molasses, not exceeding 300 lbs. nett, the sum of - - - -	- 3
Upon every barrel of sugar, not exceeding 250 lbs. nett, the sum of - - - -	- 10	Upon every other package of molasses, at the rate for every 1,200 lbs. nett, the sum of -	- 10
Upon every other package of sugar, at the rate for every 2,000 lbs. nett, the sum of -	- 50	Upon every tierce of coffee, not exceeding 700 lbs., the sum of - - - -	- 50
Upon every puncheon of rum, the sum of -	- 30	Upon every other package of coffee, at the rate for every 700 lbs. nett, the sum of -	- 50
Upon every hogshead of rum, the sum of -	- 15	Upon timber, at the rate per 100 cubic feet, the sum of - - - -	1 -
Upon every barrel of rum, the sum of - -	- 8	Upon shingles, per 1,000, the sum of - -	- 50
Upon every other package of rum, at the rate for every 92 gallons, the sum of - -	- 30	Upon Firewood, per cord, the sum of -	- 16
Upon every puncheon of molasses, not exceeding 1,200 lbs. nett, the sum of - -	- 10	Upon Charcoal, per barrel, the sum of -	- 8

3.—TRINIDAD.

TABLE of DUTIES (levied under Colonial Ordinance No. 18, 1853) upon all Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into the Colony.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Animals (living) viz.:		Coffee, the 100 lbs. - - - -	- 5 -
Asses, each - - - -	- 2 1	Coals, the hogshead - - - -	- 1* -
Goats, each - - - -	- 1 -	Loose, the ton - - - -	- - 3*
Kids, each - - - -	- - 6	Corn, the bushel - - - -	- - 2½
Oxen and bulls, each - - - -	- 2 1	Cotton:	
Cows, each - - - -	- 2 1	Linen, wool, manufactures of, or of cotton, or linen, or wool mixed with any other material (except silk) for every 100 l. of value - - - -	5 - -
Calves, each - - - -	- 1 -	Crackers and other bread stuffs, the barrel -	- - 7½
Horses, mares, geldings, colts, and foals, each - - - -	2 - -	Engines:	
Mules, each - - - -	1 - -	Machinery, sugar pans, and apparatus used for the manufacture of sugar or other produce, for every 100 l. of value -	3 10 -
Sheep, each - - - -	- 2 -	Fish:	
Lambs, each - - - -	- 1 -	Dried or salted, the 100 lbs. - - - -	- 1 -
Swine and hogs, each - - - -	- 1 -	Pickled, the barrel - - - -	- 2 6
Pigs (sucking) each - - - -	- - 6	Flour, the barrel of 196 lbs. - - - -	- 5 -
Bricks, the 1,000 - - - -	- 1 -	Gloves, for every 100 l. of value - - - -	10 - -
Butter the lb. - - - -	- - 1	Gunpowder, the lb. - - - -	- - 3½
Candles:		Haberdashery, for every 100 l. of value -	10 - -
Tallow, the 100 lbs. - - - -	- 2 1	Hair:	
Wax, sperm, composition, and all others, the 100 lbs. - - - -	- 6 -	Manufactures of hair or goat's wool, or of hair or goat's wool mixed with any other material, for every 100 l. of value	5 - -
Carriages:			
On springs, four-wheeled, each - - - -	7 - -		
On springs, two-wheeled, each - - - -	4 - -		
Chocolate, the lb. - - - -	- - 1		
Cheese, the 100 lbs. - - - -	- 5 -		
Cocoa, the 100 lbs. - - - -	- 5 -		

* So in copy.

3.—TRINIDAD—continued.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
Iron:	£. s. d.	Wines—continued.	£. s. d.
Manufactures of iron, copper, brass, tin, lead, or zinc, mixed or unmixed with any other metal or material, and all other manufactures known as hardware, for every 100 l. of value - - -	5 - -	Teneriffe, Canary, dry and sweet Malaga, Fayal, Sicilian wines, and Muscat, the gallon - - - - -	- - 8
Jewellery and watches, for every 100 l. of value - - - - -	10 - -	Sherry, Madeira, Port, and all other wines not above enumerated, the gallon - - -	- 1 -
Lard, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 6	Wines, in bottles:	
Leather, manufactured or unmanufactured (except gloves), for every 100 l. of value -	5 - -	(Except Muscat), the dozen quart bottles, and so in proportion - - - - -	- 6 -
Lime:		Muscat, the dozen quart bottles, and so in proportion - - - - -	- 4 -
Building, the hogshead - - - - -	- 1 -	Non-enumerated articles, for every 100 l. value	3 10 -
Temper, for every 100 l. of value - - -	3 10 -		
Lumber, white, spruce, and pitch pine, the 1,000 feet - - - - -	- 6 3	EXEMPTIONS.	
Malt liquor:		Coins, bullion, and diamonds; printed books and poultry.	
In wood, the 64 gallons - - - - -	- 10 -	Provisions and stores of every description for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.	
In bottles, the dozen quart bottles, and so in proportion - - - - -	- - 6		
Manures, for every 100 l. of value - - -	3 10 -	TONNAGE.	
Matches, lucifer, for every gross of boxes or other packages, each box or package containing not more than 120 matches - -	- 8 4	Upon all ships and vessels coming to and entering at this colony, the following duties of tonnage, namely:	
Meal or other flour, not wheaten:		Upon every ship or vessel of 50 tons and upwards, for every ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel - - -	- 1 9
The barrel - - - - -	- 1 -	Upon every ship or vessel of 25 tons and upwards, but under 50 tons, for every ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel - - - - -	- 1 3
The puncheon - - - - -	- 4 -	And upon every ship or vessel under 25 tons, for every ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel - - - - -	- - 2
Meat, salted or cured, the 100 lbs. - - -	- 4 2	Provided always, that no such duty of tonnage shall be payable in respect of any vessel entering and clearing in ballast; and provided, that where any ship or vessel, of which the registered tonnage shall be less than 50 tons, shall enter more than twice in one and the same year, the duty of tonnage payable upon or in respect of such vessel, for every entry after the second in the same year, shall be 3d. per ton, and no more.	
Molasses, the gallon - - - - -	- - 6		
Muskets, guns, and fowling-pieces, each	- 5 -	WHARFAGE.	
Gun barrels, each - - - - -	- 5 -	And upon the following goods landed upon any public wharf or quay in the town of Port of Spain, the following rate of wharfage to be paid by the importer:	
Gun stocks, each - - - - -	- 5 -	On every 1,000 feet of lumber - - - - -	- - -
Oil, olive, the gallon - - - - -	- - 9	On every 1,000 staves, or staves in shook - -	- - -
Oats, the bushel - - - - -	- - 2½	On every 1,000 bricks - - - - -	- - -
Peas and beans, the bushel - - - - -	- - 2½	On every 1,000 tiles - - - - -	- - -
Pitch, the barrel - - - - -	- - 6	On every 1,000 slates - - - - -	- - -
Rice, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 -	On every 1,000 slates - - - - -	- 1 -
Shingles, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 1 -	On every 1,000 shingles - - - - -	- - -
Shooks, the bundle - - - - -	- - 6	On every hogshead of lime - - - - -	- - -
Silk:		On every hogshead of coal - - - - -	- - -
Manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with any other material, ribbons, for every 100 l. value - - - - -	10 - -		
Soap, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 -		
Spirits, strong waters, liquors, and cordials, the gallon - - - - -	- 4 -		
Staves, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 10 -		
Sugar, refined or not, the 100 lbs. - - -	- 10 -		
Tar, the barrel - - - - -	- - 6		
Tea, the lb. - - - - -	- - 2		
Tiles:			
Pantiles and other roofing tiles, the 1,000	- 2 1		
Paving tiles, the 100 - - - - -	- 1 -		
Marble tiles, the 100 - - - - -	- 2 1		
Draining tiles, for every 100 l. of value -	3 10 -		
Tobacco:			
Unmanufactured, the lb. - - - - -	- - 4½		
Manufactured, including Negrohead, Cavendish, and snuff, the lb. - - - -	- - 6		
Cigars, the lb. - - - - -	- - 9		
Turpentine, spirits of, the gallon - - -	- - 1		
Wines, in wood:			
French wines (except Vin de Côte and Muscat), the gallon - - - - -	- 1 -		
Vin de Côte, the gallon - - - - -	- - 2		

4.—B A R B A D O S.

STATEMENT of DUTIES levied on Importations at this Port (*Bridgetown*) from 1st January to 31st December 1854.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Asses, each - - - - -	8 4	Shingles :	
Bread :		Cypress, the 1,000 - - - - -	2 -
White, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	8	Cedar, the 1,000 - - - - -	1 -
Brown ditto - - - - -	4	Other kinds - - - - -	1 6
Bricks, the 1,000 - - - - -	2 1	Malt Liquors :	
Butter, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	6 6	In wood, the cask not exceeding 64	
Candles :		gallons - - - - -	4 2
Tallow, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	5 -	In bottle, the dozen - - - - -	3
Other kinds - - - - -	8 4	Meat, salted and cured, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	4 -
Cattle, neat or horned, the head - - - - -	8 4	Mules, each - - - - -	1 5 -
Cement, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	3	Rice, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	5
Cider and perry, in wood, the gallon - - - - -	1 3	Spirits (other than rum) and cordials, the gallon - - - - -	2 6
In bottles, the dozen - - - - -	3	Soap, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	1 -
Cheese, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	6 6	Staves, the 1,000 - - - - -	2 1
Coal, the ton - - - - -	2 1	Syrup, the produce of British colonies, the	
Cocoa, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	1 4	100 lbs. - - - - -	1 -
Cocoa-nuts, the 1,000 - - - - -	2 1	Tallow, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	5
Copper, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	1 -	Tea, the lb. - - - - -	2
Cordage, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	1 -	Tobacco, for every 100 l. of the value - - - - -	12 -
Corn and grain, unground, the bushel - - - - -	3	Turpentine, the gallon - - - - -	1 1 1/2
Fish :		Wines, for every 100 l. of the value - - - - -	10 -
Salmon, pickled, dried, or smoked, the		Not being prohibited to be imported for con-	
100 lbs. - - - - -	1 -	sumption into this island by any Act or Acts	
Other kinds pickled, the barrel - - - - -	6	of the Imperial Parliament :	
Ditto, dried or salted, per 112 lbs. - - - - -	4	Coffee, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	2 -
Flour, wheat, the barrel, if not more than		Sugar :	
196 lbs. - - - - -	3 6	Refined, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	7 6
Indian meal, or other flour, the barrel, if		Raw or muscovado, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	2 -
not more than 196 lbs. - - - - -	1 -	Molasses, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	1 -
Hoops, wood, the 1,000 - - - - -	2 1	Rum, the gallon - - - - -	1 8
Horses, each - - - - -	1 13 4	Nothing imported into this island from any	
Lard, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	3 6	place from which they are prohibited by any	
Lead :		Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament to	
Metal, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	2	be imported :	
White, the 100 lbs. - - - - -	1 -	Gunpowder, blasting, the keg 25 lbs. - - - - -	1 -
Lumber, white, pitch, or yellow pine, the 1,000		Muskets, guns, fowling-pieces, and gunpowder	
feet superficial - - - - -	2 1	in canisters - - - - -	
		Goods, wares, and merchandise, plantation	
		supplies, clothing, and effects of every	
		description, not herein particularly	
		enumerated - - - - -	

3 per cent.
ad valorem.

No DUTIES levied on EXPORTS.

5.—GRENADA.

TABLE of DUTIES upon Importation of Goods into *Grenada*, under Act No. 153, of 1st June 1848.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale, porter, beer, cider, and perry, per hogshead	- 6 -	Shingles:	
Ditto, per dozen quart bottles	- - 3	Cypress, or Wallaba, per 1,000	- 4 -
Asses, per head	- 5 -	Cedar, or white pine	- 2 -
Beef and pork, salted or cured, per barrel,		Staves:	
200 lbs.	- 8 -	White oak, and heading	- 7 6
Bread and biscuit, per 100 lbs.	- 1 -	Red oak, and others	- 5 -
Bricks and paving tiles, per 1,000	- 5 -	Spirits and cordials, per gallon	- 3 -
Butter, per 100 lbs.	- 8 -	Sugar:	
Candles:		Refined, per 100 lbs.	- 12 -
Wax, sperm, or composition, per 100 lbs.	- 8 -	Muscovado	- 8 -
Tallow, per 100 lbs.	- 5 -	Tea, per lb.	- - 4
Cattle, neat, per head	- 10 -	Tiles and slates, per 1,000	- 6 -
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	- 10 -	Tobacco leaf, per 100 lbs., including snuff	- 12 -
Cigars, per 1,000	- 8 -	Wines, bottled or not, per cent. ad valorem	20 - -
Cocoa, per 100 lbs.	- 3 -	Wood:	
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	- 6 -	White, spruce or yellow pine, per 1,000 feet	- 5 -
Flour, wheaten, per barrel, 196 lbs.	- 4 -	Other descriptions	- 7 6
Fish:		Hoops, per 1,000	- 5 -
Dry or salted, per quintal	- 1 -	And after the above rates for any greater or less quantity of every such articles.	
Pickled, per barrel, 200 lbs.	- 2 -	Articles of any sort not above specifically mentioned, nor exempted from duty under this Act, per cent. ad valorem	5 - -
Hams, bacon, dried beef, or tongues, per 100 lbs.	- 5 -		
Horses, per head	1 - -		
Lard, per 100 lbs.	- 4 -		
Meal, and other flour, not wheaten, per barrel, 196 lbs.	- 2 -		
Mules, per head	- 10 -		
Oil, olive, per gallon	- - 3		
Peas, beans, barley, calavances, Indian corn, per bushel	- - 3		
Puncheon and hogshead packs:			
With heading	- - 6		
Without heading	- - 4		
Rice, per 100 lbs.	- 2 -		
Soap, per 100 lbs.	- 1 -		

EXEMPTIONS from Duty on Importation.

Coin, bullion, diamonds, fresh fruit and vegetables, hay, straw, ice, fresh fish, manures of all kinds, printed books and papers, plants of all kinds, fresh meat, and any articles whatsoever intended for the use of Her Majesty's service, and coals and other articles necessary for the use of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

There are no Duties levied on Articles Exported from this Colony.

6.—TOBAGO.

TABULAR STATEMENT of DUTIES Levied on Articles Imported into this Colony, under the Act intituled, "An Act to Alter certain Duties on Goods Imported into the Island of *Tobago*."

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Almonds, raisins, prunes, currants, and other dried fruit, per cwt.	- 12 -	Bread and biscuit, per barrel	- 2 -
Asses, each	- 5 -	Bricks, per 1,000	- 3 -
Beef and pork, per 200 lbs.	- 6 -	Butter, per lb.	- - 1
Boat, per foot keel	- 2 6	Candles:	
Bran, per bushel	- - 3	Tallow, per lb.	- - 1
Brandy and other spirituous liquors, per gallon	- 3 -	Other kinds, per lb.	- - 2
		Cattle, neat, each	- 10 -

6.—TOBAGO—continued.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Champagne, per dozen quarts - - -	- 9 -	Muskets, guns, and other fire-arms, 15 per cent. ad valorem.	
China, porcelain, and glassware, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		Nuts, cocoa, per 1,000 - - - -	1 - -
Coals:		Oils and spirits of turpentine, per gallon -	- - 4
Per hogshead - - - -	- 1 6	Oars, per running foot - - - -	- - 1
In bulk, per ton - - - -	- 2 -	Pepper, and other spices, per lb. - - -	- - 3
Coffee and cocoa, ground or unground, per lb.	- - 1	Pitch, tar, turpentine, and rosin, per barrel -	- 1 -
Cordials, per dozen quarts - - - -	- 9 -	Rice, per 100 lbs. - - - -	- 2 -
Corn and grain of all kinds, unground, per bushel - - - -	- - 3	Salt, per bushel - - - -	- - 2
Fish:		Sheep, goats, and pigs, each - - - -	- 2 -
Dried, salted, or smoked, per quintal -	- 1 -	Shingles, per 1,000 - - - -	- 2 -
Pickled, per barrel - - - -	- 2 -	Shooks, hogshead and puncheon, each -	- - 3
Flour:		Silk manufactures, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	
Wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs. - - -	- 3 6	Slates, per 1,000 - - - -	- 6 -
Other kinds, and meal, per barrel - -	- 1 6	Soap, per cwt. - - - -	- 1 6
Fruit, preserved, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		Spars, per cubic foot - - - -	- - 2
Furniture, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		Staves:	
Gunpowder, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		Red oak, per 1,000 pieces - - - -	- 6 -
Hams, bacon, dried beef, dried and pickled tongues, and sausages, per lb. - - -	- - 2	White oak and heading, per 1,000 pieces	- 8 -
Hoops:		Sugar, being the produce of slave countries, per lb. - - - -	- - 3
Wood, per 1,000 - - - -	- 4 -	Sugar, not being the produce of slave countries, per lb. - - - -	- - 1
Truss, per set - - - -	- 1 -	Tea, per lb. - - - -	- - 4
Horses, mares, geldings, colts, and foals, each	1 - -	Tiles, per 1,000 - - - -	- 3 -
Indigo, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		Tobacco:	
Lard, per lb. - - - -	- - 4	Unmanufactured, per lb. - - - -	- - 2
Lime, building, per bushel - - - -	- - 1	Manufactured, per lb. - - - -	- - 4
Lumber:		Cigars, 25 per cent. ad valorem.	
White, yellow, and spruce, per 1,000 feet	- 8 -	Turkeys and geese, each - - - -	- 1 -
Pitch pine, per 1,000 feet - - -	- 10 -	Vinegar, per gallon - - - -	- - 6
Mahogany, and other hard woods, per cubic foot - - - -	- - 3	Wines, 20 per cent. ad valorem.	
Malt liquor, perry, and cider, per hogshead -	- 10 -	All other articles not enumerated, 7½ per cent. ad valorem.	
Malt liquor, perry, and cider, in bottle, per dozen quarts - - - -	- - 6		
Marble squares and stones, or flags for paving, 10 per cent. ad valorem.			
Mules, each - - - -	- 10 -		

A List of Duties levied on Articles EXPORTED from this Colony.

— NIL. —

7.—S T. V I N C E N T.

TARIFF of DUTIES payable at the Treasurer's Office, *St. Vincent*, under the provisions of the Import Act, 1852, and Amended Import Act, 1853.

Clause II.—And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for the use and benefit of the government of these islands, the duties under-mentioned, upon the several articles therein enumerated, upon the importation of the same into this government: Provided, that the several articles of gunpowder, ammunition, arms, utensils of war, coffee, sugar (not being refined in Bond in the United Kingdom), molasses, rum, base or counterfeit coin, mentioned and contained in the table of prohibitions and restrictions in the Act of the Imperial Parliament of the 8th and 9th Vict., c. 93, shall not be imported into the island, except under the rules, regulations, prohibitions, and restrictions in the said Act of the Imperial Parliament mentioned and contained.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale, beer, cider, porter, or perry, in wood, per ton - - - - -	1 5 -	Spirits:	
Ditto, bottled, for every dozen quart bottles thereof - - - - -	- - 4	Brandy, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 -
Asses, per head - - - - -	- 4 -	Gin, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 -
Beef, pork, salted or cured, per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs. nett - - - - -	- 8 4	All other spirits and cordials (except rum), per gallon - - - - -	- 2 -
Bread or biscuit, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -	Rum, the produce of any British possession, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 -
Bricks, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 4 -	Sugar:	
Butter, per cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -	Unrefined, the produce of any British possession, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -
Candles:		Refined, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -
Common tallow, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6	Shooks, red or white oak, per bundle, not exceeding 35 staves - - - - -	- - 3
Wax and sperm, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	Slates and tiles, of all kinds, per 1,000 pieces - - - - -	- 4 2
Stearine, or other composition, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -	Sago, tapioca, and oatmeal, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -
Cattle (neat), per head - - - - -	- 10 -	Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- - 3
Cocoa, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Tobacco:	
Coffee, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Unmanufactured, per cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -
Cheese, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 4	Snuff, and other manufactured, per cwt. - - - - -	1 5 -
Cordage, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6	Tallow, mill and cart grease, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -
Canvas, per bolt, not exceeding 43 yards - - - - -	- 1 -	Turpentine, spirits of, per gallon - - - - -	- - 2
Currants and raisins, or other dried fruit, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Vinegar, per barrel, 30 gallons - - - - -	- 2 -
Flour, wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs. - - - - -	- 4 -	Wines, in wood and bottle, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - - - -	12 - -
Fish:		Wood:	
Dried or salted, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -	For every 1,000 feet of pitch pine lumber, by superficial measure, one inch thick - - - - -	- 7 -
Pickled, per barrel, of 200 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 -	For every 1,000 feet white pine or other lumber, superficial measure, one inch thick - - - - -	- 4 -
Herrings, salmon, and other fish, smoked, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -	Shingles, cedar or pine, per 1,000 pieces - - - - -	- 1 -
Hams, bacon, dried beef, dried or pickled tongues, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 2	Shingles, cypress, wallaba, and all other kinds, as above enumerated - - - - -	- 2 -
Horses, mares, and geldings, not exceeding 12 hands high, per head - - - - -	- 15 -	Wood hoops, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 1 -
All other horses - - - - -	1 - -	Staves and heading, of all kinds, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 -
Lard, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Mahogany, per 1,000 feet superficial - - - - -	1 - -
Lead, sheet or pipe, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Other woods, not here enumerated, per 1,000 feet superficial - - - - -	- 15 -
Lime, building, per hogshead - - - - -	- - 6	Cedar or other posts or timber, per 100 pieces - - - - -	- 5 -
Meal or other flour, not wheat, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 3	All other description of goods, wares, or merchandise, of all and every kind, not above enumerated - - - - -	10 per cent.
Mules, per head - - - - -	- 10 -		
Naval stores, viz., tar, pitch, crude turpentine, and rosin, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 -	Except the following, which shall not be liable to any Duty under this Act, viz.:	
Oils:		Coin, bullion, diamonds, fresh fruits and vegetables, ice, printed books and papers, military clothing and accoutrements, imported under the authority of Her Majesty's Treasury and for the use of Her Majesty's troops, all building materials and supplies for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy; all arms and accoutrements imported for the militia of this island, and all machinery imported to be erected in this island, driven by water, wind, steam, cattle, or horse-power, and manures.	
Common fish, per gallon - - - - -	- - 1		
All other kinds of oils except common fish, per gallon - - - - -	- - 3		
Powder (gun), per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -		
Peas, beans, and all descriptions of grain, save and except rice, per bushel - - - - -	- - 1		
Pepper, black and white, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 -		
Rice, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -		
Sheep, goats, and swine, per head - - - - -	- 1 -		
Soap:			
Common or yellow, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -		
All other kinds of soap, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -		

THERE is no Duty on EXPORTS from St. Vincent.

8.—S T. L U C I A.

TARIFF of the IMPORT DUTIES to be Paid on the undermentioned Articles, under the Ordinance of the 6th day of July 1849.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale, beer, cider, and perry, per gallon - -	- - 1	Rice, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6
Ditto - - ditto, per dozen - - -	- - 4	Rum and other spirits (as may be fixed by an annual tax ordinance), per gallon - -	- 3 -
Asses, per head - - - - -	- 5 -	Musical instruments - - - - -	3 p' cent.
Beef and pork, per barrel - - - - -	- 8 -	Slates, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 6 -
Bread and biscuits, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 -	Salt, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 -
Bricks, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 3 -	Sago, tapioca, and arrowroot, per lb. - -	- - 1
Butter, per lb. - - - - -	- - ½	Sheep and goats, per head - - - - -	- 1 -
Casks, empty, each - - - - -	- - 6	Silk manufactures, 10 per cent. (articles merely lined or covered with silk not to come under this head) - - - - -	10 p' cent.
Candles:		Swine, per head - - - - -	- 4 -
Sperm, wax, or composition, per lb. -	- - 1	Stones or flags for paving squares, per square foot - - - - -	- - 1
Tallow, per lb. - - - - -	- - ½	Soap, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -
Cattle, neat, per head - - - - -	- 10 -	Sugar, refined, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 8
Champagne, per dozen - - - - -	- 8 -	Turpentine spirits, per gallon - - - - -	- - 6
Cheese, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1	Ditto, per barrel - - - - -	- 2 -
China, porcelain, images - - - - -	20 p' cent.	Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- - 6
Coals, per ton - - - - -	- - 6	Tiles, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 6 -
Chairs:		Tobacco:	
First quality, per dozen - - - - -	- 12 -	Cigars, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 4 -
Second quality, per dozen - - - - -	- 6 -	Bouts, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 6
Flour, per barrel - - - - -	- 3 -	Snuff, per lb. - - - - -	- - 4
Fish:		Unmanufactured, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2
Dry and salted, cod 1 s., seal 9 d., per quintal. - - - - -	- - -	Manufactured and not enumerated, per lb. - -	- - 4
Pickled (salmon excepted), per barrel -	- 2 -	Tallow and mill grease, per lb. - - - - -	- - ½
Salmon, per barrel - - - - -	- 6 -	Vermicelli and macaroni, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2
Herrings, smoked, per box - - - - -	- - 3	Vinegar, per gallon - - - - -	- - 3
Glass - - - - -	10 p' cent.	On all wines - - - - -	10 p' cent. ad valorem.
Grindstones, per inch diameter - - - - -	- - ½	Wood:	
Horses, each - - - - -	1 - -	Pitch pine, per 1,000 feet - - - - -	- 8 -
Hams, bacon, dried and pickled tongues, and sausages, per lb. - - - - -	- - ½	White pine and others, per 1,000 feet - -	- 5 -
Lard, per lb. - - - - -	- - ½	Hoops, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 3 -
Liqueurs, per dozen - - - - -	- 6 -	Hoops, truss, per set - - - - -	- 1 -
Lime:		Walaba and cypress shingles, per 1,000 -	- 3 -
Building, per hogshead - - - - -	- 1 -	Cedar and Boston chips, per 1,000 - -	- 1 -
Temper, per jar - - - - -	- - 6	Masts and spars, per inch, in the average diameter, per inch - - - - -	- - 2
Locust, mahogany, and other hard wood, per cubic foot - - - - -	- - 1	Staves, red and white oak, shooks, and others, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 6 -
Meal and other flour, not wheaten, per barrel -	- 1 -	All other articles not enumerated - - - - -	5 p' cent.
Mules, each - - - - -	- 5 -		
Oil:			
Produce of creatures living in the sea, per gallon - - - - -	- - 3		
Linseed or cocoa-nut, per gallon - - -	- - 4		
Olive, per dozen - - - - -	- 1 6		
In paubans, per dozen - - - - -	- - 6		
Pepper, black, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1		
Pickles, of all sorts, per dozen - - - - -	- 1 6		
Pitch, tar, and rosin, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 -		
Preserved fruits, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2		
Peas, beans, cavalances, per bushel - - -	- - 3		
Oats, barley, and corn, per bushel - - -	- - 3		
Raisins and other dried fruits, per lb. - -	- - 1		

EXEMPTIONS from the foregoing.

Coin, bullion, diamonds, fresh fish, fresh fruits and vegetables, hay and straw, printed books, ice, fresh meats and poultry, and also all agricultural and manufacturing machinery, manure, military clothing and accoutrements, imported from the United Kingdom, under authority of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the use of Her Majesty's troops, and all uniforms directed to be worn by the superior civil officers of Her Majesty's colonies by the regulations of the colonial service, and all building materials and supplies imported *bona fide* for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, and actually applied to such uses.

TARIFF

8.—S T. L U C I A.—*continued.*

TARIFF of the EXPORT DUTIES to be paid on the undermentioned Articles, under the 11th clause of the Ordinance of the 13th of February 1851.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Sugar, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- - 1½	Firewood, per cord - - - - -	- 4 -
Molasses, per puncheon - - - - -	- 1 -	Hides, each - - - - -	- - 6
Rum, per puncheon - - - - -	- 2 -	Coffee, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 -
Charcoal, per barrel - - - - -	- 2 -	Cocoa, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- - 6
Logwood, per ton - - - - -	- 2 -		

The above duties were levied under the 11th clause of the Ordinance of the 13th February 1851, "to raise funds for promoting the education of the inhabitants of this island, and for facilitating their means of intercourse by the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges."

9.—A N T I G U A.

SCHEDULE of DUTIES levied under the Antigua Tariff Bill, which went into operation, 14 January 1850.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Asses, per head - - - - -	- 4 2	Sugar, refined, in bond in the United Kingdom, not being of the growth of any of the British Possessions in America, or of the Mauritius, or of any of the British Possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter, per lb. - - - - -	- - 6
Ale, beer, perry, cider and porter, per dozen quart bottles - - - - -	- - 9	Teas of all description, per lb. - - - - -	- - 4
Ale, beer, perry, cider and porter in bulk, p' tun	1 10 -	Tobacco:	
Beef and pork, salted and cured, per barrel of 200 lbs. net - - - - -	- 16 -	Leaf, unmanufactured, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2
Bread or biscuit, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 6	Manufactured, per lb. - - - - -	- - 4
Bricks and tiles of all descriptions, per 1,000	- 4 2	Wines, whether bottled or not, on every 100 l. value - - - - -	15 - -
Butter, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	Wood:	
Candles:		Pitch pine, for every 1,000 feet by superficial measure of an inch thick - - - - -	- 12 6
Tallow, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1	White pine, for every 1,000 feet by superficial measure of an inch thick - - - - -	- 8 4
Other than tallow, per lb. - - - - -	- - 3	Spruce, for every 1,000 feet by superficial measure of an inch thick - - - - -	- 8 4
Cheese, per cwt. - - - - -	- 8 -	Shingles, cypress and Wallaba, per 1,000	- 6 3
Cigars, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 10 -	Shingles, cedar, pine or spruce, per 1,000	- 2 1
Cattle, horned, per head - - - - -	- 10 -	Wood hoops, per 1,200 - - - - -	- 6 3
Fish:		Staves, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 10 5
Dried, per quintal - - - - -	- 1 -	Shooks, hogshead or puncheon, each - - - - -	- - 9
Pickled, per barrel - - - - -	- 2 -	And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.	
Flour, wheat per barrel of 196 lbs. - - - - -	- 5 -	Packages; namely, butts, hogsheads, puncheons, tierces, and trunks, on their invoice value, 4½ per cent.	
Fruits, dried and preserved, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2	All non-enumerated articles, 4½ per cent. ad valorem.	
Hams, bacon, dried beef, and tongues, whether pickled or dried, per cwt. - - - - -	- 8 -		
Horses, mares, and geldings, per head - - - - -	1 10 -		
Lard, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -		
Mules, per head - - - - -	1 - -		
Meal or other flour, not wheat, per puncheon - - - - -	- 8 -		
Meal or other flour, not wheat, per barrel - - - - -	- 2 -		
Meal, oil cake or linseed, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -		
Oil of all kinds, per gallon - - - - -	- - 6		
Peas, beans, barley, calavances, oats, Indian corn, and all other grain or pulse, per bushel	- - 3		
Potatoes, not sweet, per barrel (and other packages in proportion) - - - - -	- 1 -		
Rice, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -		
Sheep, goats, and swine, per head - - - - -	- 1 -		
Soap, per lb. - - - - -	- - ½		
Spirits:			
Brandy, per imperial gallon - - - - -	- 2 6		
Gin and all other spirits nor sweetened, per imperial gallon - - - - -	- 2 -		
Sweetened, and all cordials and liqueurs, per imperial gallon - - - - -	- 4 -		

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Personal baggage of passengers, bullion, books not being foreign reprints of English copyrights, coin, fresh fish, fresh meat, fruit not being dried or preserved, ice, maps and charts, machinery and apparatus for mills, steam-engines, and for the manufacture of sugar, rum, or other produce, green vegetables, poultry, plants and shrubs, seeds of all kinds for planting, turtle, provisions and stores of every description imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.

No Duties on Exports.

10.—M O N T S E R R A T.

TABLE of IMPORT DUTIES.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Flour, wheat, per barrel - - - -	- 5 -	Bread and biscuits, per barrel - - -	- 2 6
Beef, pork, hams, and other salted meat, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 8 -	Sugar, Muscovado, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 4 -
Fish, pickled or dried, per 100 lbs. - -	- 1 -	Tobacco, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 10 -
White pine lumber spruce, per 1,000 feet -	- 10 -	Manufactured tobacco, per 100 lbs. - -	- 12 -
Shingles: cedar, pine and spruce, per 1,000 -	- 2 -	Cigars, 12 per cent. ad valorem.	
Pitch pine lumber, per 1,000 feet - - -	- 16 -	Snuff, 12 per cent. ad valorem.	
Shingles: cypress and Wallaba, per 1,000 -	- 6 -	Soap, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 1
Cedar posts, per 100 - - - - -	- 8 -	Cocoa, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 5 -
Ditto, square, per 1,000 feet - - - -	- 12 -	Coffee, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 10 -
Hard wood, and other wood not enumerated, per 1,000 feet - - - - -	1 10 -	Raisins, currants and figs, per 100 lbs. -	- 8 4
Staves, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 14 -	Vinegar, per gallon - - - - -	- - 4
Shooks, per 1,000 staves - - - - -	- 16 -	Cordials, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 -
Wood hoops, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 8 -	Brandy, rum, and all other spirits, per gallon	- 3 -
Flour, not wheat, including meal, per barrel -	- 2 6	Wines, 15 per cent. ad valorem.	
Butter, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1	Malt liquor:	
Lard, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1 ¹ / ₂	Per hogshead - - - - -	- 10 -
Tallow candles, per lb. - - - - -	- - 3 ¹ / ₄	In bottle, per dozen - - - - -	- - 6
Candles, other than tallow, per lb. - - -	- - 1 ¹ / ₂	Oats and corn, per bushel - - - - -	- - 4
Beans and peas, per bushel - - - - -	- 1 -	And articles not enumerated, and not com- prised in the clause of exemptions, 5 per cent. ad valorem.	
Oil cake, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- - 10		
Cheese, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- - 10		
Horses, per head - - - - -	1 1 -		
Mules, per head - - - - -	1 - -		
Cattle, neat, and asses - - - - -	- 5 -		
Sugar, refined, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1		
Rice, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 -		

EXEMPTIONS.

Provisions and stores imported into this island for the use of Her Majesty's land and marine forces, bullion, diamonds, fruit not being dried or preserved, vegetables, ice, fresh meat, fresh fish, poultry, passengers baggage of passengers, printed books, coin, gold, brass and copper, unmanufactured, maps, charts, plants, shrubs, seeds of all kinds imported for planting, trees imported for planting, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits, and turtle.

EXPORT DUTIES.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Sugar, per hogshead - - - - -	- 10 -	Rum, per hogshead - - - - -	- 2 -
„ per tierce, not exceeding 10 cwt. -	- 5 -	Cattle (neat) per head - - - - -	- 4 -
„ per barrel - - - - -	- 1 3	Molasses, per puncheon - - - - -	- 2 -
Rum, per puncheon - - - - -	- 4 -		

11.—ST. CHRISTOPHER.

STATEMENT of DUTIES on Articles imported into the Island of *St. Christopher*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Bread and biscuit, per barrel - - -	- 1 - ½	Molasses, ad valorem - - - - -	8 per cent.
Coffee, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 5 -	Soap, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 1
Cocoa, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 5 -		
Candles:		Salted provisions:	
Tallow, per lb. - - - - -	- - - ½	Pork - - - - -	} per 100 lbs. -
Other than tallow, per lb. - - -	- - - ½	Beef - - - - -	
Cigars, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 12 6	Tongues - - - - -	
Cheese, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 8 4	Hams - - - - -	
Fish, dried and pickled, per 100 lbs. - -	- 1 - ½	Bacon - - - - -	
Figs, currants and raisins, per 100 lbs. -	- 8 4	Other meats - - - - -	- 4 2
Ground wheat flour, per barrel - - -	- 4 2	Butter, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 8 4
Flour, not wheat, and meal, per barrel -	- 2 1	Lard, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 4 2
Grain:		Sugar:	
Peas, per bushel - - - - -	- 1 - ¾	Refined, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1
Oats, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3	Muscovado, per 100 lbs - - - - -	- 5 -
Corn, per bushel - - - - -	- - 3	Snuff, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 6 -
Rice, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 - ½	Stock horses, each - - - - -	1 - 10
Liquors:		" mules, each - - - - -	- 10 5
Brandy, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 6	" asses, each - - - - -	- 4 2
Gin, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 6	" cattle, each - - - - -	- 4 2
Other spirits, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 6	Tobacco:	
Rum, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 6	Manufactured, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 10 -
Cordials, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 6	Unmanufactured, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 6 -
Malt, per hogshead - - - - -	- 8 4	Vinegar, per gallon - - - - -	- - 2
In bottle (less 10 per cent. for breakage),		Articles not enumerated, and not comprised in	
per dozen - - - - -	- - 7	the Table of Exemptions, including gun-	
Wines, ad valorem - - - - -	15 per cent.	powder, ammunition, arms or utensils of	
Lumber:		war, ad valorem, not being imported from	
White pine, per 1,000 feet - - - - -	- 8 4	any place from which they are prohibited by	
Pitch pine, per 1,000 feet - - - - -	- 12 6	any Act or Acts of Imperial Parliament -	8 per cent.
Hard wood, per 1,000 feet - - - - -	1 13 4		
Cedar posts, per 100 - - - - -	- 8 4		
Cedar, square, per 1,000 feet - - - - -	- 12 6		
Shingles:			
Cedar, &c., per 1,000 - - - - -	- 2 1		
Cypress, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 4 2		
Wallaba, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 4 2		
Staves, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 8 4		
Shooks, per bundle - - - - -	- - 4		
Wood hoops, per 1,200 - - - - -	- 8 4		

EXEMPTIONS.

Provisions or stores for the use of Her Majesty's land or marine forces: bullion, diamonds, fruit not being dried or preserved, vegetables, ice, fresh meat, fresh fish, poultry, personal baggage of passengers, printed books, coin, gold, silver and copper unmanufactured, maps, charts, plants, shrubs, seeds of all kinds for planting, trees for planting, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits, turtle, manures, coals and hogsheads containing the same, oil cake, cane bills, hoes, ploughs, chaff cutters, harrows, machinery employed in the crushing of canes, or in the subsequent operation in the manufacture of sugar.

STATEMENT of DUTIES on Articles, the Produce of the Island of *St. Christopher*, on the Exportation thereof.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Sugar, per hogshead - - - - -	- 4 2	Salt, per barrel - - - - -	- - 1
" per tierce - - - - -	- 3 7	Potatoes, per barrel - - - - -	- - 3
" per barrel - - - - -	- - 6 ½	Tous-les-mois, per 100 lbs - - - - -	- - 6
Rum, per puncheon - - - - -	- 2 1	Arrowroot, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- - 6
" per hogshead - - - - -	- 1 - ½	Cotton, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 1 -
Molasses, per puncheon - - - - -	- 1 - ½		
" per hogshead - - - - -	- - 6 ½		

12.—N E V I S.

TABLE of IMPORTS.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale, beer, and porter, per gallon - - -	- - 1½	Peas and beans, per bushel - - -	- - 6
Beef, pork, and hams, per cwt. - - -	- 5 -	Raisins, prunes, and currants, per cwt. - -	- 8 -
Biscuits, per barrel - - -	- 2 -	Rice, per cwt. - - -	- 1 -
Brandy, rum, geneva, and other spirits, per gallon - - -	- 1 6	Sheep, goats, and pigs, each - - -	- 1 -
Butter, per cwt. - - -	- 5 -	Shingles:	
Candles:		Cypress and Wallaba, per 1,000 - -	- 6 -
Sperm, wax, and composition, ad valorem	10 p' cent.	Pine, cedar, and Boston, per 1,000 - -	- 2 6
Tallow, ad valorem - - -	5 p' cent.	Soap, per cwt. - - -	- 2 -
Cattle (horned), and asses, each - - -	- 4 2	Staves, heading and shooks, per 1,000 - -	- 10 -
Cheese, per cwt. - - -	- 5 -	Sugar, refined, per cwt. - - -	- 5 -
Cider, per gallon - - -	- 6	Tea, per lb. - - -	- 3
Coffee and cocoa, per cwt. - - -	- 5 -	Tobacco:	
Cordials, per gallon - - -	- 1 6	Manufactured, ad valorem - - -	10 p' cent.
Corn and grain, unground, per bushel - -	- 3	Unmanufactured, per cwt. - - -	- 5 -
Corn meal and rye meal, per barrel - -	- 2 -	Wine, ad valorem - - -	10 p' cent.
Fish:		Wood hoops, per 1,000 - - -	- 5 -
Pickled, per barrel - - -	- 2 -		
Dried or salted, per cwt. - - -	- 1 -		
Flour, per barrel - - -	- 4 -		
Hardwood, and all wood not enumerated, ad valorem - - -	10 p' cent.		
Horses:			
Under 12 hands in height, each - -	*1 - -		
Above - - ditto - - -	*1 - -		
Lard, per cwt. - - -	- 4 -		
Lumber:			
White, yellow, and spruce pine, per 1,000 feet - - -	- 8 -		
Pitch pine, per 1,000 feet - - -	- 12 -		
Mules, each - - -	- 12 -		
Packages of intrinsic value, containing goods, ad valorem - - -	4 p' cent.		

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Coin, coals, bullion and diamonds; fresh fish, fresh fruit; fresh meat; hay; straw; manures of all kinds; salt; fresh vegetables; printed books and pamphlets; specimens illustrative of natural history; goods, wares, and merchandise imported for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, or for the public uses of this island; seeds and trees imported for planting.

Upon all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into this island, other than those specified in the two preceding tables, there is levied a duty of 4*l.* for every 100*l.* of the value of such goods, wares, and merchandise, which said duty is calculated on the sum which the said goods shall have cost at the place from whence they were last exported.

In addition to the duties mentioned above, there is also charged a duty of 2*l.* for every 100*l.* of the value of all goods imported, other than those specified in the table of exemptions.

EXPORT DUTIES.		£. s. d.
On every hogshead sugar - - -	- - -	- 6 - sterling.
— Tierce, ditto - - -	- - -	- 4 - "
— Barrel, ditto - - -	- - -	- 9 - "
— Puncheon, rum - - -	- - -	- 2 3 "
— Ditto molasses - - -	- - -	- 1 6 "
— Horned cattle - - -	- - -	- 15 - "
— Sheep - - -	- - -	- 3 9 "
— Horse or pony - - -	- - -	- 15 - "

13.—VIRGIN ISLANDS.

IMPORT DUTIES.

The IMPORT DUTIES have been repealed.

EXPORT DUTIES.

RETURN of EXPORT DUTIES leviable in the Colony of the *Virgin Islands*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
On each horse, mule, mare, colt, gelding or filly	- 4 -	Upon, for, and in respect of every barrel, or less quantity of charcoal - - - -	- - 3
On each bull, cow, ox, ass, heifer, or calf -	- 2 -	On every barrel of lime - - - -	- - 3
On each sheep, ewe, ram, or lamb - - -	- - 6	On each 100 lbs. of sugar cane, or less quantity - - - -	- 2 -
On each goat or kid - - - - -	- - 3	On each 100 lbs. of cotton, and on any less quantity in proportion - - - -	- 1 -
Upon all swine, per head - - - - -	- 1 -	On each and every cord of fire-wood, or less quantity - - - -	- - 9
On each and every barrel of salt, or less quantity - - - - -	- - 3		

14.—D O M I N I C A.

TABLE of IMPORTS.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale, beer, porter, perry, and cider, per gallon	- - 5	Goods, produce of places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, viz.:	
Animals, living; viz. horses, mares, geldings, and foals, per head - - - - -	2 2 -	Silk bandannahs and corahs, per piece, 7 handkerchiefs - - - - -	- 1 9
Beef. <i>Vide Meats</i> .		Cotton, Madras and Ventipollams, per piece, 8 handkerchiefs - - - - -	- 2 3
Bran, per bushel - - - - -	- - 5	Glass, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -
Bread and biscuit:		Hams and tongues. <i>Vide Meats</i> .	
Navy, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Lard, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -
Other kinds - - - - -	- 3 -	Lumber:	
Bricks, building or common, per 1,000 - -	- 6 -	Pitch pine, per 1,000 feet superficial - -	- 11 6
Butter, per cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -	White pine and all other kinds, per 1,000 feet superficial - - - - -	- 7 3
Candles:		Lime (building), per bushel - - - - -	- - 2
Tallow, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 6	Meats or tongues, dried, salted, or cured, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 9
All other kinds, per lb. - - - - -	- - 3	Nuts (cocoa), per 1,000 - - - - -	- 15 -
Cheese, per cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -	Oil of olives, per gallon - - - - -	- - 9
Corn and grain of all kinds, unground, per bushel - - - - -	- - 4½	Of all other kinds, per gallon - - - -	- - 4
Corks, per gross - - - - -	- - 2	Oats. <i>Vide Corn</i> .	
Cigars. <i>Vide Manufactured tobacco</i> .		Pepper, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -
Fish:		Pearl barley, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -
Dried, salted, or smoked, per cwt. - -	- 1 6	Pitch, per barrel - - - - -	- 3 -
Pickled, per barrel - - - - -	- 3 -	Peas, beans. <i>Vide Corn unground</i> .	
Flour:		Rice, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6
Wheat, per barrel - - - - -	- 4 -	Rosin, per barrel - - - - -	- 3 -
All other kinds and meal, per barrel -	- 2 -	Salt, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 -
Fruit:		Sausages. <i>Vide Meats</i> .	
Dried, per lb. - - - - -	- - 3	Soap, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -
Preserved in syrup or brandy, per gallon	- 1 6	Starch, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2

14.—DOMINICA—continued.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy, per cwt. -	- 6 -	On every ass - - - - -	- 4 2
Shingles; viz.		„ every mule - - - - -	- 16 8
Over 16 inches, per 1,000 - - -	- 4 6	„ every calf - - - - -	- 2 -
Under 16 inches, per 1,000 - - -	- 2 4	„ every sheep, pig, or goat - - -	- 1 6
Spirits; viz.		„ every ton of coals - - - - -	- 1 6
Brandy, per gallon - - - - -	- 3 9	„ every 1,000 fire bricks - - - -	- 4 2
Gin, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 -	„ every 1,000 red or white oak staves and heading - - - - -	- 8 4
Rum, per gallon - - - - -	- 3 9	„ all other kinds of staves and heading, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 5 -
Sweetened, per gallon - - - - -	- 3 9	„ every set of truss hoops - - - -	- 1 6
All other kinds, per gallon - - - -	- 3 9	And in the same proportion of duty for a greater or smaller quantity.	
Tar, per barrel - - - - -	- 2 4	On all implements or utensils for purposes of agriculture, manufacture or distillery, inclusive of worms, furnaces, carts, wains, trucks, iron or brass work, machinery, and on all shooks, on every 100 <i>l.</i> of the value thereof - - - - -	5 - -
Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- 1 6	And in the same proportion for a greater or less value.	
Tiles:		Goods not enumerated, for 100 <i>l.</i> of the value thereof - - - - -	7 10 -
Of earthenware and slates, per 1,000 -	- 6 -		
Marble, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 9 -		
Tobacco:			
Unmanufactured, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2		
Manufactured, per lb. - - - - -	- - 3		
Vermicelli and macaroni, per lb. - - -	- - 2		
Vinegar, per gallon - - - - -	- - 3		
Wines; viz.:			
Madeira, sercial, tinta, port and sherry, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 6		
Teneriffe wine, per gallon - - - - -	- - 4		
Other wines, not enumerated, in bottle, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 6		
Other wines in wood, per gallon - - -	- - 4		
Champagne, per gallon - - - - -	- 4 6		

Note.—No Exports are leviable in this Colony.

15.—BAHAMAS.

TARIFF under an Act to consolidate the Duties on Imports, the Tonnage Duty, and certain other Imposts,
No. 44, 17th Victoria, chap. 2, assented to 10th March 1854. Duration, Five Years.

TABLE OF DUTIES.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale, in wood, per gallon - - - - -	- - 4	Cattle, cows, bulls, and oxen, each - - -	- 8 -
Ale, in bottles (quarts), per dozen - -	- 1 -	Cheese, per cwt. - - - - -	- 9 -
Apples, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 -	Cocoa, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -
Biscuit and bread, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Coffee, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 -
Brandy, per gallon - - - - -	- 5 -	Colts and foals, each - - - - -	1 - -
Butter, per cwt. - - - - -	- 12 -	Cordials, per gallon - - - - -	- 5 -
Calves, each - - - - -	- 2 -	Cider:	
Candles:		In wood, per gallon - - - - -	- - 1
Sperm, wax, and adamantine, or any composition of tallow and other substances, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	In bottles (quarts), per dozen - - -	- - 3
Tallow, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -	Champagne, per dozen - - - - -	- 1 6
		Corn meal, per barrel - - - - -	- 1 -
		Copper and yellow metals in sheets, copper and composition bolts and nails, per cwt. -	- 6 -
		Currants, per cwt. - - - - -	- 8 -

15.—B A H A M A S —continued.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Flour :		Segars, per 1,000	— 4 —
Wheat, per barrel	— 3 —	„ and ad valorem	15 p' cent.
Rye, per barrel	— 1 6	Shingles :	
Figs, per cwt.	— 5 —	Cypress, per 1,000	— 2 —
Fish :		Other than cypress, per 1,000	— 1 —
Dried or salted, per cwt.	— 2 —	Soap, per cwt.	— 4 —
Pickled, salmon, mackerel, and shad, per barrel	— 3 —	Sugar :	
Herrings, alewives, and other kinds not enumerated, per barrel	— 2 —	Unrefined, per cwt.	— 5 —
Gin, whiskey, and other spirits not enumerated, per gallon	— 2 6	White clayed, per cwt.	— 8 —
Honey and syrup, per gallon	— — 2	Refined, per cwt.	— 10 —
Horses, mares, and geldings, each	1 — —	Syrup, per gallon	— — 2
Hulks and materials of vessels, ad valorem	15 p' cent.	Swine, per cwt.	— 2 —
Lard, per cwt.	— 6 —	Tar, per barrel	— 1 —
Lumber, per 1,000 feet	— 8 —	Tallow, per cwt.	— 3 —
Meat, salted or cured, per cwt.	— 5 —	Tea, of all sorts, per lb.	— — 9
Molasses, per gallon	— — 2	Tobacco :	
Mules and asses, each	— 10 —	Manufactured, per cwt.	— 14 —
Nails, of iron, per cwt.	— 3 —	Unmanufactured, per cwt.	— 5 —
Oats and bran, per bushel	— — 3	Turpentine, per barrel	— 1 —
Oils :		Spirits of, per gallon	— — 3
Linseed, and other kinds unenumerated, per gallon	— — 6	Wines of all kinds, per gallon	— — 6
Olive, sperm and lard, and naphtha, and all other fluids used for burning, per gallon	— 1 —	„ and ad valorem	20 p' cent.
Pitch, per barrel	— 1 —	Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised in the table of exemptions, ad valorem	15 p' cent.
Porter :			
In wood, per gallon	— — 4		
In bottles (quarts), per dozen	— 1 —		
Prunes, per cwt.	— 8 —		
Raisins, per cwt.	— 8 —		
Rice, per cwt.	— 1 6		
Rosin, per barrel	— 1 —		
Rum :			
Stronger than 18 per bubble, per gallon	— 3 —		
18 and not weaker than 24 per bubble, per gallon	— 2 6		
Weaker than 24 per bubble, per gallon	— 2 —		

EXEMPTIONS.

The following articles may be imported without the payment of any duty whatever :—

Articles imported or supplied out of a bonded warehouse for the colonial service ; articles imported or supplied out of a bonded warehouse for the use and accommodation of any officer of Her Majesty's army or navy on full pay and doing duty within these islands, upon the production to the receiver-general or other proper receiver, of a certificate signed by the officer commanding Her Majesty's troops in the colony or garrison, or by the senior naval officer on the station, as the case may be, that the articles claimed as exempt from duty are *bonâ fide* imported or supplied, as the case may be, for the purposes contemplated hereby.

Articles of every description imported or supplied from a bonded warehouse for the use of the governor.

Bulbs and roots, seeds of all kinds, shrubs and trees imported for planting ; bullion ; coin ; copper, old, and composition, and only fit to be remanufactured ; cotton wool ; Indian corn ; diamonds ; dye woods and stuffs, and divi divi ; flax ; fruits (apples excepted), and vegetables of all kinds not in sugar or syrup, or otherwise preserved ; hemp ; ice ; iron, old, fit only to be remanufactured ; lignum vitæ ; mahogany ; manures of all kinds ; maps ; metalline ores ; passengers' baggage ; poultry, game, and fresh meat of all kinds not preserved in any way ; printed

books and pamphlets ; philosophical instruments and apparatus ; provisions and stores of every description imported or supplied from a bonded warehouse for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces ; raw hides ; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany ; tortoise shell ; tow ; turtle and fresh fish, not preserved in any way ; wax ; wood, cedar, and yellow.

Provided always, That if metalline ores, raw hides, dye woods and stuffs, divi divi, mahogany, lignum vitæ, cedar and yellow wood, wax, hemp, flax, iron, cotton wool, or tortoise shell, proposed to be exempted from import duties, shall be brought otherwise than by regular importation into any port or place of this colony, and sold at public auction, whether such sale shall take place by order of a court of law or otherwise, there shall be imposed and paid upon the gross amount of such sales, in addition to any other auction duty chargeable on such sales, an auction duty or tax of five pounds per centum ; and the vendue master or marshal selling any such goods, shall retain such duty of five pounds per centum out of the gross sales so sold by him, and shall forthwith pay the same over to the receiver-general, or other proper receiver ; and if such vendue master shall neglect to retain such duty, or having retained the said duty, shall neglect to pay the same over as aforesaid, every such vendue master or officer shall be personally liable therefor, and the same may be recovered against him by action of debt.

PROHIBITIONS.

15.—B A H A M A S—*continued.*

PROHIBITIONS.

The following articles are prohibited from importation into the colony:—

Books, drawings, and engravings of an immoral or indecent character, and base and counterfeit coins.

Export duty on salt abolished.

TONNAGE DUTY—ONE SHILLING.

On each and every ton of the registered tonnage of every vessel (except as hereinafter excepted) arriving within these islands from any port or place without the limits thereof: Provided always, That there shall be allowed in favour of vessels arriving in ballast and taking away a full and entire cargo of Bahama produce, and of vessels arriving with part cargo and filling up with Bahama produce, without landing any part of their original cargo, a drawback of one-half of

such duty. Provided also, That the following vessels shall be totally exempt from the payment of such duty, viz.:— Steam-vessels, vessels arriving in ballast and departing in ballast, or arriving with cargo and not landing or transshipping any part thereof. Vessels employed in turtling, fishing, or sponging, and arriving without any cargo other than turtle, fish, or sponge.

ANCHORAGE AND HARBOUR FEES.

ANCHORAGE.					£.	s.	d.
100 tons, or under	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
100 to 150	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
100 to 200	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
200 and upwards	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
HARBOUR.					£.	s.	d.
Vessels drawing 8 feet and under	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Upwards of 8 and below 10 feet	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
10 feet or upwards, and below 12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
12 feet or upwards, and below 14	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
14 feet or upwards	-	-	-	-	1	10	-

On every removal from one part of the harbour to another, one half of the above fees are chargeable.

N.B.—In case of vessels proceeding from the port of Nassau in ballast to any of the out-islands of this Government, for the purpose of loading with salt or fruit, and returning with such cargo to the said port of Nassau for a temporary purpose, before proceeding therewith to some port or place abroad, such vessels, on leaving the said port of Nassau for such out-island port, and on returning as aforesaid to such port, shall be liable only to half pilotage and harbour fees.

ENTRANCE FEE - - - - - 12s. 6d.

CLEARANCE FEES.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
On every vessel not exceeding 30 tons burthen	-	5	-	On every vessel over 200 and not exceeding 250 tons	1	10	-
„ over 30 and not exceeding 60 tons	-	10	-	„ over 250 and not exceeding 300 tons	1	15	-
„ over 60 and not exceeding 100 tons	-	15	-	And on the clearance of every vessel exceeding 300 tons burthen, a fee increased in the proportion of one shilling for every 10 tons.			
„ over 100 and not exceeding 150 tons	1	-	-				
„ over 150 and not exceeding 200 tons	1	5	-				

FEES ON WRECKING LICENSES.

	£.	s.	d.
For every license for an open boat, or a decked boat, not exceeding 5 tons burthen	-	8	-
For every license for a vessel larger than 5 tons, but not exceeding 20 tons burthen	-	12	-
For every license for a vessel larger than 20 tons, but not exceeding 40 tons burthen	1	5	-
And for every license for a vessel of upwards of 40 tons burthen	2	-	-

16.—TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

TARIFF of these ISLANDS, under Colonial Ordinances, No. 17, 1849; No. 4, 1850; and No. 2, 1852; in force until the 1st January 1856, and from thence to the end of the next Session of the Legislature.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ale and porter, in quart bottles, per dozen	- - 6	Nails:	
Bay rum and Bay water	10 p' cent.	Iron, per cwt.	- 3 -
Beans, per bushel	- - 3	Copper or composition, per cwt.	- 8 -
Biscuit and bread, per cwt.	- 1 6	Oakum, per cwt.	- 2 -
Brandy, per gallon	- 3 3	Oxen (<i>see</i> Bulls), each	- 6 -
Bulls, cows, and oxen, each	- 6 -	Oil:	
Butter, per cwt.	- 9 4	Olive and almond, per gallon	- 1 6
Calves, each	- 2 -	Sperm, per gallon	- 2 -
Candles:		Lard, per gallon	- - 6
Tallow, per cwt.	- 3 -	All others, per gallon	- - 4
Sperm and wax, per cwt.	- 12 -	Paints in oil, per cwt.	- 4 -
Adamantine, or any composition of tallow and other substances other than wax or spermaceti, per cwt.	- 6 3	Peas, per bushel	- - 2
Cheese, per cwt.	- 8 -	Pitch, tar, rosin, and turpentine, per barrel	- 2 -
Cider, in quart bottles, per dozen	- - 9	Porter (<i>see</i> Ale), per dozen	- - 6
Cigars, per 1,000	- 10 -	Poultry, other than geese and turkeys, per dozen	- 3 -
Cocoa, per cwt.	- 1 -	Perfumery, ad valorem	10 p' cent.
Chocolate, per cwt.	- 6 -	Prunes (<i>see</i> Currants), per cwt.	- 8 -
Coffee, per cwt.	- 6 -	Rice, per cwt.	- 1 -
Colts, each	1 - -	Raisins (<i>see</i> Currants), per cwt.	- 8 -
Copper and composition:		Rope, mahoa or bale-rope, per cwt.	- 2 -
New, per cwt.	- 8 -	Rum, 24° proof, per gallon*	- 3 -
Old, ad valorem	7 p' cent.	And 1 d. per gallon for every degree stronger.	
Cordials, per gallon	- 5 -	Rum, of weaker proof, per gallon	- 2 6
Cordage, new, per cwt.	- 4 -	Sheep and lambs, each	- 1 -
Corn and other grain, not enumerated, per bushel	- - 2	Shingles:	
Cows (<i>see</i> Bulls), each	- 6 -	Cypress, per 1,000	- 2 -
Currants, raisins, figs, and prunes, per cwt.	- 8 -	Other than cypress, per 1,000	- 1 -
Fish:		Over 18 inches in length, per 1,000	- 2 -
Dried or salted, per cwt.*	- 2 -	Shrub, whisky, or other spirits not enumerated, per gallon	- 3 -
Pickled salmon, shad, mackerel, per barrel	- 5 -	Soap, per cwt.	- 3 -
In kits, per cwt.	- 4 -	Spirits of wine, per gallon	- 4 -
Not enumerated, per barrel	- 4 -	Spirits of turpentine, per gallon	- 3 -
Flour:		Steel, per cwt.	- 5 -
Wheat, per barrel*	- 3 9	Sugar:	
Other than wheat, per barrel	- 1 6	Refined, per cwt.*	- 17 -
Geese and turkeys, per dozen	- 6 -	Unrefined, per cwt.	- 4 8
Geldings and horses, each	2 - -	Clayed, per cwt.	- 7 -
Gin, per gallon	- 3 -	Swine, per cwt.	- 4 8
Honey (<i>see</i> Syrup), per gallon	- - 2½	Syrup (cane and honey), per gallon	- - 2½
Horses, mares, and geldings, each	2 - -	Tar (<i>see</i> Pitch) per barrel	- 2 -
Hulks and materials of vessels, ad valorem	15 p' cent.	Tea:	
Iron, unmanufactured, per cwt.	- 2 -	Green, per lb.	- - 7
Lambs (<i>see</i> Sheep), each	- 1 -	Black, per lb.	- - 3
Lard, per cwt.	- 4 -	Tobacco:	
Lumber, per 1,000 feet	- 6 -	Manufactured, other than cigars, per cwt.	- 8 4
Meal or flour, except wheat flour, per barrel	- 1 6	Unmanufactured, per cwt.	- 4 2
Meat salted or cured, per cwt.*	- 4 8	Turkeys (<i>see</i> Geese), per dozen	- 6 -
Metallic ores, ad valorem	9 p' cent.	Turpentine (<i>see</i> Pitch), per barrel	- 2 -
Molasses, per gallon	- - 2		

* By virtue of Ordinance No. 5, of 1853, amending Ordinance No. 17, of 1849, the President in Council, by proclamation, is authorised after the 31st June 1854, to reduce the duties on certain articles named in the said Ordinance No. 17, 1849, as follows:—

	£. s. d.
Wheat flour, per barrel of 196 lbs.	- 2 6
Pork, salted or pickled, per cwt.	- 2 4
Rum, of 25° proof, or of less strength, per gallon	- 2 6
And 1 d. per gallon in addition for every degree stronger than 25°, and 2 d. per gallon for every degree stronger than 20°.	
Fish, dried and salted, per cwt.	- 9
Sugar, refined, per cwt.	- 9 4

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Turtle, alive, per cwt. - - - -	- 8 4	The wines enumerated and specified above, when imported in wood, per gallon - -	- 1 6
Wines, when imported in bottles, commonly called whole bottles:		All other wines imported either in wood or bottles, per gallon - - - -	- 2 6
Champagne, per dozen quart bottles -	- 5 -	Articles not enumerated in the above scale of duties, except such as are comprised in the Table of Exemptions set forth in this Ordinance, shall pay a duty of 7½ per cent. ad valorem - - - -	7½ p' cent.
Barsac -	The growth of of Europe, & the Island of Madeira. Per dozen quart bottles		
Claret -			
Hock -			
Madeira -			
Port -			
Sherry -			
Sauterne -			

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Ale and porter, in wood.
Articles imported or supplied out of a bonded warehouse for the Colonial Service.
Articles of every description imported or supplied out of a bonded warehouse for the use of the President.
Asses.
Bullion.
Cart and cart harness.
Cart wheels, arms, and boxes for cart wheels.
Cedar and yellow wood.
Cider, in wood.
Coin.
Cotton wool.
Diamonds.
Drugs.
Dye woods and stuffs.
Flax and tow.
Fruits (fresh), vegetables, and roots of all kinds.
Hemp.
Hay.
Ice.
Lead or zinc.
Lignum vitæ.
Mahogany.

Manures of all kinds.
Medicines.
Mules.
Oats.
Osnaburghs and bagging.
Printed books and pamphlets, except British reprints secured by copyright, which are subject to a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, under 11 Vict., c. 6, Bahama Acts.
Provisions and stores of every description, imported or supplied from a bonded warehouse, for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces (except cattle and other live stock imported by any contractor for the supply of fresh meat to the same).
Tallow and raw hides.
Tannin.
Tortoise-shell.
Trees imported for planting.
Vegetables of all kinds.

N. B.—The foregoing free articles when stranded or derelict (excepting coin, bullion, and diamonds) are subject to an import duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem, with an allowance of 75 per cent. drawback on the same, if exported from a bonded warehouse within six months.

EXPORTS.

Salt, per bushel - - - - - ¼ d.

LIGHT DUTY.*

Upon every vessel arriving at any port within these islands, and coming to an entry, per ton, the registered tonnage of such vessel - - - - - 3 d.

Except vessels of Her Majesty's navy, vessels employed wholly as transports or storeships in Her Majesty's service, and all steamers, which are exempt from said duty.

* Light duty is payable under Ordinance No. 11, 1849, and commenced being collected since the 19th October 1852, ten days after the lighting of the lighthouse on Grand Turk.

17.—HONDURAS.

RETURN of DUTIES leviable on ARTICLES IMPORTED into *British Honduras*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	\$ c.
Sugar, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	12 -
Coffee, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	2 -
Molasses and honey, per imperial gallon - - - - -	- 4
Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- 2
Malt liquor and cider in bulk, per imperial gallon - - - - -	- 1
Malt liquor and cider in bottles, per dozen bottles - - - - -	- 2
Tobacco, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	3 -

(continued)

17.—HONDURAS—continued.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.										AMOUNT OF DUTY.	
										\$	c.
Cigars, per 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Lumber, per 1,000 feet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Shingles, per 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Horses and mules, each	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Cattle, each	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hay, per 100 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1½
Cocoa, per 100 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

18.—MAURITIUS.

SCHEDULE of DUTIES levied in the Customs Department, *Mauritius*, with Tables of Warehouse Rent, &c., as they stood on the 30th September 1854, specifying the Laws and Authorities under which such Duties, &c., are levied.

TABLE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	RATE OF DUTY.	Authority under which Levied.
Dogs, imported from the United Kingdom, or from any possession in Europe or America	2 <i>l.</i> for each dog	{ Ordinance No. 26 of 1845.
Wine, in casks of 50 gallons each	16 <i>s.</i> per cask	
Wine, bottled	2 <i>s.</i> per dozen bottles	
Spirits:		
Rum or arrack, being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession in America, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, into which the importation of rum or arrack, the produce of any foreign country or of any British possession into which foreign rum may be legally imported, is prohibited. (See Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 107, s. 159)	6 <i>s.</i> per gallon of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength	{ Ordinance No. 9 of 1854.
Except rum or arrack		
Or cordials sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer	6 <i>s.</i> per gallon	
Tobacco:		
Leaf or unmanufactured	3 <i>d.</i> per pound	{ Ordinance No. 9 of 1854.
Manufactured	4 <i>d.</i> per pound	
Cigars and snuff	1 <i>s.</i> per pound	
Ale, beer, porter, cider, and perry, bottled	9 <i>d.</i> per dozen bottles	{ Ordinance No. 9 of 1854.
Ditto ditto in casks	15 <i>s.</i> per hogshead	
Bacon, butter, cheese, hams, tongues, and sausages	4 <i>s.</i> per cwt.	
Tea	1 <i>d.</i> per pound	{ Ordinance No. 9 of 1854.
Coffee	4 <i>s.</i> per cwt.	
Sugar, refined and sugar candy		
Silk manufactures		{ Ordinance No. 9 of 1854.
Woollen manufactures		
Leather manufactures		
Paper and paper manufactures		{ Ordinance No. 9 of 1854.
Glass and glass manufactures, except glass bottles		
Clocks and watches		
Hardware and cutlery		{ Ordinance No. 9 of 1854.
Cabinet and upholstery ware		
Perfumery		
Jewellery		{ Ordinance No. 9 of 1854.
Plate wrought of gold and silver		
Plated ware		
Carriages		{ Ordinance No. 9 of 1854.
Musical instruments		
All other goods, wares and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, and not hereinafter declared to be free of duty	6 per cent. ad valorem	

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Animals, viz. :	
Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stock	- - - - -
Animal charcoal	- - - - -
Books and maps, except foreign reprints of British copyright works	- - - - -
Bread and biscuit	- - - - -
Bricks and tiles	- - - - -
Coals, coke and patent fuel	- - - - -
Cocoa nuts	- - - - -
Coin and bullion	- - - - -
Copperah or poonac	- - - - -
Corn and grain unground	- - - - -
Fish, dried, salted, or pickled	- - - - -
Firewood	- - - - -
Flour, bran and pollard	- - - - -
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	- - - - -
Glass bottles, imported full	- - - - -
Hay and straw	- - - - -
Ice	- - - - -
Leeches	- - - - -
Lime	- - - - -
Machinery and apparatus for the manufacture or improvement of sugar, rum, or other produce of the colony	- - - - -
Manures of all sorts	- - - - -
Meat, salted and cured, except bacon, hams, tongues, sausages, and preserved meats	- - - - -
Paintings and drawings	- - - - -
Peas, beans, and lentils	- - - - -
Rice, dholl, and churrah	- - - - -
School materials for the use of free schools	- - - - -
Sal ammoniac, saltpetre, and phosphate of soda	- - - - -
Seeds intended for agricultural and horticultural purposes	- - - - -
Slates and stones for building and paving	- - - - -
Vacoa bags and leaves	- - - - -
Provisions and stores of every description imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, or for the Colonial Government	- - - - -
Objects and specimens, animal, mineral and vegetable, illustrative of natural history, including live plants and trees and vegetable productions connected with the study of botany	- - - - -
Wearing apparel, baggage and instruments intended for professional use, the property of persons coming to the colony, if such property shall arrive within four months before or after the proprietor thereof shall arrive	- - - - -
Articles of naval and military uniform intended for the personal use of the importer	- - - - -
Goods, the growth, production, or manufacture of the dependencies of Mauritius	- - - - -
Goods, the growth, production, or manufacture of Mauritius and its dependencies, and all goods upon which the full amount of duty (if any be due thereon) shall have been paid on their first importation into Mauritius, legally exported from thence, and afterwards returned, provided such goods shall be returned within three years from the date of their exportation, and it be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs that they are the identical goods exported from Mauritius, and provided the property of such goods continue in the person by whom or on whose account the same were exported	- - - - -

Ordinance No. 9 of 1854.

TABLE of PROHIBITIONS and RESTRICTIONS on IMPORTATION.

Gunpowder, ammunition, arms, or utensils of war, except from the United Kingdom or any British possession; and, Base or counterfeit coin, absolutely prohibited to be imported. Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 107, s. 159.

Rum, the produce or manufacture of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter (except rum the produce of any British possession within the said limits into which rum, the produce of any foreign country, or of any British possession into which foreign rum may be legally imported, has been prohibited), and rum of foreign produce or manufacture, prohibited to be imported into Mauritius, except to be warehoused for exportation only. Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 107, s. 159.

Books wherein the copyright shall be subsisting, first composed, or written, or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, absolutely prohibited to be imported into Mauritius, provided the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, shall have given notice in writing to the Commissioners of Customs that such copyright subsists, and when the same will expire. Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 107, s. 160.

Articles of foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles, bearing any names, brands, or marks, being or purporting to be the names, brands, or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom, prohibited to be imported. Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, s. 161.

Gandia (*Cannabis Indica*), opium prepared for smoking, indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles; and infected cattle, sheep or other animals, prohibited to be imported. Ordinance No. 8 of 1854, Art. 12.

And if any goods be imported or brought into Mauritius contrary to any of the prohibitions or restrictions mentioned in the above table in respect of such goods, the same will be forfeited under the respective laws above referred to.

Dogs prohibited to be imported, except from places in Europe and America. Ordinance No. 26 of 1845.

TABLE OF DUTIES ON EXPORTS.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	RATE OF DUTY.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED.
Sugar, the produce of Mauritius -	For every 100lbs. net French weight, 9 <i>d.</i>	Ordinance No. 27 of 1854.

TABLE OF CHARGES for WAREHOUSE RENT, per Commercial Tariff.

										<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sugar, coffee, pepper, rice, and grain in bags, per ton, per month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
All other goods, not being liquids -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Wines and other liquids, in casks -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Piece goods and other goods -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-

When there are odd days, the month is reckoned by six parts; one, two, three or four days are counted five days, and so on for any number exceeding five days.

TABLE OF QUEEN'S WAREHOUSE RENT.

All Articles introduced for Sale, Private Use, or amongst Passenger's Luggage, when secured in the Queen's Warehouse for Examination or for the Duties, if not removed within Three Days after the authorisation of their Delivery, are charged as follows:—

Levied under Government Notice of 8th May 1827.	If not exceeding 15 Days.	Above 15 Days, and not exceeding a month.	If exceeding 30 Days, or a month; for every 30 Days.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
If not exceeding one-fourth of a ton - -	- 6	1 -	1 -
If above one-fourth and not exceeding half a ton - - - - -	1 -	2 -	2 -
If above one-half and not exceeding three fourths of a ton - - - - -	1 6	3 -	3 -
If above three-fourths and not exceeding one ton - - - - -	2 -	4 -	4 -
If above a ton, to be charged at the rate, per ton, of - - - - -	2 -	4 -	4 -

TABLE OF DUTIES ON LICENSED BOATS.

On boats, barges, lighters, or other craft employed in loading or unloading vessels, or in sup- } Ordinance No. 12 of
plying or discharging ballast, 4 *s.* per ton per annum - - - - - } 1848, Art. 4.

Note.—By Government notice of 3d December 1827, the holders of annual licenses to the extent of 100 tons are privileged to have additional boats licensed by the month during the rainy season, and the period during which the produce of the island is most extensively shipped.

Part III.

Mediterranean Possessions,

AND

United States of the Ionian Islands.

1.—M A L T A.

DUTIES on IMPORTS and DUES for STORE RENT levied under Ordinance of
3d November 1837.

T A R I F F (A).

ARTICLE.	Import Duties.	Store Rent on Articles lodged in Bond.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Beer, per Maltese barrel - - - - -	- 2 -	- - 1
Cattle:		
Bullocks, and other animals of the kind, per head - - -	- 10 -	—
Horses and mules, per head - - - - -	1 - -	—
Grain:		
Wheat, per salm - - - - -	- 10 -	- - 2
Indian corn, per salm - - - - -	- 6 -	- - 2
Barley, per salm - - - - -	- 4 -	- - 2
Saggina, per salm - - - - -	- 3 -	- - 2
Other inferior grain - - - - -	- 5 -	- - 2
Manufactured grain, per cantar - - - - -	- 6 -	- - 2
Wheat, Indian corn, barley, or other inferior grains, if damaged so as to be unfit for the food of man, commonly called frum- mentazzo, per salm - - - - -	- 2 -	- - 2
Manufactured grain, if damaged so as to be unfit for the food of man, per cantar - - - - -	- 2 -	- - 2
* Oil, olive, per caffiso - - - - -	- - 6	- - - $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes, per cantar - - - - -	- - 10	- - 2
Pulse and seeds:		
Beans, caravances, chick-peas, kidney beans, lentils, lupins, peas, and vetches, per salm - - - - -	- 2 -	- - 2
Carrob-beans and cotton seeds, per cantar - - - - -	- - 6	- - 2
Spirits; viz. For every Maltese barrel of spirits of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer (namely London proof), and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof - - - - -	1 2 -	- - 2
Vinegar, per Maltese barrel - - - - -	- 2 -	- - 2
Wines:		
The value of which shall exceed 15 <i>l.</i> per pipe of 11 Maltese barrels, per Maltese barrel - - - - -	- 11 -	- - 2
All other wines, per Maltese barrel - - - - -	- 2 -	- - 2

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The duties payable by the salm on grain, pulse, and seeds (except large Sicilian beans), to be charged by the strike measure. The duties on large Sicilian beans to be charged by the heaped measure.

2. Every liquid compounded of spirit, and any other ingredient or ingredients, and containing more than 25 per cent. of spirit of the strength of proof, to be liable to the duty on spirits which is imposed by the present tariff.

3. The store rents on grain lodged in bond, to be payable from the day on which the grain was lodged. The store rents on every other article mentioned in the present tariff, to be payable from the 10th day after the day on which such article was lodged.

* 4. The Ordinance No. 1 of 1851, under which this due was decreased to $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, had a retrospective effect.

5. Under Ordinance of 3d November 1837, a duty on charcoal was levied, which was discontinued by Ordinance No. 3 of 1842.

6. There are no export duties.

2.—GIBRALTAR.

TABLE of DUTIES.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Duty on Wines:		Wines deposited in the Queen's stores, and afterwards exported from the same, are not liable to the above duty.	
On each botasso introduced into the garrison or territory - - - - -	1 11 3		
On each pipe, ditto - - - - -	1 - 10	Duties on Spirits, Strong Waters, or Cordials, admitted for consumption in the Garrison:	
And so in proportion for the subdivisions of a pipe; viz., hogsheads, tierces, quarter casks, and half-quarter casks.		For every gallon being of the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater quantity than a gallon - - - - -	
On all wines in bottles introduced into the garrison or territory, being in regular wine bottles, per dozen - - - - -	- - 6½		
On all wines in skins of ordinary size, per skin - - - - -	- 2 7½		- 4 -

3.—IONIAN ISLANDS.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the DUTIES levied on all Articles Exported as well as Imported into the *Ionian Islands*, during the Financial Year 1853.

COMMERCIAL DUTIES.

IMPORTS into the United States of the *Ionian Islands*, as regulated by Acts of Parliament, No. 13, dated 28th July 1834; Nos. 50 and 51, dated 8th June 1835; No. 63, 26th April 1837; No. 21, of 11th March 1841; No. 18, of 30th May 1845; Nos. 25 and 28, of 4th March; No. 29, of 18th March; No. 36, of 25th March; No. 44, of 24th April; No. 54, of 29th May 1847; No. 1, of 20th April 1850; and No. 7, of 3d June 1850.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	DUTY.		DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	DUTY.	
	British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, Tuscan, Sardinian, Papal, Dutch, and Belgian Flags.	All other Flags.		British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, Tuscan, Sardinian, Papal, Dutch, and Belgian Flags.	All other Flags.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Almonds, in shell, per 100 lbs.	- 1 2	- 1 3	Bottles:		
Alum, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 1 10	- 2 -	Empty, per 100 - - -	- 1 2	- 1 3
Anchors, iron, per 100 lbs. -	- 3 8	- 4 1	Empty, large, per dozen -	- - 6	- - 7
Aniseed, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 1 10	- 2 -	Brass, old or rough, per		
Apples, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 1 5	- 1 7	100 lbs. - - - - -	- 6 4	- 7 1
Bacon, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 2 10	- 3 1	Bricks, per 1,000 - - -	- 1 10	- 2 -
Barilla, per 100 lbs. - - -	- - 7	- - 8	Bulrushes, exempt.		
Barley, pearl and common,			Butter:		
per 100 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 6	- 2 10	English and Dutch, per		
Bees' wax, per lb. - - -	- - 1	- - 2	100 lbs. - - - - -	- 8 1	- 9 1
Beans, per bushel - - -	- - 6	- - 7	Venetian and Italian, per		
Beer:			100 lbs. - - - - -	- 4 -	- 4 6
In bottle, per dozen - - -	- 1 -	- 1 2	All other qualities, per		
In cask, per gallon - - -	- - 4	- - 5	100 lbs. - - - - -	- 2 -	- 2 3
Biscuit, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 1 5	- 1 7	Candles:		
Bedsteads:			Tallow, per 100 lbs. -	- 2 9	- 3 1
Iron, large, each - - -	- 5 6	- 6 2	Wax or spermaceti, per		
Iron, small, each - - -	- 2 9	- 3 1	pound - - - - -	- - 2	- - 3
Books, and all printed publi-			Caravances, per bushel -	- - 6	- - 7
cations, exempt.			Carob beans, per 100 lbs. -	- - 9	- - 10
Bottarga, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 11 4	- 12 8	Cattle, horned, per head -	- 4 4	- 4 4
			Calves, per head - - -	- 2 2	- 2 2

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	DUTY.		DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	DUTY.	
	British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, Tuscan, Sardinian, Papal, Dutch, and Belgian Flags.	All other Flags.		British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, Tuscan, Sardinian, Papal, Dutch, and Belgian Flags.	All other Flags.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Caviare, per 100 lbs. - -	- 8 6	- 9 6	Firewood, exempt.		
Charcoal, per 100 lbs. - -	- - 3	- - 4	Flax :		
Cheese :			Carded, per 100 lbs. -	- 9 9	- 10 10
Of the Morea, Gulf of			Of Alexandria, per 100 lbs.	- 4 11	- 5 6
Lepanto, or Levant, per			All other kinds, per 100 lbs.	- 4 -	- 4 6
100 lbs. - -	- 2 -	- 2 3	Flour :		
Of Puglia, Sicily, or Sar-			Wheaten, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 -	- 1 2
dinia, per 100 lbs. -	- 3 -	- 3 4	Finest quality, per 100 lbs.	- 1 6	- 1 8
Of all other kinds, per			Indian corn, per 100 lbs.	- - 6	- - 7
100 lbs. - -	- 5 4	- 6 -	Garlic, per 1,000 heads -	- - 4	- - 5
Chesnuts, per 100 lbs. - -	- 1 -	- 1 2	Gloves, per dozen - -	- 1 1	- 1 3
Chick-peas :			Grain :		
First quality, per bushel	- - 8	- - 9	Of all descriptions (less		
Inferior quality, per			wheat), per bushel -	- - 3	- - 3
bushel - -	- - 3	- - 4	Of all descriptions, inclu-		
Cloth, coarse, for carpets, per			ding wheat imported by		
100 yards - -	- 6 5	- 7 2	Ionian reapers, not ex-		
Coals, exempt.			ceeding 20 bushels per		
Coffee, per 100 lbs. - -	- 4 9	- 5 4	individual each harvest,		
Copper, old, per 100 lbs. -	- 6 -	- 6 8	exempt.		
Cordage :			Grease, per 100 lbs. - -	- 4 8	- 5 3
Bass, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 9	- 2 -	Hams, per 100 lbs. - -	- 4 7	- 5 1
Tarred, per 100 lbs. -	- 3 3	- 3 8	Hats :		
White, per 100 lbs. -	- 3 8	- 4 1	Felt or silk, each - -	- - 8	- - 9
Cork, per 100 lbs. - -	- 3 3	- 3 8	Woollen or beaver, each	- 1 4	- 1 6
Corks, per 1,000 - -	- 1 11	- 2 2	Oil skin or other qualities,		
Cotton wool, per 100 lbs. -	- 5 4	- 6 -	per dozen - -	- 3 -	- 3 4
Cotton twist, per 100 lbs. -	- 9 9	- 10 10	Hemp, per 100 lbs. - -	- 3 10	- 4 4
Crucibles, three in a bundle,			Hemp seed, per 100 lbs. -	- - 11	- 1 -
per 100 bundles - -	- 3 5	- 3 9	Hides, &c. :		
Demijohns, caskotted, of four			Dressed (sole leather) per		
gallons each, and in propor-			100 lbs. - -	- 9 9	- 10 10
tion for larger or smaller,			Ox or buffalo, each -	- 1 1	- 1 3
per dozen - -	- 1 6	- 1 8	Raw or South American,		
Dates, per 100 lbs. - -	- 1 9	- 2 -	per 100 lbs. - -	- 6 11	- 7 9
Eggs, exempt.			Calf (skins) dressed, per		
Fennel seed, per 100 lbs. -	- - 8	- - 9	100 lbs. - -	- 14 7	- 16 3
Figs, per 100 lbs. - -	- 1 8	- 1 10	Cordovan (skins) dressed		
Fir-pine fruit, per 100 lbs. -	- - 8	- - 9	per 100 lbs. - -	- 6 9	- 7 7
Fish :			Small animals, raw or		
Fresh, per 100 lbs. -	- 2 -	- 2 3	salted, per 100 lbs. -	- 3 5	- 3 9
Dried, pickled, salted, or			Honey, per 100 lbs. - -	- 2 -	- 2 3
smoked :			Horses and mules, per head -	- 4 4	- 4 4
Anchovies and sardines,			Hoops :		
per 100 lbs. - -	- 2 9	- 3 1	Staves, and headings,		
Cod, per 100 lbs. - -	- 1 10	- 2 -	exempt.		
Cuttle, per 100 lbs. -	- 3 8	- 4 1	For sieves, per bundle -	- - 1	- - 2
Eels, per 100 lbs. - -	- 2 -	- 2 3	Ice, exempt.		
Herrings, red, per barrel	- 3 10	- 4 4	Incense, per 100 lbs. - -	- 6 6	- 7 3
Herrings, salted, per			Indigo, per lb. - -	- 1 1	- 1 3
barrel - -	- 2 11	- 3 3	Implements of husbandry,		
Mackerel, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 11	- 2 2	exempt.		
Salachi (a small herring),			Iron :		
per barrel - -	- 4 6	- 5 -	Bar, per 100 lbs. - -	- 1 7	- 1 9
Salmon, of Constantino-			Hoop, per 100 lbs. -	- 2 2	- 2 5
ple, per 100 lbs. -	- 4 3	- 4 9	Sheet, per 100 lbs. -	- 2 9	- 3 1
Salmon, of other kinds,			Lamp black, per 100 lbs. -	- 6 -	- 6 8
per barrel - -	- 9 2	- 10 3	Lead, per 100 lbs. - -	- 2 5	- 2 9
Stockfish, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 8	- 1 10	Red, per 100 lbs. - -	- 2 6	- 2 10
Sucking, per 100 lbs. -	- 3 6	- 3 11	White, per 100 lbs. -	- 3 8	- 4 1
Tunny, small, per 100 lbs.	- 2 5	- 2 9	Lentils, per bushel - -	- - 7	- - 8
All other kinds, from the					
opposite continent, per					
100 lbs. - -	- 2 -	- 2 3			
Shell - -	- - 9	- - 10			

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	DUTY.		DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	DUTY.	
	British Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, Tuscan, Sardinian, Papal, Dutch, and Belgian Flags.	All other Flags.		British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, Tuscan, Sardinian, Papal, Dutch, and Belgian Flags.	All other Flags.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Liquorice, exempt.			Sesame, per 100 lbs. - -	- 3 3	- 3 8
Litharge, per 100 lbs. - -	- 1 9	- 2 -	Shot, small, per 100 lbs. -	- 4 -	- 4 6
Logwood, per 100 lbs. - -	- 2 5	- 2 9	Silver, in lumps or bars, per oz. troy - - - -	- - 8	- - 9
Lupins, per 100 lbs. - -	- - 6	- - 7	Soap, common, per 100 lbs. -	- 6 -	- 6 6
Mats, coarse, per dozen -	- - 10	- - 11	Spirits:		
Maccaroni, &c., per 100 lbs. -	- 2 6	- 2 10	Brandy, gin, or rum, per gallon - - -	- - 11	- 1 -
Meat, salted, per 100 lbs. -	- 3 8	- 4 1	All other kinds, per gallon	- 2 -	- 2 4
Melons, calabashes, &c., per 100 - - - -	- 1 5	- 1 7	Starch, per 100 lbs. - -	- 4 -	- 4 6
Millet seed, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 5	- 1 7	Steel, in bars, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 10	- 2 -
Mill stones, per 100 - -	- 2 6	- 2 10	Sugar:		
Mutton, cured, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 10	- 2 -	Loaf, per 100 lbs. - -	- 6 11	- 7 9
Nails:			Crushed, per 100 lbs. -	- 4 11	- 5 6
Tacks and brads, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 6 6	- 7 3	Soft fine, per 100 lbs. -	- 3 8	- 4 2
All other kinds, per 100 lbs.	- 2 8	- 3 -	Muscovadoes, per 100 lbs.	- 2 6	- 2 10
Nuts and walnuts, per 100 lbs.	- 1 8	- 1 10	Tallow, per 100 lbs. - -	- 2 9	- 3 1
Oars and sweeps, per pair -	- - 9	- - 10	Tar, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 1 -	- 1 2
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs. - -	- 2 6	- 2 10	Tea, per lb. - - - -	- - 4	- - 5
Ochre:			Tiles, per 1,000 - - - -	- 2 2	- 2 5
Red, per 100 lbs. - -	- 1 2	- 1 4	Timber, according to quality, measurement, &c.		
Yellow, per 100 lbs. - -	- - 9	- - 10	Tin:		
Oil, linseed, per 100 lbs. -	- 4 -	- 4 6	In bars, per 100 lbs. -	- 8 1	- 9 1
Olives, cured, per 100 lbs. -	- - 10	- - 11	In sheet, per 100 sheets	- 2 3	- 2 6
Onions, per 1,000 - - -	- - 7	- - 8	Tobacco:		
Oranges, lemons, citrons, &c., per 1,000 - - - -	- 1 10	- 2 -	Manufactured, per lb. -	- - 3	- - 4
Osiers, exempt.			In leaf, per lb. - - -	- - 2	- - 3
Paint, ground, per 100 lbs. -	- 8 -	- 9 -	Tongues, salted or dried, per per 100 lbs. - - -	- 7 -	- 7 9
Pears, per 100 lbs. - -	- 1 9	- 2 -	Tow and oakum, per 100 lbs.	- 1 9	- 2 -
Pease, per bushel - - -	- - 6	- - 7	Trunks, or boxes, each -	- 1 6	- 1 8
Pepper:			Twine, per 100 lbs. - -	- 8 1	- 9 1
Albanian red, per 100 lbs.	- 2 6	- 2 10	Umbrellas:		
Black and white, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 3 8	- 4 1	Silk, each - - - -	- 1 6	- 1 8
Pigs, sheep, and goats, exempt.			Other kinds, each - -	- - 3	- - 4
Pitch:			Vinegar, foreign, per gallon -	- - 3	- - 4
Boiled, per 100 lbs. -	- 1 3	- 1 4	Valonia:		
Raw, of Avlona, per 100 lbs. - - -	- - 4	- - 5	Best quality, per 1,000 lbs.	- 6 7	- 7 4
Plants, exotic, exempt.			Inferior quality, per 1,000 lbs. - - -	- 3 5	- 3 9
Potatoes, per 100 lbs. - -	- - 7	- - 8	Vegetables, exempt.		
Poultry, exempt.			Wheat, per bushel - - -	- - 5	- - 5
Printed publications, books, maps, &c., exempt.			Wines:		
Prunes, per 100 lbs. - -	- 1 5	- 1 7	Foreign, value exceeding 2 s. 4 d. per gallon, per gallon - - - -	- - 6	- - 7
Raisins, per 100 lbs. - -	- 1 8	- 1 10	Foreign, under 2 s. 4 d. per gallon, per gallon	- 1 -	- 1 6
Rice, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 1 10	- 2 -	Islands (Island of Paxo exempted), per barrel	- 2 -	- 2 6
Roots and seeds, exotic, exempt.			Wool, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 3 3	- 3 8
Sausage, cured, per 100 lbs.	- 5 9	- 6 5	Vessels or ships imported by Ionian subjects, exempt.		
Scoops, boat, per 100 - -	- - 9	- - 10			
Seeds:					
Calabash, parched, per 100 lbs. - - -	- 1 9	- 2 -			
Melon, parched, per 100 lbs.	- 3 6	- 3 11			

Oil, currants, produce of the Islands, and soap manufactured therein, having paid the export duty in the Island where produced or made, exempt.

All other produce of the Islands, ditto.

All articles not enumerated in the foregoing tariff, imported under British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, Tuscan, Sardinian, Papal, Dutch, and Belgian flags, pay an ad valorem duty of 7 per cent.

Under all other flags, 8 per cent.

Clothing, arms, and accoutrements for the use of the troops of the protecting State, are exempted from import duties.

DUTIES between Island and Island of the States.

Native manufactures and produce, wine excepted (*see* foregoing Tariff), free.

Foreign Wines:

If in Ionian vessels, exempt.

If in foreign vessels, Austrian Lloyd's steamers excepted, three-fourths of original import duty on those articles paying at a fixed rate, and 5 per cent. on articles paying an ad valorem duty.

Transit of foreign salt, 50 per cent.

By Acts of Parliament, dated 2d June 1825 and 20th March 1830, all the Islands were declared free ports, goods deposited therein paying 1 per cent. for the period of deposit; but by the Acts dated 15th April 1837, 25th March 1847, and 6th December, 1849, that impost, as well as the transit duty of 1 per cent. in the transhipment of merchandise, was abolished.

By Act of Parliament, dated 14th August 1842, the importation into the Island of Paxo of oil, in transit, from the opposite continent, is permitted free of duty.

Salt and gunpowder are public monopolies throughout the Islands.

COMMERCIAL DUTIES continued.

Exports from the United States of the Ionian Islands are regulated by Acts of Parliament, dated 8th June 1835, 26th April 1837, and 29th May 1847.

Oil and currants, 18 per cent. ad valorem.

Wine, excepting that of the Cephalonia Wine Company, 6 per cent. ad valorem.

Soap, 8 per cent. ad valorem.

Valonia, 6 per cent. ad valorem.

All other articles, free.

N. B.—Oil shipped in vessels under Ionian colours, for the purpose of being conveyed from one Island to another of the States, pays the duty of only 7 per cent. ad valorem.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

By Acts of Parliament, dated 24th May 1831, 20th May 1833, 29th June 1837, and 18th April 1844, the following duties were authorised to be levied for the construction and repairs of roads, streets, &c., viz.:

Imports:

Large cattle, 4 s. 4 d. per head.

Pigs, sheep, goats, and calves, 7½ d. per head.

Exports:

Native produce and manufactures, 1½ per cent. ad valorem.

Part IV.

African Colonies.

TABLE of DUTIES upon Goods, Wares, and Merchandise Imported or brought into the Colony, and landed or transhipped therein, either for consumption within the Colony, or for the purpose of being carried up the *Sierra Leone* River for any use or purpose whatsoever (imposed under Ordinance No. 9 of 1853).

[illegible]

* By Ordinance No. 4 of 1854, the duty on gunpowder, whether for home use or for exportation, is fixed at the rate of 9 d. per barrel of 100 lbs. weight in lieu of the duty of 4 per cent., as above.

2.—G A M B I A.

RETURN of DUTIES levied on Articles Imported into the British Settlements in the River *Gambia*, during the Year 1854.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
Upon all goods, wares, and merchandise, not being the growth, production, or manufacture of the Western Coast of Africa, and transhipped or landed in any of the British Settlements in the River Gambia, or taken up the same, save and except goods, wares, and merchandise landed from French vessels at the factory of Albreda (except such as shall be entered for exportation only) and upon invoice price thereof, per cent. - - - - -	£. s. d. 4 - -
Additional duty on the strength of hydrometer proof, and so on in proportion for any greater or less degree of strength on gin, geneva, hollands, brandy, rum, and all other spirituous liquors, however sweetened, per gallon - - -	- - 6
Additional duty on tobacco, per lb. - - - - -	- - $\frac{1}{2}$
On all palm wine imported into the Island of St. Mary, and also on every gallon imperial standard measure of palm wine made on the said island, or sold or consumed there in any way, per gallon - - - - -	- - 6

EXPORT DUTY.

— NIL. —

3.—G O L D C O A S T.

STATEMENT of DUTIES levied on Articles Imported into Her Majesty's Settlements on the *Gold Coast*, during the Year 1853.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
Half per centum ad valorem on all goods imported - - - - -	£. s. d. 255 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lighthouse dues of 3 <i>l.</i> sterling from every vessel anchoring in the roads of Cape Coast Castle, payable but once in six months - - - - -	88 15 -
One shilling for each permit for landing goods - - - - -	17 17 -
	£. 361 17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

No Duties are levied upon Articles Exported from the Colony.

4.—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A TABLE of the DUTIES of CUSTOMS payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into the Colony of the *Cape of Good Hope* (not including the District of *Natal*), under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 24th April 1847, and 31st October 1848.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Coffee, viz.:		Sugar— <i>continued</i> .	
The produce of British possessions, the cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -	Refined or candy, the manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession, the cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -
The produce of foreign possessions, the cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	Spirits of all sorts, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, the imperial gallon - - - - -	- 2 -
Fish, dried or salted, and fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing or taking, for every 100 <i>l.</i> of the value thereof - - - - -	12 - -	Tea, the lb. - - - - -	- - 4½
Flour, wheaten, not being the manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession, the barrel of 196 lbs. - - - - -	- 3 -	Tobacco, viz.:	
Gunpowder, the lb. - - - - -	- - 3	Not manufactured, the cwt. - - - - -	- 12 -
Meat, viz.:		Manufactured (not cigars), the cwt. - - - - -	1 - -
Salted or cured, of all sorts, not being the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -	Cigars, the 1,000 - - - - -	- 5 -
Salted or cured, of all sorts, being the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 3	Wood, unmanufactured:	
Oil, viz.:		Mahogany, rosewood, and teakwood, the cubic foot - - - - -	- - 3
Train and blubber, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing, the tun (imperial measure) - - - - -	3 - -	All other wood not the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British possession, the cubic foot - - - - -	- - 2
Spermaceti of foreign fishing, the tun (imperial measure) - - - - -	7 10 -	Wine, viz.:	
Pepper, the cwt. - - - - -	- 4 -	In bottles, each not of greater content than six to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles - - - - -	- 4 -
Rice, the cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6	In bottles, each not of greater content than twelve to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles - - - - -	- 2 -
Sugar, viz.:		Not in bottles, the imperial gallon - - - - -	- 1 6
Not refined, the produce of any British possession, the cwt. - - - - -	- 2 3	Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession abroad, for every 100 <i>l.</i> of the value - - - - -	5 - -
Not refined, the produce of any other place, the cwt. - - - - -	- 4 6	Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty and not herein declared to be free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign state, for every 100 <i>l.</i> of the value - - - - -	12 - -
Refined or candy, not manufactured in the United Kingdom or any British possession, the cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -		

FREE:

Bottles of common glass, imported full.
 Bullion.
 Casks, staves, hoops, and coopers' rivets.
 Coin.
 Diamonds.

Horses, mules, asses, sheep, cattle, and all other live stock and live animals.
 Seeds, bulbs, and plants.
 Specimens illustrative of natural history.
 Provisions or stores of every description, imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.

Provided always, that whenever any article, being the growth, production, or manufacture of any foreign country, hereinbefore charged with any duty, is imported into the said colony from the United Kingdom, having been there entered for consumption and re-exported without any drawback of duty having been first paid thereon, such articles shall be liable only to such duty as is hereinbefore charged upon similar articles, being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions abroad.

Provided also, that if any goods, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, shall be imported into the said colony through the United Kingdom (having been warehoused therein and being exported from the warehouse, or the duties thereon if there paid having been drawn back), there shall be charged on such goods, over and above the duties hereinbefore imposed on similar goods, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any of the British possessions abroad, three-fourths of the difference (if any) between such duties and the duties hereinbefore charged on goods not being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any of the British possessions abroad.

5.—N A T A L.

TABLE of the DUTIES of CUSTOMS payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise Imported into the District of Natal.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Meat :		Wine—continued.	
Salted or cured, of all sorts, not being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -	In bottles, each not of greater content than 12 to the imperial gallon, the produce of any of the British dominions or possessions, the dozen bottles - - -	- 1 -
Salted, or cured of all sorts, being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 3	The produce of any foreign country, the dozen bottles - - - - -	- 2 -
Fish, dried or salted, and fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing or taking, for every 100 l. of the value thereof - - - - -	12 - -	Not in bottles, the produce of any of the British dominions or possessions, the imperial gallon - - - - -	- - 9
Flour, wheaten, not being of British manufacture, the barrel of 196 lbs. - - - - -	- 3 -	The produce of any foreign country, the imperial gallon - - - - -	- 1 6
Rice, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6	Spirits, viz. spirits of all sorts, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, the imperial gallon - - - - -	- 2 -
Sugar, viz. :		Tobacco, viz. :	
Not refined, the produce of any British possession, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 3	Not manufactured, per cwt. - - - - -	- 12 -
Not refined, the produce of any foreign country, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 6	Manufactured (not cigars), per cwt. - - - - -	1 - -
Refined, or candy, not being of British manufacture, per cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -	Cigars, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 5 -
Refined, or candy, being of British manufacture, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -	Oil :	
Coffee, viz. :		Spermaceti, of foreign fishing, per tun, imperial measure - - - - -	7 10 -
The produce of any British possession, per cwt. - - - - -	- 5 -	Other oil, train and blubber, the produce of fish, or creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing, per tun (imperial measure) - - - - -	3 - -
The produce of any foreign country, per cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	Wood :	
Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- - 4½	Unmanufactured, viz., mahogany, teak-wood, and rosewood, per cubic foot - - -	- - 3
Pepper, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 -	All other wood, not the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British possession, per cubic foot - - - - -	- - 2
Wine, viz. :		Gunpowder, per lb. - - - - -	- - 3
In bottles, each of greater content than 12 to the imperial gallon, but not of greater content than six to the imperial gallon, the produce of any of the British dominions or possessions, the dozen bottles - - - - -	- 2 -	Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions abroad, for every 100 l. of the value - - - - -	5 - -
The produce of any foreign country, the dozen bottles - - - - -	- 4 -	Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, for every 100 l. of the value - - - - -	12 - -

GOODS DUTY FREE.

Agricultural implements.
Bottles of common glass, imported full.
Bullion.
Casks, staves, hoops, and coopers' rivets.
Coin.
Diamonds.

Horses, mules, asses, sheep, cattle, and all other live stock, and live animals; seeds, bulbs, and plants; specimens illustrative of natural history.

Provisions or stores of every description imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.

And it is hereby further ordered, that whenever any article, being the growth, production or manufacture of any foreign country, hereinbefore charged with any duty, is imported into the said district of Natal from the United Kingdom (having been there entered for consumption, and re-exported without any drawback of duty having been first paid thereon), such article shall be liable only to such duty as is hereinbefore charged upon similar articles, being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession abroad.

And if any goods, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, shall be imported into the said district of Natal, through the United Kingdom (having been warehoused therein, and being exported from the warehouse, or the duties thereon, if there paid, having been drawn back), there shall be charged on such goods, over and above the duties hereinbefore imposed on similar goods, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions abroad, three-fourths of the difference (if any) between such duties, and the duties hereinbefore charged on goods, not being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions abroad.

EXPORT DUTIES.

No Export Duties are levied at Natal.

6.—S T. H E L E N A.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the DUTIES and other CUSTOMS CHARGES levied on Articles Imported into this Colony.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
Her Majesty's Orders in Council, 11 July 1839, 13 November 1850, and 21 February 1853.	£. s. d.	Oil-cake, stones, guano, anchors, chains, coals, or patent fuel, in bulk, per ton, or boats, per ton measurement - - -	£. s. d. - 2 -
Beer :		Horned cattle and horses, each, including cranage fee - - - - -	- 5 -
In bottles, per dozen bottles (quart) -	- - - 6	Sheep, goats, pigs, calves, each - - -	- 1 -
Not in bottles, per hogshead - - -	- 10 -	Heavy articles, and goods not enumerated, per cwt. - - - - -	- - 2
Spirits (excepting Cape brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, and aqua ardente, which are prohibited to be imported, per gallon -	- 10 -	Condemned vessels for demolition, with their tackle, apparel, and furniture, per ton measurement - - - - -	- 1 -
Wine, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 9	All articles of every description, not included in the above, each - - - - -	- - 6
WHARFAGE.		Ships or vessels discharging for repairs, to pay wharfage dues one-half of the above rates.	
Every pipe, puncheon, butt, cask, jar, and can, of whatever description, of the size and measure of 10 gallons and upwards - -	- 2 -	EXCEPTIONS.	
Every barrel of flour, and every cask, keg, jar, and can, of whatever description, in size and measure less than 10 gallons - -	- 1 -	Coin, empty cases, casks, or tins, landing for the purpose of being filled for immediate reshipment on board of the same vessel from which they were landed.	
Every case, box, chest, trunk, bale, crate, basket, or other package, measuring—		Stores landed for the service of Her Majesty's Ordnance, Navy, or Commissariat.	
60 cubic feet and upwards - - -	- 10 -	FEES.	
30 ditto and under 60 - - -	- 5 -	All permits for goods being landed - - -	- 1 -
10 ditto and under 30 - - -	- 3 -	All permits for wine or spirits, or either of them - - - - -	- 5 -
5 ditto and under 10 - - -	- 2 -	PROCLAMATION OF HIS EXCELLENCY, 22d September 1853.	
Under 5 cubic feet - - - - -	- 1 -	Oil and whalebone landed from whalers for reshipment, or transhipped in this port, to pay wharfage dues at one-half of the above rates.	
Every bag of whatever description (except rice and paddy) - - - - -	- 1 -		
Every bag of rice or paddy - - - - -	- - 3		
Bricks, slates, tiles, shingles, laths, and staves, per 1,000 - - - - -	- 3 -		
Timber, per cubic foot - - - - -	- - 1		

Part V.

Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

1.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

A RETURN of the DUTIES levied on Articles imported into the Colony of *New South Wales*, now collected under the Act of Council, 16th Vict., No. 7.

- 1.—Upon ale, porter, and beer, of all sorts, in wood, for every gallon, 1 *d.*
- 2.—Upon ale, porter, and beer, of all sorts, in bottle, for every gallon, 2 *d.*
- 3.—Upon coffee, chocolate, and cocoa, for every pound weight, $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*
- 4.—Upon currants, raisins, and other dried fruits, for every pound weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
- 5.—Upon spirits or strong waters, of the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength, at the following rates for every gallon: that is to say, brandy, 6 *s.*; gin, 6 *s.*; whiskey, 4 *s.*; rum, and all other spirits, 4 *s.* Perfumed spirits, of whatever strength, in bottles, for every gallon, 4 *s.*
- 6.—Upon all spirits, liqueurs, cordials, brandied fruits, or strong waters, respectively, sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, at the rate of, for every gallon, 6 *s.*
- 7.—Upon refined sugar, at the rate of, for every cwt., 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
- 8.—Upon unrefined sugar, at the rate of, for every cwt., 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
- 9.—Upon molasses, at the rate of, for every cwt., 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
- 10.—Upon tea, for every pound weight, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
- 11.—Upon manufactured tobacco, other than cigars and snuff, for every pound weight, 1 *s.*
- 12.—Upon unmanufactured tobacco, for every pound weight, 8 *d.*
- 13.—Upon cigars and snuff, for every pound weight, 2 *s.*
- 14.—Upon wine not containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol, of a specific gravity of 825 at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, in wood or in bottle, for every gallon, 1 *s.*

EXEMPTIONS.

All goods imported for the supply of Her Majesty's service are exempted from all duties and imposts of every description whatsoever.

Act of Council, 7th Vict., No. 28:

All wine imported into the colony of New South Wales, or taken out of bond for the use of military or naval officers serving on full pay in the said colony, or the adjoining seas, is exempted from duty.

2.—VICTORIA.

STATEMENT of DUTIES payable on Articles Imported and Exported.

IMPORTS, 16 Vict., No. 2.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	RATE OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.
Coffee, the cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -
Spirits or strong waters, namely, spirits or strong waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, the gallon - - - - -	- 7 -
Spirits, cordials, liqueurs, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, the gallon - - - - -	- 7 -
Spirits, perfumed, the gallon - - - - -	- 7 -
Tea, the lb. - - - - -	- 3 -
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff, the lb. - - - - -	- 2 -
Wine, the gallon - - - - -	- 1 -
All other goods, wares, and merchandise - - - - -	Free.

EXPORTS.—Nil.

3.—VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

A TABLE of DUTIES on IMPORTS levied in the Colony of *Van Diemen's Land*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	RATE OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.
By Act of Council, 15 Vict. No. 5:	
Brandy, per gallon - - - - -	- 12 -
Rum, and all other spirits and strong waters, per gallon; and so in proportion, with respect only to spirits and strong waters in bottle, for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, not being less than one-eighth part of a gallon - - - - -	- 9 -
Wine, in wood, per gallon - - - - -	- 1 -
„ in bottle, per dozen, reputed quart bottles - - - - -	- 4 -
„ per dozen, reputed pint bottles - - - - -	- 2 -
Tobacco (snuff excepted) and cigars, per lb. - - - - -	- 2 -
Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- 3 -
Raw sugar or molasses, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -
Refined sugar, per cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -
Coffee, per lb. - - - - -	- 1½ -
Dried fruits, per lb. - - - - -	- 1 -
Hops, per lb. - - - - -	- 2 -
Malt liquors, in wood, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 -
„ in bottle, per dozen, reputed quart bottles - - - - -	- 1 -
„ „ per dozen, reputed pint bottles - - - - -	- 6 -

4.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

RETURN of DUTIES leviable in the Colony of *Western Australia*, 17 Vict., No. 14.

SCHEDULE, No. 1.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Beer, porter, ale, cider, and perry, bottled, per gallon - - - - -	- - 3	Tea, per lb. - - - - -	- - 2
Beer, porter, ale, cider, and perry in wood, per gallon - - - - -	- - 2	Tobacco:	
Cigars and snuff, per lb. - - - - -	- 2 6	Manufactured, per lb. - - - - -	- 1 -
Coffee, per cwt. - - - - -	- 4 -	Unmanufactured, per lb. - - - - -	- - 6
Spirits, cordials, and strong waters, not being perfumed or medicinal spirits, to be used as medicine or perfumery only, for each and every imperial gallon of such spirits, cordials, or strong water of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon, per gallon - - - - -	- 10 -	Boiled down in bond for the purpose of being used as sheepwash, subject to regulations to be issued by the Governor with advice of Executive Council, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1
Sugar:		Wine:	
Refined and candied, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -	Bottled, per gallon - - - - -	- 2 -
Moist and molasses, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	In wood - - - - -	- 1 6
		On all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into this colony, and not otherwise charged with a specific duty, and not set forth as "free of duty," a duty of 6 <i>l.</i> per cent., according to invoice value - - -	6 <i>l.</i> p' cent.

TABLE of Goods admitted into the Colony of *Western Australia*, "Free of Duty," 17 Vict. No. 14.

SCHEDULE, No. 2.

GOODS FREE OF DUTY.

Animals, living.	Oatmeal.
Bread and biscuit.	Pumps and other apparatus for raising water.
Bags and sacks.	Pictures, prints, and statuary.
Bales for wool.	Plants, seeds, and bulbs.
Books, printed, not being account.	Provisions or stores, military or naval, required for Her Majesty's service.
Bottles, glass, and stone, imported full.	Pulse.
Bran.	Rice.
Bullion and coin.	Staves and hoops for casks.
Baggage, personal, of immigrants.	Specimens of natural history.
Coals, coke, and other fuel.	Uniform and appointments, naval, military, and civil, imported by officers stationed in this colony for their own use.
Corn, and other grain.	Goods specially exempted by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.
Flour and meal.	
Implements and machinery, agricultural.	
Meats, salted, cured, and preserved, except bacon and hams.	
Machinery for mills, including millstones.	
Maps and charts.	

5.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

TABLE of DUTIES levied under Local Act, No. 8 of 1853.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	RATE OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	RATE OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Apparel and slops, ad valorem - - -	5 p' cent.	Drapery, viz.:	
Bacon and hams, ad valorem - - -	5 p' cent.	Haberdashery, hosiery, millinery, manu- factures of silk, linen, cotton, wool and hair, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Bags and sacks:		Drugs, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Corn, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Earthenware and china, ad valorem - -	5 p' cent.
Gunny, and returned, ad valorem -	5 p' cent.	Fish, dry and pickled, ad valorem - -	5 p' cent.
Beef and pork, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Fruit:	
Beer, porter, ale, cider, and perry, per gallon	- - 4	Dried, of all sorts, per cwt. - - -	- 4 -
Blacking, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Unenumerated, ad valorem - - -	5 p' cent.
Boots and shoes, ad valorem - - -	5 p' cent.	Furniture, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Bread and Biscuit, ad valorem - - -	5 p' cent.	Glass, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Bottles, glass and stone, ad valorem -	5 p' cent.	Glue, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Bricks, fire and Bath, per 1,000 - - -	- 5 -	Gunpowder, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Butter, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Grindery, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Candles, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Groceries and oilmen's stores, ad valorem -	5 p' cent.
Canvas, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Hides, dressed, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Carts and drays, ad valorem - - -	5 p' cent.	Hops, per lb. - - - -	- - 2
Wheeled waggons and timber carriages, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Ink, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Carriages, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Iron, viz.:	
Casks, empty, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Bar and rod, per ton - - - -	- 10 -
Cement, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Sheet and hoop, per ton - - - -	- 14 -
Cheese, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Pig, per ton - - - -	- 2 6
Clocks and watches, ad valorem - - -	5 p' cent.	Sledges, anchors, anvils, plates, cart-arm moulds, and articles of wrought iron, heavy and in the rough, ad valorem -	5 p' cent.
Coffee, per cwt. - - - -	- 6 -	Cart-arms and boxes, finished chain, articles of wrought iron finished, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Confectionery, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Camp ovens, pots, boilers, and castings, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Copper:		Manufactures, unenumerated, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Sheathing and nails, ad valorem - -	5 p' cent.	Implements and tools, ad valorem - -	5 p' cent.
Manufactures, ad valorem - - -	5 p' cent.	Jewellery, plate and plated goods, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Cordage and rope, ad valorem - - -	5 p' cent.	Lead:	
Corks, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Pig, sheet, and shot, ad valorem - -	5 p' cent.
Corn, meal, and flour, viz.:		Manufactured, ad valorem - - -	5 p' cent.
Wheat, per quarter - - - -	- - 6	Leather, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Barley, per quarter - - - -	- - 6	Lime and lemon juice, and syrup of all sorts, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Oats, per quarter - - - -	- - 6	Lucifers, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Maize and millet, per quarter - -	- - 6		
Peas, beans, and pulse, per quarter	- - - 6		
Malt, per quarter - - - -	- 3 -		
Flour and meal, per 100 lbs. - - -	- - 2		
Bran and pollard, per 100 lbs. - -	- - 2		
Cutlery and hardware, ad valorem - -	5 p' cent.		

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Machinery, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Sugar:	
Musical instruments, ad valorem - - -	5 p' cent.	Refined and candy, per cwt. - - -	- 4 -
Oil:		Muscovado, per cwt. - - - -	- 2 -
Black, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Molasses, per cwt. - - - -	- 1 -
Sperm, head matter, or other fish or animal oil, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Tea, per lb. - - - -	- - 2
Linseed, rape, hemp, and cocoa nut, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Tinware and tin plates, ad valorem - -	5 p' cent.
Olive, castor, and other vegetable oils, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Tobacco:	
Paints, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Manufactured, per lb. - - - -	- 1 -
Painters' colours and whiting, ad valorem -	5 p' cent.	Unmanufactured, per lb. - - - -	- - 6
Paper, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Cigars and cheroots, per lb. - - -	- 2 6
Perfumery, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Snuff, per lb. - - - -	- 1 -
Pipes, tobacco, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Sulphured and tarred for sheep-wash, per lb. - - - -	- - 1
Pitch and tar, per barrel - - - -	- 1 -	Turpentine, spirit of, ad valorem - - -	5 p' cent.
Potatoes, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Vinegar, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Provisions and preserved meats, per cwt. -	- 3 -	Wine, per gallon - - - -	- 1 -
Rice, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Wood, viz:	
Rosin, per barrel - - - -	- - 6	Posts and rails, handspikes and poles, per 100 - - - -	- 1 6
Saddlery and harness, ad valorem - -	5 p' cent.	Paling, per 100 - - - -	- - 6
Salt, per ton - - - -	- 3 -	Shingles and laths, per 1,000 - - -	- - 6
Soap, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Trenails and spokes, per 100 - - -	- - 2
Spices, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Oars, per 100 feet - - - -	- 2 -
Spirits or strong waters of all sorts, viz.:		Square timber and balks, spars, deals, battens, quartering, planks, boards, and sawn, hewn or split timber of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated or described, per 40 cubic feet - - - -	- 2 6
For every gallon of such spirits or strong waters of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydro- meter, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quan- tity than a gallon; also, perfumed spirits, not being sweetened, or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by such hydrometer, per gallon - - - -	- 9 -	Wool, manufactures of, ad valorem - -	5 p' cent.
Spirits, cordials, or strong waters, sweet- ened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, per gallon - - - -	- 9 -	Zinc and manufactures of ditto, ad valorem -	5 p' cent.
Starch, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.		
Stationery, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.		
Steel, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.		
Stones:		Unenumerated articles, viz.:	
Millstones, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Raw, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Grindstones, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.	Manufactured, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.
Roofing slates, ad valorem - - - -	5 p' cent.		
Slabs and flag stones, ad valorem - -	5 p' cent.		
Tomb and wrought stones, ad valorem -	5 p' cent.		
Marble, wrought, ad valorem - -	5 p' cent.		

FREE LIST.

Animals, living.	Works of art.
Baggage of passengers.	Wool.
Books, printed.	Tallow.
Bullion and coin.	Skins and hides, raw.
Coals, coke, and other fuel.	Bark.
Plants and trees.	Gum.
Seeds and roots, garden.	Bales for wool.
Specimens illustrative of natural history.	Ore bags.
Pictures and prints.	

6.—NEW ZEALAND.

TABLE of DUTIES of CUSTOMS levied under Colonial Ordinance No. 5 of 1851.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Agricultural implements, not otherwise described, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - -	10 - -	Blankets. (<i>see</i> Woollens.)	
Ale, porter, and beer of all sorts, in casks, per gallon - - - - -	- - 4	Blacking, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - -	10 - -
In bottle, per dozen of 2 gallons - - -	- 1 -	Blocks, for ships' rigging, and dead eyes -	Free.
Alkali:		Boats - - - - -	Free.
Pot and pearl ash, per cwt. - - - -	- 2 4	Books:	
Soda, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 4	Printed, not being account books - -	Free.
Alum, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - - -	10 - -	Account books, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value -	10 - -
Animals, living - - - - -	Free.	Boots and shoes:	
Apothecary wares, not otherwise described, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - - -	10 - -	Boots (Wellington and other long), per dozen pair - - - - -	- 8 -
Apparel, not otherwise described, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - - - -	10 - -	Half boots, per dozen pair - - - -	- 4 -
Arms and ammunition:		Shoes, and women's boots and shoes, per dozen pair - - - - -	- 3 -
Ordnance of brass or iron, muskets, fowling-pieces, pistols, gunpowder, and percussion caps (importation prohibited except under license from the Government), for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	10 - -	Children's boots and shoes, per dozen pair - - - - -	- 2 -
Arrow-root, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 6	Bran and pollard, per bushel - - - -	- - 1
Arsenic, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - - -	10 - -	Brass manufactures, of all sorts, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - - - -	10 - -
Artificial flowers, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value -	10 - -	Bread and biscuit - - - - -	Free.
Bacon and hams, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Bricks:	
Baggage of passengers - - - - -	Free.	Bath and Flanders, per 100 - - - -	- 2 -
Bags, empty:		Fire and other, per 1,000 - - - -	- 3 -
Gunny bags, per dozen - - - - -	- - 6	Bottles:	
Corn sacks, per dozen - - - - -	- 1 -	Glass and stone, empty, per dozen -	- - 1
Bark, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - - -	10 - -	Full - - - - -	Free.
Beef, salted:		Butter, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1
Per tierce - - - - -	- 6 -	Bullion and coin - - - - -	Free.
Per barrel - - - - -	- 4 -	Cabinet and upholstery wares, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - - - -	10 - -
		Cables - - - - -	Free.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.		ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
Candles:			Cotton manufactures:		
Cocoa-nut, palm, spermaceti, stearine, and wax, per cwt. - - - -	- 14 -		Calicoes and cottons, white or plain, over 36 inches wide, per yard - - - -	- - -	- 3 4
Tallow, per cwt. - - - -	- 4 8		36 inches and under, per yard - - - -	- - -	- 1 2
Canvas duck, per bolt - - - -	- 3 -		Printed, checked, stained, or dyed, wide, per yard - - - -	- - -	- 3 4
Canes and sticks, for every 100 l. value -	10 - -		narrow, per yard - - - -	- - -	- 1 2
Caps:			Dimities, ginghams, nankeens, damasks, diaper, quilting, per yard - - - -	- - -	1
Cloth, per dozen - - - -	- 2 -		Cotton shawls and handkerchiefs, for every 100 l. value - - - -	10 - -	
Woollen, per dozen - - - -	- - 8		Muslins, cambrics, lawns, laces, gauzes, crapes, muslin shawls, and handker- chiefs, for every 100 l. value - - - -	10 - -	
Carpeting. (see Woollens.)			Velvets, velverets, velveteens, and cords, per yard - - - -	- - -	2
Carraway seeds, per lb. - - - -	- - 1		Fustians, jeans, jeanets, &c., per yard -	- - -	1
Carriages:			Counterpanes, each - - - -	- 2 -	
Carts and waggons, for every 100 l. value	10 - -		Bed quilts, each - - - -	- - -	6
Carriage wheels of all sorts, for every 100 l. value - - - -	10 - -		Lace and patent net, for every 100 l. value	10 - -	
Casks. (see Wood.)			Hosiery, viz., stockings, per dozen pair -	- 1 -	
Cement, Roman, per barrel - - - -	- 2 6		Hosiery of all other sorts, for every 100 l. value - - - -	10 - -	
Chalk, per ton - - - -	- 2 -		Tapes and small wares, for every 100 l. value - - - -	10 - -	
Charcoal, animal and vegetable, for every 100 l. value - - - -	10 - -		Cotton for stitching or sewing, per lb. -	- - -	1 1/2
Cheese, per cwt. - - - -	- 4 8		Cotton on reels, per gross - - - -	- 1 -	
Chocolate and cocoa, per lb. - - - -	- - 1		Cotton twist and yarn, for every 100 l. value - - - -	10 - -	
Cider and perry, in bottle, per dozen of two gallons - - - -	- 1 3		Earthen and China ware, for every 100 l. value	10 - -	
Clocks and watches, for every 100 l. value -	10 - -		Engravings, for every 100 l. value - - -	10 - -	
Coals - - - -	Free.		Fish, dried and pickled, per cwt. - - -	- 2 -	
Coal pitch and tar - - - -	Free.		Fishing tackle, including nets, lines, and twines, for every 100 l. value - - - -	10 - -	
Coin and bullion - - - -	Free.		Fruit:		
Confectionary, for every 100 l. value - - -	10 - -		Apples, apricots, peaches, pears, &c., fresh, per bushel - - - -	- 1 3	
Copper and composition sheathing:			Ditto, dried, per lb. - - - -	- - -	1 1/2
Nails and bolts - - - -	Free.		Almonds, per lb. - - - -	- - -	1 1/2
Wrought of other sorts, per lb. - - - -	- - 1		shelled, per lb. - - - -	- - -	1
Cordage and cables - - - -	Free.		Currants, raisins, dates, nuts, walnuts, filberts, figs, and prunes, dried, per lb. -	- - -	1
Coffee, per cwt. - - - -	- 4 8		Oranges, limes, and lemons, fresh, per dozen - - - -	- - -	2
Corks, for bottling, per gross - - - -	- - 3		Glass, crown and sheet, per 100 feet - - -	- 2 -	
Corn, grain, meal, flour, viz.:			Glasses, looking, and mirrors, for every 100 l. value - - - -	10 - -	
Barley, per bushel - - - -	- - 4		Glue, per lb. - - - -	- - -	1 1/2
hulled. (see Pearl and Scotch Barley.)			Groats or grits, per cwt. - - - -	- 2 4	
Barley meal - - - -	Free.		Haberdashery and millinery, not otherwise described, for every 100 l. value - - - -	10 - -	
Malt, per bushel - - - -	- - 6		Hardware and cutlery, not otherwise de- scribed, for every 100 l. value - - - -	10 - -	
Beans, per bushel - - - -	- - 8		Harrows - - - -	Free.	
Oats, per bushel - - - -	- - 4		Hats:		
hulled. (see Groats or Grits.)			Beaver, castor, and silk, per dozen - - -	- 12 -	
Oatmeal - - - -	Free.		Chip or willow, felt, leather, and straw -	- 1 6	
Peas, per bushel - - - -	- - 8				
split, per bushel - - - -	- 1 3				
Rye - - - -	Free.				
Wheat - - - -	Free.				
Flour - - - -	Free.				
Maize, per bushel - - - -	- - 3				

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Hay, per ton - - - - -	- 8 -	Mutton, salted, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -
Honey, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1	Oakum - - - - -	Free.
Hops, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1½	Oil cloth, per square yard - - - - -	- - 3
Iron :		Oil :	
Bar, bolt, rod, sheet, and hoop, per ton -	1 - -	Cocoa nut, linseed, rape-seed, hemp-seed, neat's foot, per gallon - - - - -	- - 4
Nails, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -	Olive, castor, and unenumerated vege- table - - - - -	- 2 -
Anchors, chains, and chain cables, for ships - - - - -	Free.	Oil, blubber, and bone, the produce of fish, or creatures living in the sea - - - - -	Free.
Chain, per ton - - - - -	2 - -	Of turpentine, per gallon - - - - -	- - 6
Hollow ware, per ton - - - - -	2 - -	Paints, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -
Not otherwise described, for every 100 l. value - - - - -	10 - -	Painters' and dyers' colours and materials, not otherwise described, for every 100 l. value -	10 - -
Jewellery, not otherwise described, for every 100 l. value - - - - -	10 - -	Paper:	
Juice, of lemons and limes, per gallon - -	- - 9	Brown, wrapping, or blotting, per cwt. -	- 4 -
Junk - - - - -	Free.	Printing and cartridge, per cwt. - -	- 7 -
Lard, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1½	Writing, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1½
Lead :		Paper hangings, per dozen yards - -	- - 1
Manufactured, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	Parchment and vellum, per skin - - - -	- - 2
Black, red, and white, per cwt. - - - -	- 3 -	Perfumery of all sorts, for every 100 l. value -	10 - -
Leather :		Perry. (<i>see</i> Cider.)	
Sole, per cwt. - - - - -	- 7 -	Pickles and sauces :	
Kip and calf, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1½	in quart bottles, per dozen - - - -	- 1 6
Basils, per dozen - - - - -	- - 9	in pint bottles, per dozen - - - -	- - 9
Kangaroo, per dozen - - - - -	- 3 -	in half-pint and smaller bottles, per dozen	- - 6
All other sorts, for every 100 l. value -	10 - -	Pitch - - - - -	Free.
Linen manufactures :		Plants, bulbs, trees, and seeds - - - -	Free.
White or plain, per yard - - - - -	- - 1	Ploughs - - - - -	Free.
Checked, striped, printed, stained, or dyed, per yard - - - - -	- - 1	Pork, salted, per barrel - - - - -	- 5 -
Cambrics and lawns, at per yard - - -	- - 2	Rice, per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -
Damask and diaper, at per yard - - -	- - 1½	Rosin, per barrel - - - - -	- 2 -
Sail cloth and sails - - - - -	Free.	Saddlery and harness, for every 100 l. value -	10 - -
Ticking, at per yard - - - - -	- - 1½	Sago, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 6
Hosiery, viz., stockings, per dozen pair -	- 1 -	Salt :	
All other sorts, for every 100 l. value -	10 - -	Coarse, per ton - - - - -	- 6 -
Tape and small wares, for every 100 l. val.	10 - -	Fine, per ton - - - - -	- 10 -
Thread, for stitching or sewing, per lb. -	- - 2	Saltpetre, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 6
Yarn, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1	Silk manufactures :	
Litharge of lead, per cwt. - - - - -	- 3 -	Silks and satins, per yard - - - -	- - 6
Macaroni and vermicelli, per lb. - - -	- - 2	Hosiery, viz., stockings, per dozen pairs -	- 5 -
Machines, thrashing, winnowing, and draining	Free.	Not otherwise described, for every 100 l. value - - - - -	10 - -
Machinery for mills - - - - -	Free.	Stuffs, ribbons, lace, fringe, trimmings, &c., for every 100 l. value - - - -	10 - -
Matches :		Sewing silk, per lb. - - - - -	- 1 -
Lucifer or Congreve, per gross - - -	- - 8	Twist and yarn, per lb. - - - - -	- 1 6
Vestas, per gross - - - - -	- 1 6	Stockings of silk and cotton, per dozen pairs - - - - -	- 2 -
Molasses, per cwt. - - - - -	- 1 2	Stockings of silk and linen, per dozen pairs - - - - -	- 2 -
Musical instruments, for every 100 l. value -	10 - -	Stockings of silk and worsted per dozen pairs - - - - -	- 2 -
Mustard :		Velvet, per yard - - - - -	- 1 6
In bulk, per lb. - - - - -	- - 1		
In 1 lb. bottles, per dozen - - - -	- 1 6		
In ½ lb. bottles, per dozen - - - -	- - 9		

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.			ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Slates. (<i>see</i> Stones.)				Tobacco :			
in frame, per dozen - - - -	-	-	9	Cigars and snuffs, per lb. - - -	-	2	-
Slops :				Manufactured, per lb. - - -	-	1	-
Trowsers, moleskin and Tweed, per pair -	-	-	4	Unmanufactured, per lb. - - -	-	-	9
Shirts :				Stems - - - - -	-	-	9
Blue and red serge, per dozen - -	-	4	-	For sheep-wash* - - - - -	-	-	Free.
Regatta and cotton striped, per dozen -	-	1	6	Tobacco pipes :			
White, per dozen - - - - -	-	2	-	Common clay, per gross - - -	-	-	4
Soap :				Other sorts not described, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	-	10	-
Common, per cwt. - - - - -	-	3	-	Tongues, per barrel - - - - -	-	5	-
Fancy, per cwt. - - - - -	-	6	-	Toys, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - -	-	10	-
Spades and shovels, per dozen - - -	-	3	-	Treacle. (<i>see</i> Molasses.)			
Specimens, illustrative of natural history -	Free.			Turpentine. (<i>see</i> Oil or Spirits of.)			
Spices :				Twine (except sewing twine), per lb - - -	-	-	1
Cassia, cinnamon, cloves, mace, pimento, and nutmegs, per lb. - - - -	-	-	6	Varnish, for every 100 lb. value - - -	-	10	-
Ginger, per lb. - - - - -	-	-	1	Vinegar, per gallon - - - - -	-	-	2
Pepper, red or cayenne, per lb. - - -	-	-	1	Watches. (<i>see</i> Clocks and Watches).			
Pepper, black and white, per lb. - - -	-	-	1	Wines :			
Spirits :				in cask, per gallon - - - - -	-	1	6
Of tar, per gallon - - - - -	-	-	6	bottled, per dozen of two gallons - - -	-	5	-
Turpentine, per gallon - - - - -	-	-	6	Wood :			
Brandy, gin, rum, and whisky, not exceeding hydrometer proof, and so in proportion for spirits of a greater strength (all cordials, sweetened spirits, and liqueurs being rated as proof spirits), at the rate of for every gallon imperial measure - - - - -	-	6	-	Board, plank, and scantling, per 100 feet	-	1	-
Pearl and Scotch barley, per cwt. - - -	-	2	4	Cedar, per 100 feet - - - - -	-	2	-
Starch, per cwt. - - - - -	-	4	8	Casks (empty) - - - - -	-	-	Free.
Stationery, not otherwise described, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - - - -	10	-	-	Handspikes, masts, yards, bowsprits, oars, trenails or trunnels - - - - -	-	-	Free.
Steel, per cwt. - - - - -	-	4	8	Shingles and laths, per 1,000 - - -	-	1	-
Stones :				Palings, per 1,000 - - - - -	-	10	-
Hearth, flag, and slab, per ton - - -	-	5	-	Wooden ware, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - -	-	10	-
Grindstones, per foot - - - - -	-	-	3	Wool, unmanufactured - - - - -	-	-	Free.
Slate, ladies', per 1,000 - - - - -	-	10	-	Woollen manufactures :			
Slate, Countess and Duchess, per 1,000 -	-	15	-	Cloths, broad, per yard - - - - -	-	1	3
Stone-blue, per lb. - - - - -	-	-	1	Kerseymere, per yard - - - - -	-	-	6
Sugar :				Baizes of all sorts, per yard - - -	-	-	3
Refined, loaf, crushed, and candy, per cwt.	-	4	8	Pilot and Flushing, per yard - - -	-	-	4
Raw, per cwt. - - - - -	-	2	4	Flannel, per yard - - - - -	-	-	1
Syrup, in bottles, per dozen - - - -	-	1	6	Tweeds, per yard - - - - -	-	-	3
Tapioca, per cwt. - - - - -	-	4	-	Blankets, per pair - - - - -	-	2	-
Tar - - - - -	Free.			Blanketing, per yard - - - - -	-	-	9
Tea per lb. - - - - -	-	-	2	Carpets and carpeting, per yard - - -	-	-	3
Tin :				Rugs or coverlets for beds, each - - -	-	-	4
In plates, per cwt - - - - -	-	3	-	Stuffs, woollen or worsted, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - - - -	-	10	-
Block, per lb. - - - - -	-	-	1	Hosiery, viz., stockings, per dozen pair -	-	1	-
Ware, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - - -	10	-	-	All other sorts, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - -	-	10	-
				Tapes and small wares, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - - - -	-	10	-
				Woollen or worsted yarn, per lb. - - -	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
				Woolpacks, each - - - - -	-	-	6
				Zinc, per cwt. - - - - -	-	3	6
				All goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise enumerated, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value -	-	10	-

* Subject to its being rendered unfit for human consumption, and be only admitted free under such regulations and restrictions as may from time to time be made in that behalf by his Excellency the Governor.

Part VI.

Eastern and other Colonies.

1.—C E Y L O N.

TABLE of DUTIES of CUSTOMS payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, Imported into the Island of *Ceylon*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Arms and ammunition :		TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.	
Guns and rifles, each - - - -	- 5 -	Books and maps, printed - - - -	Free.
Pistols, the pair - - - - -	- 5 -	Bullion, coin, pearls, and precious stones -	
Gunpowder, the lb. - - - - -	- 4 -	Coal, coke, and patent fuel - - - -	
Shot, the cwt. - - - - -	- 1 6	Cocoa-nut oil - - - - -	
		Copperah - - - - -	
Bacon, butter, cheese, and hams, the cwt. -	- 6 -	Cotton wool - - - - -	
Beef and pork, the cwt. - - - - -	- 2 6	Couries, and other shells - - - - -	
		Ground nuts, gingeley seed, and linseed -	
Beer, ale, and porter, and all other malt liquors :		Horses, mules, asses, and all other live stock -	
In wood, the gallon - - - - -	- 3 -	Ice - - - - -	
In bottles, the gallon - - - - -	- 4 -	Manures - - - - -	
		Regimental clothing, necessaries, and accom-	
Fish, dried or salted, and fins and skins, the		trements imported for the use of Her	
produce of creatures living in the sea, per		Majesty's land and sea forces - - -	
cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -	Seeds intended for agricultural and horti-	
Flour (wheat), per cwt. - - - - -	- 2 -	cultural purposes, including plants - -	
		Specimens illustrative of natural history -	
Hops, per cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -	Tanks, iron - - - - -	
		Whale oil - - - - -	
Malt, per bushel - - - - -	- 4 -		
Metals :		EXPORTS.	
Brass sheets, the cwt. - - - - -	- 6 -	Free.	
Copper sheathing and nails, the cwt. -	- 6 -		
Iron, bar, the ton - - - - -	- 7 -		
„ corrugated, the ton - - - - -	- 14 -		
„ galvanised, the ton - - - - -	1 10 -		
„ hoop, the ton - - - - -	- 10 -		
„ pig, the ton - - - - -	- 5 -		
„ rod, the ton - - - - -	- 8 -		
„ sheet, the ton - - - - -	- 10 -		
Lead, sheet, the ton - - - - -	1 - -		
Spelter and zinc, the ton - - - - -	- 18 -		
Steel, the ton - - - - -	- 18 -		
Opium, the lb. - - - - -	- 1 -		
Paddy, the bushel - - - - -	- 3 -		
Pitch, rosin, or tar, the barrel - - - - -	- 1 -		
		PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS INWARDS.	
Rice, wheat, grain, peas, beans, and other		Ammunition, arms, gunpowder, and utensils of war, by	
grain (except paddy), the bushel - - -	- 7 -	way of merchandise, except by license from Her Majesty,	
		for furnishing Her Majesty's public stores only, or under	
Saltpetre, the cwt. - - - - -	- 1 -	the special authority of the Governor.	
Spirits and cordials, the gallon - - - - -	- 5 -	Coffee, except to be warehoused for exportation only.	
		Coin, viz. :	
Sugar :		False money, or counterfeit sterling.	
Refined, and candy, the cwt. - - - -	- 5 -	Silver of the realm, or any money purporting to be	
Unrefined, the cwt. - - - - -	- 2 6	such, not being of the established standard in weight	
Tea, the lb. - - - - -	- 6 -	or fineness.	
		Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, or any	
Tobacco :		other indecent or obscene articles.	
Manufactured, the cwt. - - - - -	1 - -	Salt, except by license under authority of the Governor.	
Unmanufactured, the cwt. - - - - -	- 10 -	Sugar, rum, and rum shrub, being of foreign production,	
Cigars and snuff, the lb. - - - - -	- 8 -	or the production of any British Possessions into which	
		foreign sugar, or rum, or rum shrub can be legally im-	
Wine :		ported, prohibited, except to be warehoused for exportation	
In wood, the gallon - - - - -	- 1 6	only.	
In bottles, the gallon - - - - -	- 2 6		
Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise		PORT DUES.	£. s. d.
charged with duty or prohibited, and not		Entry inwards with cargo - - - -	- 2
comprised in the Table of Exemptions here-		Ditto - - in ballast - - - -	Free.
after set forth, for every 100<i>l.</i> of the value		Clearance outwards with cargo . - -	- 2
thereof in this market - - - - -	5 - -	Ditto - - - in ballast - - - -	Free.
		And in no case to exceed - - - -	5 - -

2.—HONG KONG.

HONG KONG being a Free Port, no Duties whatever are levied on Goods, either Imported into,
or Exported from this Colony.

3.—LABUAN.

No Import Duties payable at Labuan.

4.—FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No Import Duties payable at the Falkland Islands.

5.—HELIGOLAND.

No Import or Export Duties are levied in this Island.

CUSTOMS DUTIES (COLONIES).

RETURN of the DUTIES Payable, under Colonial Enactments, on Goods Imported into and Exported from the *British Colonies* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 836, of Session 1853).

(*Mr. John Ball.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 June 1855.

[*Price 8 d.*]

295.

Under 12 oz.

COLONIAL EXPENDITURE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 26 April 1855 ;—for,

A GENERAL ABSTRACT of the COLONIAL EXPENDITURE of *Great Britain*
for the Year 1854, or for the last Year for which the same can be made up
(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 1,000, of Session 1853).

(*Lord Seymour.*)

ABSTRACT of COLONIAL EXPENDITURE by <i>Great Britain</i> , in the Year 1853-54,	p. 2
Appendix (A.) Military Expenditure - - - - - - -	p. 4
Appendix (B.) Civil Expenditure - - - - - - -	p. 6
Appendix (C.) Naval Expenditure - - - - - - -	p. 6

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 August 1855.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE COLONIAL EXPENDITURE

	1.			2.			3.			4.			5.		
	Military Charges.			Military Deductions.			Net Military Expenditure.			Civil Charges.			Civil Deductions.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
MILITARY AND MARITIME STATIONS :															
Gibraltar - -	245,723	4	9	21,131	1	7	224,592	3	2	12,224	4	-	3,494	14	8
Malta - -	311,259	8	4	24,426	10	8	286,832	17	8	558	4	7	3,883	15	10
Cape of Good Hope	523,494	4	10	47,067	8	4	476,426	16	6	34,520	10	4	-	-	-
Mauritius - -	110,020	11	8	8,299	1	11	101,721	9	9	2,853	1	11	-	-	-
Bermuda - -	73,730	15	11	6,248	10	10	67,482	5	1	46,416	9	6	667	10	3
St. Helena - -	40,105	17	4	2,792	6	3	37,313	11	1	10,238	3	3	-	-	-
Ascension - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heligoland - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	6	3	-	-	-
Ionian Islands	190,826	15	-	41,551	16	10	149,274	18	2	101	4	6	-	-	-
Falkland Islands	23	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	4,075	6	9	-	-	-
Hong Kong - -	66,283	-	-	3,143	6	1	63,139	13	11	14,863	16	5	8,033	2	4
PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS :															
Jamaica - -	135,918	3	5	7,636	7	1	128,281	16	4	31,473	6	5	12,529	5	11
Bahamas - -	24,395	2	5	1,723	8	1	22,671	14	4	2,754	8	5	291	7	8
Honduras - -	16,751	10	10	1,007	10	10	15,744	-	-	478	-	3	289	3	6
Barbadoes - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Vincent - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobago - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montserrat - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Christopher's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevis - -	300,499	12	1	15,315	14	3	285,183	17	10	56,200	4	-	9,539	14	8
Anguilla - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lucia - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Guiana -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada - -	289,969	6	10	20,817	5	6	269,152	1	4	14,324	8	3	-	-	-
Nova Scotia - -	120,887	2	3	9,700	12	1	111,186	10	2	7,915	5	6	-	-	-
New Brunswick	7,567	19	9	-	-	-	7,567	19	9	1,906	2	9	-	-	-
Prince Edward's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Island - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,071	8	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland -	20,695	10	2	1,763	13	5	18,931	16	9	1,605	9	11	-	-	-
Sierra Leone - -	20,024	5	-	1,551	16	9	18,472	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia - -	27,028	7	7	1,713	19	7	25,314	8	-	16,101	3	11	-	-	-
Cape Coast - -	14,546	8	9	41	16	4	14,504	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon - -	116,786	16	8	24,000	-	-	92,786	16	8	37	6	6	-	-	-
South Australia	10,526	18	1	278	14	-	10,248	4	1	2	9	3	-	-	-
North Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand - -	91,085	15	2	6,402	2	6	84,683	12	8	2,642	17	2	-	-	-
Labuan - -	5,412	-	-	-	-	-	5,412	-	-	4,201	3	3	-	-	-
PENAL SETTLEMENTS :															
New South Wales -	64,829	1	5	3,635	3	7	61,193	17	10	10,036	9	1	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land	57,565	9	10	2,455	5	2	55,110	4	8	209,176	16	11	-	-	-
West Australia -	37,619	17	11	1,908	6	8	35,711	11	3	98,123	15	11	-	-	-
General Charges -	18,110	14	8	-	-	-	18,110	14	8	4,188	15	1	-	-	-
£.	2,941,687	-	8	254,611	18	4	2,687,075	2	4	590,040	18	1	38,728	14	10

Note.—For a Detail of the above Charges (Military, Civil, and

- - - - - of Great Britain, for the Year 1853-54.

6. Net Civil Expenditure.	7. Naval Expenditure.	8. Total Net Expenditure for Military, Civil, and Naval Establishments.	9. Advances in aid of Colonial Revenues.	10. Post Office Collections exceeding Civil Expenditure.	11. Total Expenditure incurred by Great Britain.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
8,729 9 4	5,589 9 3	238,911 1 9	- - -	- - -	238,911 1 9
- - -	8,907 5 3	293,740 2 11	- - -	3,325 11 3	292,415 11 8
34,520 10 4	3,022 1 4	513,969 8 2	- - -	- - -	513,969 8 2
2,853 1 11	- - -	104,574 11 8	- - -	- - -	104,574 11 8
45,748 19 3	16,842 11 5	130,073 15 9	- - -	- - -	130,073 15 9
10,238 3 3	100 - -	47,651 14 4	- - -	- - -	47,651 14 4
- - -	1,904 2 10	1,904 2 10	- - -	- - -	1,904 2 10
950 6 3	- - -	950 6 3	- - -	- - -	950 6 3
101 4 6	- - -	149,376 2 8	- - -	- - -	149,376 2 8
4,075 6 9	- - -	4,098 6 9	- - -	- - -	4,098 6 9
6,830 14 1	2,496 1 3	72,466 9 3	- - -	- - -	72,466 9 3
18,944 - 6	5,310 5 9	152,536 2 7	- - -	- - -	152,536 2 7
2,463 - 9	- - -	25,134 15 1	- - -	- - -	25,134 15 1
188 16 9	- - -	15,932 16 9	- - -	- - -	15,932 16 9
46,660 9 4	1,675 1 10	333,519 9 -	- - -	- - -	333,519 9 -
14,324 8 3	137 10 -	283,613 19 7	- - -	- - -	283,613 19 7
7,915 5 6	1,841 15 4	120,943 11 -	- - -	- - -	120,943 11 -
1,906 2 9	- - -	9,474 2 6	- - -	- - -	9,474 2 6
2,071 8 -	- - -	2,071 8 -	- - -	- - -	2,071 8 -
1,605 9 11	- - -	20,537 6 8	- - -	- - -	20,537 6 8
- - -	100 - -	74,492 12 7	- - -	- - -	74,492 12 7
16,101 3 11	- - -	94,765 11 10	- - -	- - -	94,765 11 10
37 6 6	1,941 8 8	10,250 13 4	- - -	- - -	10,250 13 4
2 9 3	- - -	87,326 9 10	- - -	- - -	87,326 9 10
2,642 17 2	- - -	9,613 3 3	- - -	- - -	9,613 3 3
4,201 3 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10,036 9 1	83 6 8	71,313 13 7	- - -	- - -	71,313 13 7
209,176 16 11	- - -	264,287 1 7	- - -	- - -	264,287 1 7
98,123 15 11	- - -	133,835 7 2	- - -	- - -	133,835 7 2
4,188 15 1	- - -	22,299 9 9	- - -	- - -	22,299 9 9
554,637 14 6	49,950 19 7	3,291,663 16 5	- - -	3,325 11 3	3,288,338 5 2

Naval), see the following Appendices, marked (A.), (B.), and (C.)

(signed) JAMES WILSON.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO COLONIAL EXPENDITURE.

Appendix (A.)—ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT paid by Great Britain for the MILITARY EXPENDITURE - - - - -

	ARMY SERVICES.		ORDNANCE SERVICES.								
	1. Regimental Pay, Allowances, Clothing, Contingent, and Miscella- neous.	2. Pay, Allowances, and Contingent Charges of General and Medical Staff, Garrison Officers, and Chaplains.	3. Pay and Allowances, Clothing, and Contingent Charges of Ordnance Military Corps.	4. Barrack Supplies.	5. Great Coats for the Army and Clothing for Colonial Corps.	6. Salaries, Allowances, and Contingen- cies of Ordnance Civil Establish- ments.	7. Salaries, Allowances, and Contingen- cies of Barrack Establish- ments.	8. Wages of Artificers and Labourers.	9. Ordnance Stores.	10. Military Works, Buildings, and Repairs.	11. Works for Civil or other Purposes, not included under the other Heads.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
MILITARY AND MARI- TIME STATIONS:											
Gibraltar - -	104,156	3,231	29,902	2,783	1,401	2,710	1,723	2,251	18,803	13,713	-
Malta - - -	131,204	4,144	17,738	1,780	1,633	2,919	1,814	1,331	8,181	18,710	2
Cape of Good Hope -	222,115	11,773	21,520	1,712	1,097	4,476	9,283	2,181	6,315	5,792	4,420
Mauritius - -	52,114	3,183	11,186	707	353	1,688	1,254	235	1,612	12,074	122
Bermuda - - -	30,716	597	10,359	1,147	-	1,231	1,120	589	2,253	2,711	171
St. Helena - -	13,046	421	4,236	310	797	1,135	698	346	1,858	1,006	-
Ionian Islands -	100,891	5,319	17,109	2,345	327	2,504	4,619	408	2,258	6,337	349
Falkland Islands -	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong - -	27,925	6,289	8,202	588	103	2,563	1,459	1,320	600	2,794	105
PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS:											
Jamaica - - -	55,904	6,899	12,608	1,559	579	3,514	5,239	800	505	5,625	837
Bahamas - - -	10,819	550	1,031	137	-	968	782	303	69	1,287	140
Honduras - - -	6,178	722	594	81	116	954	338	79	111	619	40
Barbadoes - - -	-	-	9,634	748	106	3,188	1,710	950	11,991	6,775	820
Grenada - - -	-	-	1,691	-	-	109	259	196	-	983	-
St. Vincent - -	-	-	816	110	-	801	240	240	243	1,338	-
Tobago - - -	-	-	484	172	-	728	243	158	59	464	-
Antigua - - -	-	-	1,512	275	-	1,049	387	218	1,442	940	-
Montserrat - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Christopher's -	-	-	1,485	148	18	704	211	429	127	1,669	-
Nevis - - -	101,152	14,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anguilla - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica - - -	-	-	722	180	-	631	302	189	556	746	-
St. Lucia - - -	-	-	928	131	-	941	234	125	169	1,281	-
Trinidad - - -	-	-	1,046	468	237	967	524	233	2,351	1,817	-
British Guiana -	-	-	700	1,045	207	1,158	814	269	1,694	6,554	1,484
Canada - - -	129,658	13,572	31,090	1,132	517	10,430	11,041	5,440	3,107	18,283	943
Nova Scotia - -	33,873	5,641	13,598	522	-	3,569	3,270	1,105	5,221	12,290	485
New Brunswick -	-	-	2,802	410	-	1,318	1,119	240	183	1,470	-
Prince Edward's Is- land - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland -	9,838	369	606	422	413	1,034	317	190	404	1,159	-
Sierra Leone - -	8,358	1,445	-	359	-	926	281	134	520	829	-
Gambia - - -	13,357	1,834	-	20	929	1,236	847	160	789	632	13
Cape Coast - - -	6,881	1,702	-	-	-	401	159	64	1,974	715	16
Ceylon - - -	89,830	3,978	8,959	-	1,675	2,553	-	586	1,665	424	-
South Australia -	8,069	110	60	25	-	-	288	-	-	-	-
North Australia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand - -	44,351	1,902	4,248	893	239	1,668	4,884	245	138	1,637	235
Labuan - - -	5,412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GENERAL SETTLEMENTS:											
New South Wales -	36,635	3,618	63	720	352	948	-	436	181	400	491
Van Diemen's Land -	29,995	1,525	1,200	331	-	4,794	1,623	608	-	227	-
West Australia -	3,660	353	3,839	760	-	58	1,111	-	594	886	116
General Charges -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£.	1,276,160	93,183	219,968	22,020	11,099	63,873	53,193	22,058	75,973	132,187	10,789

* The payments made through the Chest at Hong Kong are principally for Army and Commissariat Services, for Naval Services in the China Seas, and

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO COLONIAL EXPENDITURE.

- - - - of each COLONY (so far as the same can be separately stated), for the Year ending 31 March 1854.

COMMISSARIAT SERVICES.				16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
12.	13.	14.	15.	Transport of Troops and Stores.	Provisions and Stores sent from England, with Surplus Stores delivered from Transports.	TOTAL Charges incurred.	Deductions, being Receipts for Stoppages for Provisions, Rent of Military Lands and Buildings, Premium on Bills, and Payments from Colonial Resources.	Actual to Great Brit
Pay, Allowances, and Contingencies of the Commissariat Department.	Provisions, Forage and Fuel, and Commissariat Stores.	Land and Inland Water Transport.	Freight of Specie and Loss by Exchange.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
5,487 11 4	35,338 14 10	4,647 12 -	3,206 7 1	12,252 18 2	4,117 1 4	245,723 4 9	21,131 1 7	224,592 3
3,101 3 9	91,300 10 5	3,147 11 3	1 5 -	11,985 6 4	12,267 11 7	311,259 8 4	24,426 10 8	286,832 17
23,865 6 -	159,115 18 5	22,373 7 7	134 1 -	26,491 18 8	829 13 2	523,494 4 10	47,067 8 4	476,426 16
1,797 8 6	14,554 17 10	734 6 2	- - 2	8,106 12 10	299 6 2	110,020 11 8	8,299 1 11	101,721 9
2,819 11 11	15,022 6 7	643 4 2	50 - -	1,051 13 3	3,250 - -	73,730 15 11	6,248 10 10	67,482 5
1,250 16 7	11,682 1 8	87 15 7	- - -	2,342 9 3	889 14 3	40,105 17 4	2,792 6 3	37,313 11
2,187 11 1	27,988 18 5	1,344 2 5	48 18 1	13,755 19 -	3,035 6 -	190,826 15 -	41,551 16 10	149,274 18
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 - -	- - -	23 -
2,036 3 10	5,385 13 9	132 7 4	- - -	6,385 5 1	395 10 -	66,283 - -	3,143 6 1	63,139 13
			*					
4,552 9 -	20,932 5 -	2,366 17 5	- - -	13,995 2 10	2 9 2	135,918 3 5	7,636 7 1	128,281 16
761 10 2	4,858 15 11	134 18 1	- - -	1,805 19 8	747 18 7	24,395 2 5	1,723 8 1	22,671 14
714 2 10	4,989 8 11	141 - 4	- - -	540 - 9	534 18 -	16,751 10 10	1,007 10 10	15,744 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19,891 18 8	878 17 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	732 17 10	407 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	781 8 3	201 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	266 6 -	62 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,633 - 1	325 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	169 9 1	201 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
13,012 7 11	47,297 - 7	4,333 2 5	- - 1	- - -	- - -	300,499 12 1	15,315 14 3	285,183 17
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,310 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	171 15 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	553 18 6	377 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,367 18 8	97 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,384 2 2	312 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
9,840 8 3	40,462 13 1	6,293 4 -	133 8 1	8,026 13 5	- - -	289,969 6 10	20,817 5 6	269,152
3,957 9 11	18,657 9 7	2,665 8 9	490 18 2	15,541 15 10	- - -	120,887 2 3	9,700 12 1	111,186 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 19 9	- - -	7,567 19 9	- - -	7,567 19
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
862 10 7	4,760 8 2	166 14 9	36 11 8	117 5 -	- - -	20,695 10 2	1,763 13 5	18,931 16
1,520 9 6	3,105 10 1	29 12 7	- - -	2,446 9 -	70 3 10	20,024 5 -	1,551 16 9	18,472 8
1,195 14 11	4,308 17 8	564 8 -	5 17 11	189 16 7	946 12 6	27,028 7 7	1,713 19 7	25,314 8
598 14 8	952 15 10	377 2 8	- - -	684 10 10	21 4 9	14,546 8 9	41 16 4	14,504 12
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,116 16 8	- - -	116,786 16 8	24,000 - -	92,786 16
536 19 7	1,382 9 9	55 5 4	- 3 5	- - -	- - -	10,526 18 1	278 14 -	10,248 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,834 - 9	23,579 18 11	325 9 6	41 - -	4,865 6 -	- - -	91,085 15 2	6,402 2 6	84,683 12
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,412 - -	- - -	5,412 -
1,946 11 7	11,677 1 8	261 18 6	316 9 2	6,783 - 6	- - -	64,829 1 5	3,635 3 7	61,193 17
6,545 7 6	8,764 3 6	1,047 - 6	- - -	905 18 4	- - -	57,565 9 10	2,455 5 2	55,110 4
3,472 14 11	19,303 13 9	600 17 2	282 1 1	- - -	293 11 -	37,619 17 11	1,908 6 8	35,711 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18,110 14 8	- - -	18,110 14 8	- - -	18,110 14
95,897 5 1	575,711 14 4	32,473 6 6	4,747 - 11	196,790 7 5	30,364 6 5	2,341,687 - 8	154,611 18 4	2,087,075 2

for Diplomatic Services in China. The loss by exchange on that portion which is really expenditure on account of the Colony cannot be distinguished.

Appendix (B.)—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE by Great Britain - - - - -

	CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS AND CHARGES.					6. Colonial Establishments and Expenses from Special Parliamentary Grants, including Indian Department in Canada, and Magistrates in the late Slave Colonies.	7. Ecclesiastical Establishments by Parliamentary Grants.
	1. Passages Allowances of Governors and other Officers.	2. Transport of Convicts and of Stores for Convict Departments.	3. Provisions and Stores for Convicts on Passage.	4. Provisions, Clothing, Stores and Tools for Convict Departments, and Miscellaneous Expenses.	5. Establishments for Superintendence of Convicts, Police and Gaols in Penal Settlements.		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
MILITARY AND MARITIME STATIONS:							
Gibraltar - - - -	- - - -	1,126 2 6	- - - -	7,666 17 1	2,865 19 10	- - - -	- - - -
Malta - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Cape of Good Hope - -	400 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	33,987 14 1	- - - -
Mauritius - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	2,805 1 9	- - - -
Bermuda - - - - -	- - - -	2,137 5 6	- - - -	30,367 15 10	9,227 4 9	3,926 6 5	- - - -
St. Helena - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	10,217 - 10	- - - -
Ascension - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Heligoland - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	950 6 3	- - - -
Ionian Islands - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Falkland Islands - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	4,075 6 9	- - - -
Hong Kong - - - - -	1,161 11 10	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	10,882 5 -	- - - -
PLANTATIONS & SETTLEMENTS:							
Jamaica - - - - -	951 11 5	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	8,594 6 10	8,100 - -
Bahamas - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	2,065 10 8	70 - -
Honduras - - - - -	300 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Barbadoes - - - - -	34 7 6	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	5,238 5 -
Grenada - - - - -	200 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
St. Vincent - - - - -	200 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Tobago - - - - -	200 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Antigua - - - - -	10 15 -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	3,518 7 6
Montserrat - - - - -	200 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
St. Christopher's - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	35,916 12 4	- - - -
Nevis - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Anguilla - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Virgin Islands - - - -	37 15 6	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Dominica - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
St. Lucia - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Trinidad - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
British Guiana - - - -	300 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	3,100 - -
Canada - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	9,510 3 10	2,905 8 4
Nova Scotia - - - - -	44 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	4,120 2 11
New Brunswick - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	300 - -
Prince Edward's Island -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1,500 - -	- - - -
Newfoundland - - - -	68 15 -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	600 - -
Sierra Leone - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Gambia - - - - -	133 19 -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	15,941 9 9	- - - -
Cape Coast - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Ceylon - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
South Australia - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
North Australia - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
New Zealand - - - - -	100 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	2,500 - -	- - - -
Labuan - - - - -	9 9 -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	4,191 14 3	- - - -
PENAL SETTLEMENTS:							
New South Wales - - -	800 - -	- - - -	- - - -	5,515 3 5	3,709 14 6	- - - -	- - - -
Van Diemen's Land - - -	- - - -	18,471 6 11	- - - -	96,833 9 7	91,448 1 3	27 1 7	- - - -
Western Australia - - -	- - - -	13,129 10 6	- - - -	62,593 5 -	13,398 19 7	8,994 3 4	- - - -
General Charges - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	4,188 15 1	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
£.	5,152 4 3	34,864 5 5	4,188 15 1	202,976 10 11	120,649 19 11	156,085 3 8	27,952 3 9

Appendix (C.)—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE by Great Britain for - - - - -

	Salaries of Dock Yard, Victualling, and Medical Establishments.	Repairs of Buildings and Works, and Ordnance Stores.	Pay, Allowances, Clothing, &c. of Marines.	TOTAL Naval Expenditure.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
MILITARY AND MARITIME STATIONS:				
Gibraltar - - - - -	350 - -	5,239 9 3	- - - -	5,589 9 3
Malta - - - - -	6,660 13 11	2,246 11 4	- - - -	8,907 5 3
Cape of Good Hope - -	1,861 17 6	1,160 3 10	- - - -	3,022 1 4
Mauritius - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Bermuda - - - - -	2,855 5 11	13,987 5 6	- - - -	16,842 11 5
St. Helena - - - - -	100 - -	- - - -	- - - -	100 - -
Ascension - - - - -	482 13 5	570 3 -	851 6 5	1,904 2 10
Heligoland - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Ionian Islands - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Falkland Islands - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Hong Kong - - - - -	2,243 13 5	252 7 10	- - - -	2,496 1 3
PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS:				
Jamaica - - - - -	2,406 14 6	2,903 11 3	- - - -	5,310 5 9
Bahamas - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Honduras - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Barbadoes - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Grenada - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
St. Vincent - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Tobago - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Antigua - - - - -	350 - -	1,325 1 10	- - - -	1,675 1 10
Montserrat - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
St. Christopher's - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Nevis - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Carried forward - - - £.	17,310 18 8	27,684 13 10	851 6 5	45,846 18 11

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO COLONIAL EXPENDITURE.

7

for CIVIL SERVICES relating to the COLONIES, in the Year 1853-54.

8. Stationery supplied for Civil, Military, and Commissariat Services.	ESTABLISHMENTS of British Revenue Departments, and Contingent Expenses.		11. TOTAL Charges incurred.	12. Deductions, being Post-Office Collections remitted to England, or expended by the Department.	13. Post-Office Collections exceeding Civil Expenditure.	14. Net Civil Expenditure.
	9. Customs Establishments maintained for Imperial Purposes.	10. Post-Office Establishments.				
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
104 - -	- - -	461 4 7	12,224 4 -	3,494 14 8	- - -	8,729 9 4
54 14 8	- - -	503 9 11	558 4 7	3,883 15 10	3,325 11 3	- - -
132 16 3	- - -	- - -	34,520 10 4	- - -	- - -	34,520 10 4
48 - 2	- - -	- - -	2,853 1 11	- - -	- - -	2,853 1 11
171 19 7	432 5 9	153 11 8	46,416 9 6	667 10 3	- - -	45,748 19 3
21 2 5	- - -	- - -	10,238 3 3	- - -	- - -	10,238 3 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	950 6 3	- - -	- - -	950 6 3
101 4 6	- - -	- - -	101 4 6	- - -	- - -	101 4 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	4,075 6 9	- - -	- - -	4,075 6 9
48 15 3	- - -	2,771 4 4	14,863 16 5	8,033 2 4	- - -	6,830 14 1
77 7 3	3,629 8 7	10,120 12 4	31,473 6 5	12,529 5 11	- - -	18,944 - 6
13 19 4	534 2 7	70 15 10	2,754 8 5	291 7 8	- - -	2,463 - 9
12 19 1	- - -	165 1 2	478 - 3	289 3 6	- - -	188 16 9
133 14 -	402 14 5	889 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
19 11 7	345 7 6	128 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
12 5 -	327 1 1	123 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
7 9 2	214 16 -	191 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
14 10 3	430 13 8	190 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	335 13 4	21 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
11 14 5	525 7 8	120 13 2	56,200 4 -	9,539 14 8	- - -	46,660 9 4
- - -	- - -	60 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	233 6 1	50 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
12 8 1	201 16 9	100 2 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
23 4 7	272 9 4	104 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
7 7 2	419 14 9	265 17 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
20 14 1	546 6 6	479 1 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
221 17 5	1,686 18 8	- - -	14,324 8 3	- - -	- - -	14,324 8 3
56 7 11	3,694 14 8	- - -	7,915 5 6	- - -	- - -	7,915 5 6
23 12 4	1,582 10 5	- - -	1,906 2 9	- - -	- - -	1,906 2 9
- - -	571 8 -	- - -	2,071 8 -	- - -	- - -	2,071 8 -
16 11 2	920 3 9	- - -	1,605 9 11	- - -	- - -	1,605 9 11
25 15 2	- - -	- - -	16,101 3 11	- - -	- - -	16,101 3 11
37 6 6	- - -	- - -	37 6 6	- - -	- - -	37 6 6
2 9 3	- - -	- - -	2 9 3	- - -	- - -	2 9 3
42 17 2	- - -	- - -	2,642 17 2	- - -	- - -	2,642 17 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	4,201 3 3	- - -	- - -	4,201 3 3
11 11 2	- - -	- - -	10,036 9 1	- - -	- - -	10,036 9 1
2,396 17 7	- - -	- - -	209,176 16 11	- - -	- - -	209,176 16 11
7 17 6	- - -	- - -	98,123 15 11	- - -	- - -	98,123 15 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	4,188 15 1	- - -	- - -	4,188 15 1
3,893 - -	17,306 19 8	16,971 15 5	590,040 18 1	38,728 14 10	3,325 11 3	554,637 14 6

NAVAL SERVICES relating to the COLONIES, in the Year 1853-54.

PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS—continued.	Salaries of Dock Yard, Victualling, and Medical Establishments.	Repairs of Buildings and Works, and Ordnance Stores.	Pay, Allowances, Clothing, &c., of Marines.	TOTAL Naval Expenditure.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward	17,310 18 8	27,684 13 10	851 6 5	45,846 18 11
Anguilla	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Virgin Islands	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dominica	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Lucia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Trinidad	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
British Guiana	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Canada	137 10 -	- - -	- - -	137 10 -
Nova Scotia	888 15 5	952 19 11	- - -	1,841 15 4
New Brunswick	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Prince Edward's Island	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Newfoundland	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sierra Leone	100 - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -
Gambia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cape Coast	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ceylon	1,270 - -	671 8 8	- - -	1,941 8 8
South Australia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
North Australia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
New Zealand	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
PENAL SETTLEMENTS:				
New South Wales	83 6 8	- - -	- - -	83 6 8
Van Diemen's Land	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Western Australia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	19,790 10 9	29,309 2 5	851 6 5	49,950 19 7

COLONIAL EXPENDITURE.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the COLONIAL
EXPENDITURE for the Year 1854, or for
the last Year for which the same can be
made up (in continuation of Parliamentary
Paper, No. 1,000, of Session 1853).

(*Lord Seymour.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 August 1855.*

GOVERNORS OF COLONIES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 March 1855;—*for*,

“RETURN, in a Tabular Form, of the NAMES of all GOVERNORS and LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS, and Parties acting in such Capacities, of the different COLONIES; stating, in British Money, their SALARIES and the DATE of their APPOINTMENTS, the PLACES of their RESIDENCE, and the COUNTRIES or DISTRICTS over which they preside, with the Periods during which they may have been Absent on Leave, or otherwise, from their several Commands: distinguishing those who have served in the ARMY and NAVY; and also stating the AMOUNT of the MILITARY or NAVAL PAY and EMOLUMENTS, of whatsoever description, which they may be in Receipt of in addition to their Salaries as Governors.”

Colonial Office, }
30 March 1855. }

G. GREY.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 March 1855.

RETURN RELATING TO GOVERNORS OF COLONIES.

RETURN of the NAMES of all GOVERNORS, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS, and Persons administering the Governments, of the different Colonies, stating their SALARIES, in British Money, the DATES of their APPOINTMENTS, the PLACES of their RESIDENCE, and the COUNTRIES or DISTRICTS over which they preside, distinguishing those who serve in the Army and Navy.

COLONY.	OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Place of Residence.	Salary.	Period during which Absent on Leave.	Whether in Army or Navy.	Amount of Military Pay or Allowances.
NORTH AMERICA:								
Canada - - -	Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.	Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart.	20 Sept. 1854	Quebec and Montreal.	£. 7,000	-	-	-
Nova Scotia - -	Lieutenant-Governor	Colonel Sir G. Le Marchant	16 June 1852	Halifax	3,000	-	-	-
New Brunswick -	Lieutenant-Governor	Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton	1 July 1854	Fredericton	3,000	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island -	Lieutenant-Governor	Dominic Daly, Esq.	8 May 1854	Charlotte Town	1,500	-	-	-
Newfoundland -	Administrator of the Government.	Charles Henry Darling Esq.	26 Mar. 1855	St. John	3,000	-	-	-
Bermuda - - -	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Colonel Freeman Murray	24 July 1854	St. George's	2,746	-	-	-
Vancouver's Island -	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	James Douglas, Esq.	5 May 1851	Victoria	Paid by the Hudson's Bay Company.	-	-	-
WEST INDIES:								
Jamaica - - -	Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.	Sir Henry Barkly, K. O. B.	9 Aug. 1853	Kingston	5,000	-	-	-
Turks and Caicos Islands.	President of the Council of Government.	W. R. Inglis, Esq.	7 Jan. 1854	Turks Islands	800	-	-	-
Honduras - - -	Superintendent	Wm. Stevenson, Esq.	7 June 1854	Belize	1,800	-	-	-
Bay Islands - - -	Presiding Magistrate	Charles H. J. Cuyler, Esq.	-	Ruattan	300	-	-	-
Bahamas - - -	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Sir A. Bannerman, Knt.	7 June 1854	Nassau	2,000	-	-	-
Barbados and Windward Islands.	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, C. B.	12 Aug. 1848	Bridgetown	4,000	-	-	-
	Officers administering Government during absence of Governor-General.	Lieut.-Governor Hamilton Acting-Governor Gaslin	-	-	Receiving one moiety of Governor's salary. 1,300	-	-	-
St. Vincent - - -	Lieutenant-Governor	Edward John Eyre, Esq.	18 Oct. 1854	Kingstown	1,300	-	-	-
Grenada - - -	Lieutenant-Governor	R. W. Keate, Esq.	20 Sept. 1852	St. George	1,300	-	-	-
Tobago - - -	Lieutenant-Governor	Willoughby Shortland, Esq.	17 Jan. 1854	Scarborough	1,300	-	-	-
St. Lucia - - -	Lieutenant-Governor	M. Power, Esq.	23 Feb. 1852	Castries	1,200	-	-	-
Antigua and Leeward Islands.	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Ker Baillie Hamilton, Esq.	1855	St. John's	3,000	-	-	-
Montserrat - - -	Senior Member of the Council administering the Government.	E. E. Rushworth, Esq.	13 Feb. 1855	Plymouth	500	-	-	-
St. Christopher -	Lieutenant-Governor	H. G. R. Robinson, Esq.	18 Oct. 1854	Basseterre	1,300	-	-	-
Nevis - - -	Senior Member of the Council administering the Government.	F. Seymour, Esq.	9 Jan. 1854	Charlestown	500	-	-	-
Virgin Islands -	Senior Member of the Council administering the Government.	Cornelius Kortright, Esq.	14 Mar. 1854	Tortola	800	-	-	-
Dominica - - -	Lieutenant-Governor	Major S. W. Blackall	1 Mar. 1850	Roseau	1,300	-	-	-
	Officer administering Government during Lieut.-Governor's absence.	J. L. Bremner -	-	-	Receiving one moiety of Lieutenant - Governor's salary. 4,000	-	-	-
British Guiana -	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.	20 Feb. 1854	Georgetown	-	-	-	-
Trinidad - - -	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Captain Elliot, R.N.	11 Jan. 1854	Port of Spain	3,500	-	-	-

Unattached. Pay as such, 26 s. 3 d. per diem.

Major-General of Artillery.

Major of Militia.

Captain in the Royal Navy.

Not in receipt of naval pay.

MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN POSSESSIONS:

	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	General Sir R. Gardiner, K.C.B.	12 Dec. 1848	In Fortress -	5,000		General of Artillery.	1,003 <i>l.</i> per annum. Pay as Colonel Commandant.
Malta	Governor and Com ^r -in-Chief	Colonel Sir W. Reid, K.C.B.	1 Oct. 1851	Valletta	4,500		Colonel of Engineers.	On seconded list. Not in receipt of regimental pay.
Ionian Islands	Lord High Commissioner	Sir John Young, Bart.	14 Mar. 1853	Corfu	4,300		With local rank of Lieutenant-General.	Staff-pay, 3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> per diem, and the usual Commisariat allowances.
Cape of Good Hope	Governor and Com ^r -in-Chief	Sir George Grey, K.C.B.	24 July 1854	Cape Town	5,000		Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.	17 <i>s.</i> per diem.
Natal	Lieutenant-Governor	Lieutenant-General Jackson	16 Oct. 1854	Frontier	1,000		Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.	17 <i>s.</i> per diem.
	Lieutenant-Governor	C. C. Pine, Esq.	26 Nov. 1849	Pieter Mauritz Burg.	800		Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.	17 <i>s.</i> per diem.
St. Helena	Governor	E. H. D. Hay, Esq.	30 Mar. 1855	James Town	2,000	Receiving one moiety of Governor's salary.	Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.	17 <i>s.</i> per diem.
	Officer administering Government during Governor's absence.	Lieutenant-Colonel Vigors	-	-	2,000	Receiving one moiety of Governor's salary.	Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.	16 <i>s.</i> per diem.
Sierra Leone	Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.	Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Hill	21 Nov. 1854	Freetown	-	-	-	-
Gambia	Officer administering Government during Governor's absence.	The Queen's Advocate, R. Dougan, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold Coast	Governor and Com ^r -in-Chief	Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'Connor	13 Sept. 1852	Bathurst, St. Mary's Cape Coast Castle	1,000	Receiving one moiety of Governor's salary.	-	-
	Officer administering the Government.	Vacant	-	-	800	Receiving one moiety of Governor's salary.	-	-
		The Chief Justice, Henry Connor, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES:								
New South Wales	Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.	Sir W. T. Denison, Knt.	20 Sept. 1854	Sydney	5,000 (a)	-	Captain of Engineers.	On seconded list. Not in receipt of regimental pay.
Van Diemen's Land	Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief	Sir H. E. F. Young, Knt.	20 Sept. 1854	Hobart Town	4,500 (b)	-	Captain in the Royal Navy.	10 <i>s.</i> per diem, as Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.
South Australia	Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief	Sir R. Graves Macdonnell, Knt., C.B.	26 Jan. 1855	Adelaide	3,000 (c)	-	Colonel in the army	Not in receipt of military pay.
Victoria	Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief	Captain Sir C. Hotham, B. N.	3 Dec. 1853	Melbourne	5,000 (d)	-	-	-
Western Australia	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Arthur E. Kennedy, Esq.	13 Jan. 1855	Perth	1,800	-	-	-
New Zealand	Governor-in-Chief	Colonel Gore-Thomas Browne, C.B.	9 Feb. 1855	Auckland	2,500	Receiving one moiety of Governor's salary.	-	-
Mauritius	Officer administering Government during Governor's absence.	Colonel Wynyard	-	-	6,000	Receiving one moiety of Governor's salary.	-	-
	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	James Macaulay Higginson, C.B.	24 Sept. 1850	Port Louis	-	-	-	-
	Officer administering Government during Governor's absence.	Major-General Sutherland	-	-	-	Receiving one moiety of Governor's salary.	-	-
Ceylon	Governor and Com ^r -in-Chief	Sir H. G. Ward, K. C. S. M. S. G.	8 Mar. 1855	Colombo	7,000	-	-	£. 1. 17 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> per diem, and Colonial allowance, 80 <i>l.</i> per mensem.
Hong Kong	Governor and Com ^r -in-Chief	Sir John Bowring, Knt.	11 Jan. 1854	Victoria	None. (e)	-	Major in the army, unattached.	Not in receipt of military pay.
Labuan	Lieutenant-Governor	Lieutenant Colonel Cairne	11 Jan. 1854	Victoria	2,000	-	-	-
Falkland Islands	Lieutenant-Governor	John Scott, Esq.	14 Nov. 1850	Stanley	800	-	-	-
Hong Kong	Governor and Com ^r -in-Chief	George Rennie, Esq.	15 Dec. 1847	-	800	-	-	-
	Lieutenant-Governor	Captain Sir John Hindmarsh, Knt., B. N.	25 Sept. 1840	In the Town	500	-	Captain in the Royal Navy.	14 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per diem, half pay.

(a) The Governor has recently been authorised to propose a vote to the Colonial Legislature for increasing the Governor's salary to 7,000*l.* per annum from the 1st June 1851.

(b) The ordinary salary is 4,000*l.*; a temporary addition of 500*l.* has been sanctioned in consequence of the high price of the necessaries of life, and, by a local Act, which has been confirmed by the Queen, an additional allowance of 2,000*l.* has been granted for contingent expenses of Governor's establishment.

(c) The ordinary salary of the Governor is 2,000*l.*, but a temporary addition of 50 per cent. has been made to it by the local Legislature.

(d) The local Legislature has recently, by an Act about to receive Her Majesty's confirmation, raised the Governor's salary to 10,000*l.*, and granted an additional sum of 5,000*l.* to defray contingent expenses.

(e) The Governor of Hong Kong received a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum, as Chief Superintendent of Trade in China.

GOVERNORS OF COLONIES.

RETURN of the NAMES of all GOVERNORS and
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS, and Parties acting
in such Capacities, of the different COLONIES;
stating, in British Money, their SALARIES and
the DATE of their APPOINTMENTS, the PLACES
of their RESIDENCE, and the COUNTRIES or
DISTRICTS over which they Preside, and Period
during which Absent on Leave; distinguishing
those who have served in the ARMY and NAVY.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 March 1855.

1

AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 14 March 1855;—for,

“ COPIES or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE relating to Mr. *Enderby*, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the *Auckland Islands* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 122, of Session 1853).”

(*Mr. Muntz.*)

ALSO,

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 1 May 1855;—for,

“ COPY of CORRESPONDENCE relating to Mr. *Enderby*, the late Governor of the *Auckland Islands*, subsequently to the 14th day of March last, in continuation of the Correspondence on the same subject then ordered.”

“ And, that the same be added to the Correspondence so ordered on the 14th day of March last.”

(*Mr. Lindsay.*)

Colonial Office, }
July 1855. }

JOHN BALL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 July 1855.

SCHEDULE.

No. in Series.	From Whom.	Date and No.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1852 :		
1	C. Enderby, Esq., to the Right hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.	4 Sept. - -	Containing a further representation relative to the differences between himself and the Special Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, and transmitting Copies of Correspondence in connexion therewith - - - Dispute in connexion with the death and interment of a seaman belonging to one of the Company's whaling ships. Correspondence with the Governor of New Zealand relative to the detention of the schooner "Black Dog." Statement of Charges preferred by Mr. Enderby against the Special Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, Messrs. Dundas and Preston -	1 4
2	C. Enderby, Esq., to the Right hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.	4 Sept. - -	In continuation of the foregoing, refers to communications from Messrs. Dundas and Preston, addressed to the Governor of New Zealand, New South Wales, &c., and about to be transmitted to the Secretary of State - - - -	14
		1853 :		
3	The Duke of Newcastle to C. Enderby, Esq.	16 April -	Notifying the acceptance of Mr. Enderby's resignation of the office of Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands; acknowledging the preceding communications, and stating that Her Majesty's Government cannot interfere with respect to the questions in dispute between Mr. Enderby and the Special Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery Company - - - - -	15
4	Governor Sir G. Grey	11 June (59)	Forwarding and commenting upon a Letter from Mr. Enderby, containing complaints against the course pursued by Governor Sir G. Grey in relation to his case - - - - Correspondence relative to the detention of the schooner "Black Dog," &c.	15
		1854 :		
5	The Duke of Newcastle to Governor Sir G. Grey. (Extract.)	1 Jan. - (1)	In reply to the foregoing Despatch, and stating that there appear to be no grounds for the complaints made against Governor Sir George Grey - - - - -	27
		1853 :		
6	Governor Sir G. Grey	13 July (73)	Forwarding copy of a letter from Mr. Enderby, written on his receiving the intimation with reference to his position conveyed by the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch No. 4, of 21st January 1853 - - - - -	27
7	C. Enderby, Esq., to the Duke of Newcastle.	11 Sept. -	Referring to previous Correspondence on the subject of his resignation of the office of Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands - - - - -	28
8	The Duke of Newcastle to Governor Sir George Grey.	23 Dec. (97)	Transmitting copy of a Communication addressed to Mr. Enderby, apprising him of the acceptance of his tender of resignation as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands As also Correspondence with the Southern Whale Fishery Company respecting the surrender of the Auckland Islands to Her Majesty's Government.	29

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21	T. R. Preston, Esq. -	29 Nov. -		
22	F. Peel, Esq., M.P., to C. Enderby, Esq.	8 Dec. -	With reference to Mr. Enderby's Letters of the 28th October and 15th November, states that it is impossible to take steps upon the Evidence therein contained - - - -	61
23	F. Peel, Esq., M.P., to T. R. Preston, Esq.	8 Dec. -	Forwarding a Copy of the preceding Communication - -	61
24	C. Enderby, Esq. -	20 Dec. -	Acknowledging and commenting upon the Decision conveyed in Mr. Peel's Letter of the 8th December - - - -	61
		1855 :		
25	G. Dundas, Esq. M.P., and T. R. Preston, Esq., to the Secretary of State, Colonial Department.	14 April -	Transmitting certain Documentary Evidence to be appended to previous Communications in refutation of the Charges preferred by Mr. Enderby - - - - -	63

APPENDIX.

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1	T. R. Preston, Esq. -	13 June -	Relative to the disposal of the Register of Births, Deaths and Marriages at Port Ross, Auckland Islands, during the occupancy of those Islands by the Southern Whale Fishery Company - - - - -	68
2	Sir George Grey, Bart.	5 August -		68
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COPIES or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE relating to Mr. *Enderby*, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the *Auckland Islands* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 122, of Session 1853).

— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from *C. Enderby*, Esq., to the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Wellington, New Zealand,
4 September 1852.

(Received, 5 March 1853.)

No. 1.
C. Enderby, Esq.,
to the Secretary
of State for the
Colonies.
4 Sept. 1852.

Sir,

(Answered, 16 April 1853, page 15.)

I HAD the honour of addressing you on the 30th June last, on which occasion I stated that Messrs. Dundas and Preston, special Commissioners appointed by the Southern Whale Fishery Company, had removed me from my seat of government at the Auckland Islands, and brought me to this place, and that I proposed forwarding at an early period certain official copies of affidavits* filed and sworn in the Supreme Court of Wellington, in an action for trespass which I was advised to bring against the above-named gentlemen.

Although it was probably correctly determined, by Mr. Justice Stephen, that no action for trespass could lie against these gentlemen, in their capacities as Commissioners of the Company, he entertained no doubt of their having greatly misconducted themselves; and he so expressed himself in open court, but they are only amenable to Her Majesty's Government for such conduct, and for the usurpation of my authority as Lieutenant-governor.

The affidavits* referred to, his Excellency Sir George Grey has kindly promised to forward, but as they are lengthy, and contain much repetition and irrelevant matter, and as I have on no occasion heretofore afforded the Government any account of the very unprecedented and unwarrantable proceedings on the part of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, I consider it my duty to furnish a brief and succinct statement of the same.

On the 18th December 1851, Mr. George Dundas, a director of the Southern Whale Fishery Company and Mr. Thomas Robert Preston, secretary of the same, arrived at Port Ross, Auckland Islands, furnished with full powers to act as special Commissioners for the Company, which powers I fully admitted, and I agreed and was prepared to act in concert with them.

As, however, we materially differed on many important subjects, in respect to the mode of managing the Company's affairs, and of conducting the fishery, which had not been prosecuted according to the plans I had submitted to the public in the pamphlets I had published, as well on the fishery as the Auckland Islands, and on which it was understood the project was to be carried out, and as these gentlemen had, from the date of their arrival, assumed all authority over the islands, and the persons residing thereon, and had exhibited towards myself uncourteous and unfriendly behaviour, I felt I could not continue to act as Commissioner of the Company, in a manner satisfactory to myself, or with advantage to the Company. I therefore determined on resigning my appointment as Commissioner of the Company, and I wrote Messrs. Dundas and Preston accordingly on the 27th January 1852,† a copy of which is enclosed.

In this letter I signified that I had determined on giving notice of my intention to resign the office of Commissioner of the Company; but, before doing so, I proposed calling a meeting of the Company's officers and servants, and then I inquired

† Mr. Enderby to
Messrs. Dundas
and Preston,
27 Jan. 1852,
p. 6.

* These affidavits, being extremely bulky, are not printed.

inquired how my salary would be paid for the ensuing 12 months; and I finally asked if they were furnished with any authority to act from Her Majesty's Government, in the event of my death, or quitting the islands.

At an interview with these gentlemen (resulting from the letter referred to) they signified to me an intention of dismissing any one attending the meeting alluded to; and as they clearly possessed the power of carrying their threats into execution, it was sufficient intimation that, although I possessed the title of Lieutenant-governor, I had no power to support or enforce my authority.

Under these circumstances, as I did not wish to cause dissention, or subject any one to dismissal, I consented to withdraw the notice I had issued calling the meeting, which was done forthwith; and it was then agreed that I should send them a letter on the following day (the 28th January) with the notice of my intention to dissolve the agreement with the Company; they also urged that it would greatly facilitate their communications with me if I would write a letter to Her Majesty's Government, tendering my resignation of the appointment as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, and date it the same as that to them in respect of my situation as Commissioner of the Company; to which request I assented, and wrote to Earl Grey a letter dated the 28th January 1852,* a copy of which is enclosed.

* See p. 3, of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of 1853.

Notwithstanding my letter to Messrs. Dundas and Preston, of the 27th January, and other very conclusive evidence, it is asserted by these gentlemen that the resignation of my appointment as Commissioner of the Company on the 28th January was (in their opinions) the result of their having intimated to me, at a meeting on the previous day (but after the receipt by them of my letter of the 27th January), an intention to dismiss me the Company's service, but which I most positively deny, or that I ever heard of such intention until so expressed in a letter from them, dated the 31st January 1852. They also state that they believed, and considered and verily believe that I also considered and intended, that my office, functions and pay had, and should cease, on handing them the notice and letters of the 28th January, already mentioned.

It is difficult to imagine how Messrs. Dundas and Preston can reconcile their statements (in the face of my letter of the 27th January, which they admit having received, but have carefully avoided setting forth in their affidavits), 1st. That they believe my resignation as Commissioner of the Company to have resulted from their having intimated an intention to dismiss me. 2d. That I believed my claim on the Company for salary, &c. ceased from the 28th January 1852, when in that letter I inquire of them in what manner I am to receive it. 3d. That my office and functions as Lieutenant-governor ceased on handing them a letter, addressed to Earl Grey; when in that same letter I inquire of them if they are invested with any power or authority from the Government to act in the event of my death or quitting the Auckland Islands; from which inquiry, it must be assumed, I proposed retaining my appointment (and which I had no power to resign) until either of the events referred to occurred.

Neither do I believe Messrs. Dundas and Preston have well considered what they have asserted, for there is the written evidence in the handwriting of one of these gentlemen in a book kept by Mr. W. A. Mackworth, the acting Commissioner of the Company at the Auckland Islands (and of which I have a copy), words to the following effect, and dated about the 23d February 1852: "You will inform Mr. Enderby that if he persists in his present course, we shall be under the necessity of stopping his salary."

This communication of the 23d February does not correspond with the statement of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, that my pay ceased on the 28th January 1852, to which date they have closed my account in the books of the Company, except for rations and such stores as I bought.

The foregoing shows the state of affairs prior to the act (on the part of Messrs. Dundas and Preston) which produced the rupture which has given rise to the charges I have considered it my duty to prefer against them, and which I shall on the present occasion only in part enumerate, since I presume they will be made a subject of inquiry at a future period, confining myself to the first charge, of which the others are a continuation, of insults and indignities to which I was subjected. And I believe and trust Her Majesty's Government will see sufficient

sufficient grounds for inquiry into the causes which have led to my forcible expulsion, as Lieutenant-governor, from the Auckland Islands, and for which Messrs. Dundas and Preston have apparently no other plea than that they believed, and acted on the assumption, that my authority as Lieutenant-governor ceased on the 28th January 1852, notwithstanding assurances to the contrary by Captain Sir Everard Home, of Her Majesty's ship "Calliope," when at the Auckland Islands in March 1852, and of his Excellency Sir George Grey, at Wellington.

Nothing particular occurred from the 28th January to the 23d February to disturb the then state of affairs; but on that day statements reached me, as well from the crew of one of the Company's whaling ships as from the medical officers resident on shore, that a seaman had died on the 21st of the same month, and that there were eight or ten other seamen very ill, and that several had died on the voyage. The seamen ascribed the deaths and sickness on the voyage to neglect and improper treatment on the part of the master of the vessel.

Under these circumstances, I considered it my duty to inquire into the cause of this seaman's death, and I wrote Messrs. Dundas and Preston a letter, dated the 23d February 1852,* a copy of which is enclosed, requesting them to instruct the medical officers resident on shore to furnish me with a certificate as to the cause of this man's death; but to this letter, as well as to another of the same date (the 23d February†), also enclosed, they had not the civility to send me any answer.

* Mr. Enderby to Messrs. Dundas and Preston, 23 Feb. 1852, p. 13 of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of 1853.
+ Ibid.

The book referred to in Enclosure, No. 7, containing the registers of births, deaths and marriages, had been obtained from me on the morning of the 23d February, by Messrs. Dundas and Preston, under a plea of their wishing to inspect it, but they refused to deliver it up, neither would they permit the medical officers to furnish me with the certificate for which I had applied, but they instructed Mr. Mackworth to inter the body forthwith, and on his communicating the same to me, and signifying an intention of carrying the orders he had received into execution (notwithstanding my directions to the contrary until I was satisfied of the cause of the death of the man), I served him with a notice, dated the 23d February 1852,‡ a copy of which is enclosed, wherein I forbid the interment, until I am furnished with the certificate for which I had applied.

† Mr. Enderby to Mr. Mackworth, 23 Feb. 1852, p. 13, House of Commons Paper, No. 122, 14 Feb. 1853.

Notwithstanding this written notice, and my verbal orders to Mr. Mackworth (whom I had appointed a magistrate, and on this occasion I reminded him of the duties of the office), he buried the body within 48 hours after death.

It will be observed that Messrs. Dundas and Preston first deprived me of all power of action, by threatening to dismiss any one obeying my orders; they then usurped my authority as Lieutenant-governor, and finally compelled Mr. Mackworth (a magistrate) to obey their orders.

I should not have been justified in suffering such gross insults and usurpation of my authority to pass unnoticed (and so I have been since advised), more especially since the affair was known to every person resident on the islands, and would have subjected me to the just contempt of every one, and where I was greatly respected, and who (with the exception of but two persons) offered, and would most willingly have rendered me any assistance, had I required it, notwithstanding the intimation that by so doing they would subject themselves to dismissal.

Under these circumstances, I adopted the only course open to me of giving expression to my feelings, which was, by sticking up a notice, dated Port Ross, 24th February 1852,§ a copy of which is enclosed.

§ Public Notice, 24 Feb. 1852, p. 9 of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of 1853.

I consider it unnecessary on the present occasion to enter into further particulars than to furnish Her Majesty's Government with the letters in detail, which have reference to the affairs of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, and myself, many of which are not in the affidavits || transmitted.

His

His Excellency Sir George Grey considers me yet authorized, and that I should correspond direct with Her Majesty's Government; this has given rise to a difficulty, in respect to certain letters which his Excellency purposes sending to Her Majesty's Government, addressed to him, concerning me, from Messrs. Dundas and Preston, the contents of which are unknown to me; this, I conceive, places the Government and myself in an anomalous position, since I imagine they should have been accompanied by my observations and replies, in the same manner as if they had been sent direct by me from the Auckland Islands.

In the case of the schooner "Black Dog," referred to in the affidavits,* I fear some very unfounded statements must have been urged to have induced his Excellency Sir George Grey to exert his powerful authority as Governor to endeavour to release that vessel, since the course pursued on the occasion was unusual.

I am induced to advert to the subject, because I presume the written application of Messrs. Dundas and Preston to Sir George Grey, which induced him to interfere, will be, amongst others, forwarded to England.

As the sole registered owner of the schooner "Black Dog," I imagine I possessed the power which I exercised (and it was admitted at the Custom-house) of prohibiting the clearance of the vessel at the Custom-house; and if my title to such register be disputed, the claimant has his remedy by bringing an action. In the present instance I was placed at a great disadvantage, by being compelled to file an affidavit, otherwise the instructions to the Commissioner of Customs, from his Excellency Sir George Grey, would have released the vessel.

My defence in the case would have been very brief, for it is well known I had no desire to detain the schooner "Black Dog," (as was explained by my solicitor to the solicitor of Messrs. Dundas and Preston), provided they would afford me a fair trial, and the attendance of my witnesses (over whom they had entire control) in the action I had commenced against them, but which proposal they declined to entertain, under very suspicious circumstances.

Upon these grounds I claimed the vessel, on which I had a lien to the amount of 2,000 *l.* (twice the value of the schooner "Black Dog") for unpaid salary, &c., &c., for upwards of two years, and I feel sure had this affair not been settled out of court, I should have been justified in refusing a transfer of the register, or to give a bill of sale, until some satisfactory arrangement had been entered into.

I purpose residing at Wellington, New Zealand, until I receive instructions and permission from Her Majesty's Government to return to England. This I consider imperative on me, in the event of any witnesses being deemed requisite, and of whose movements I shall receive advices from time to time.

Here follow the charges I have to prefer against Mr. George Dundas and Mr. Thomas Robert Preston:

- 1st. Usurping my authority as Lieutenant-governor.
- 2d. Interring the body of a seaman in defiance of my orders forbidding it, until I was satisfied as to the cause of his death.
- 3d. Obtaining from me the book containing the registers of births, deaths, and marriages, under false pretences, and refusing to deliver it up.
- 4th. Infringing my orders, in respect to the introduction of wines and spirits, and expressing a determination not to adhere to my regulations in respect thereto.
- 5th. Threatening to dismiss any one obeying my orders as Lieutenant-governor, without their approval being first obtained.
- 6th. Not permitting the ordinary prayer to be read on Sundays for me, as Lieutenant-governor, and substituting the Ensign for the Union Jack usually hoisted on the flag-staff.

7th. Prohibiting

* See Note* at page 1.

7th. Prohibiting the officers of the Company, in their unoccupied time, from affording me any aid or assistance.

8th. Removing notices I had stuck up.

9th. Forcibly ejecting me from my house.

10th. Signifying an intention of removing me from the Auckland Islands, and expressing to one of the Southern Whale Fishing Company's officers an intention to take me on board ship, for such object, in irons, if I refused to go quietly.

11th. Giving me to understand they proposed preferring charges against me to Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand; and also that he possessed authority over the Auckland Islands, neither of which statements have been borne out; but by which threats they induced me to accompany them to Wellington.

12th. Attempting and preventing me from sending mails or letters without their passing through their hands.

13th. Addressing the Company's officers and servants, and designating me as a murderer, and telling them I proposed ruining them; and then intimating that if any one sympathised or communicated with me, such conduct would be displeasing to them.

14th. Altering the log-book of the schooner "Black Dog," when the mate had inserted me as Governor Enderby, crossing the same out, and putting my name after them as Mr. Enderby, and then tearing the leaf of such book out.

15th. Endeavouring by threats to prevent the Postmaster at Wellington from delivering to me a letter addressed to me, in my official capacity, from Earl Grey, dated the 18th December 1850.

16th. Refusing to furnish me with a passage to England, under the plea that as I had expressed a determination to remain at the Auckland Islands, until permitted by Her Majesty's Government to quit them, the Company were released from the obligation to provide me with one.

17th. Purposing to leave me at Wellington, without any pecuniary means, except from the sale of my personal effects, although they had a large balance of money in their hands, but which they refused to pay me, unless I gave them an unqualified receipt for the same, although it was a disputed account.

18th. Purposing to quit New Zealand (after I had served them with a notice of action), in the schooner "Black Dog," and carry with them two important witnesses (on whom I could not then serve with subpoenas), and go from thence to Sydney and Hobart Town, and then to the Auckland Islands; and remove from thence all my other witnesses to some place unknown to me, which voyage would have occupied so much time, that it would have been utterly impossible for either Messrs. Dundas and Preston, or my witnesses, to have been in attendance in court in requisite time for the trial.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Enderby.*

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, I have had an interview with his Excellency Sir George Grey, the nature of which is explained in the letter herewith enclosed.

Enclosure No. 37,
4 Sept. 1852,
p. 13.

LIST OF ENCLOSURES.

	No.	Date.	From whom.	To whom.
		1852 :		
Referred to in letter -	1	27 January	Mr. Enderby - -	Messrs. Dundas and Preston.
	*2	28 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
	*3	" " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Referred to in letter -	*4	" " -	- ditto - - -	Earl Grey.
	*5	" " -	Messrs. Dundas and Preston.	Mr. Enderby.
Referred to in letter -	*6	23 February	Mr. Enderby - -	Messrs. Dundas and Preston.
Referred to in letter -	*7	" " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Referred to in letter -	*8	" " -	- ditto - - -	Mr. Mackworth.
	*9	" " -	- ditto - - -	Messrs. Dundas and Preston.
	*10	" " -	Messrs. Dundas and Preston.	Mr. Enderby.
Referred to in letter -	*11	24 " -	Public notice.	
	*12	25 " -	- ditto.	
	13	27 " -	Protest.	
	*14	" " -	Mr. Enderby - -	Captain Dobson.
	15	6 March -	- ditto - - -	Mr. Mackworth.
	16	8 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
	17	" " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
	18	" " -	Mr. Mackworth - -	Mr. Enderby.
	*19	" " -	Mr. Enderby - -	Mr. Mackworth.
	20	9 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
	*21	" " -	Mr. Mackworth - -	Mr. Enderby.
	22	10 " -	Mr. Enderby - -	Mr. Munce.
	23	18 " -	- ditto - - -	Mr. Mackworth.
	24	29 " -	- ditto - - -	Sir Everard Home.
	25	30 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
	26	" " -	Sir Everard Home -	Mr. Enderby.
	27	13 April -	Public notice.	
	*28	18 May -	Mr. Enderby - -	Sir George Grey.
	29	19 " -	Mr. King - - -	Messrs. Dundas and Preston.
	30	21 " -	Messrs. Dundas and Preston.	Mr. King.
	31	" " -	Mr. King - - -	Messrs. Dundas and Preston.
	32	" " -	- ditto - - -	Sir George Grey.
	*33	22 " -	Sir George Grey -	Mr. Enderby.
	34	" " -	Mr. Domett - -	Mr. King.
	*35	1 July -	Mr. Enderby - -	Sir George Grey.
	*36	8 " -	Sir George Grey -	Mr. Enderby.
	37	4 September	Mr. Enderby - -	Sir George Grey.

* The Papers thus distinguished have been already printed in the previous collection on Mr. Enderby's case. House of Commons Paper, No. 122, February 1853.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Port Ross, Auckland Islands,
27 January 1852.

Sirs,
I HAVE determined on giving notice, in conformity with the articles of agreement between me and the Southern Whale Fishery Company, of my intention to resign the office of Commissioner of the Company; but before doing so, I intend calling together the officers and servants of the Company for the purpose of addressing them; the meeting to take place on Saturday next, at 3 p.m., at which I shall be glad to see you, but request to be informed by to-morrow—

1st. If you propose to attend the meeting?

2d. Whether the payment of 500 l. (in addition to the 250 l. per annum), which has been suspended in England for nearly two years, will be insured to me, and allowed to be drawn by me here for the ensuing period of 12 months, or how else?

3d. I wish

3d. I wish to be informed, in my capacity of Lieutenant-governor, whether you are furnished with any power or authority from Her Majesty, or the Government, to act in the event of my death, or quitting the Auckland Islands?

To Messrs. Dundas and Preston,
Special Commissioners.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Enderby.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

LETTER from Mr. *Enderby* to Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston*, dated Port Ross,
28 January 1852.

[This Letter will be found already printed at page 7 of House of Commons Paper, No. 122,
of February 1853.]

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

Encl. 3, in No. 1.

LETTER from Mr. *Enderby* to Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston*, dated Auckland Islands,
28 January 1852.

[This Letter will be found already printed at page 7 of House of Commons Paper, No. 122,
February 1853.]

Enclosure 4, in No. 1.

Encl. 4, in No. 1.

LETTER from Mr. *Enderby* to the Right honourable Earl *Grey*, dated 28 January 1852.

[This Letter will be found already printed, at page 7, of House of Commons Paper,
No. 122, February 1853.]

Enclosure 5, in No. 1.

Encl. 5, in No. 1.

[LETTER from Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston* to Mr. *Enderby*, dated 28 January 1852, will
be found already printed, at page 7, of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of 1853.]

Enclosure 6, in No. 1.

Encl. 6, in No. 1.

[LETTER from Mr. *Enderby* to Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston*, dated 23 February 1852, will
be found already printed, at page 13 of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of February
1853.]

Enclosure 7, in No. 1.

Encl. 7, in No. 1.

[LETTER from Mr. *Enderby* to Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston*, dated 23 February 1852,
will be found already printed at page 13, of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of
February 1853.]

Enclosure 8, in No. 1.

Encl. 8, in No. 1.

[LETTER from Mr. *Enderby* to Mr. *Mackworth*, dated 23 February 1852, will be found
already printed at page 13, of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, February 1853.]

Enclosure 9, in No. 1.

Encl. 9, in No. 1.

[LETTER from Mr. *Enderby* to Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston*, dated 23 February 1852,
will be found already printed at page 9, of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of
14 February 1853.]

Encl. 10, in No. 1.

Enclosure 10, in No. 1.

[LETTER from Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston* to Mr. *Enderby*, dated 23 February 1852, will be found already printed at page 9, of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of 14 February 1853.]

Encl. 11, in No. 1.

Enclosure 11, in No. 1.

[NOTICE, dated 24 February 1852, will be found already printed at page 9 of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of 14 February 1853.]

Encl. 12, in No. 1.

Enclosure 12, in No. 1.

[NOTICE, dated 15 June 1850, will be found already printed at page 13, of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of 14 February 1853.]

Encl. 13, in No. 1.

Enclosure 13, in No. 1.

PROTEST.

As the Special Commissioners appointed by the Southern Whale Fishery Company have determined by force or otherwise, to remove me from my present residence (against which removal, under any circumstances, I protest), and as there is no civil court of law (as in other colonies) to which I can appeal for redress, I hold them responsible for the consequences of such compulsory movement of myself and my effects; and I intend appointing two competent persons to decide whether the house or apartments, &c. &c. selected for me are sufficient, bearing in mind that I brought with me from England two servants, and am consequently entitled to room for that number.

I should wish to know if the Special Commissioners are desirous of appointing any persons to meet those to be selected by me.

Port Ross, 27 February 1852.

(signed) *Charles Enderby*,
Lieutenant-governor.

Encl. 14, in No. 1.

Enclosure 14, in No. 1.

[LETTER from Mr. *Enderby* to Mr. *Dobson*, dated 27 February 1852, will be found already printed at page 15, of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of February 1853.]

Encl. 15, in No. 1.

Enclosure 15, in No. 1.

Sir,

Port Ross, Auckland Islands, 6 March 1852.

HAVING appointed you a magistrate, I had a right to expect from you assistance to enable me to support my authority, as the representative of Her Majesty on these Islands; nevertheless, you have not only failed to afford me of late any assistance, but have personally ceased to pay me any respect.

You disobeyed a written order from me (as Lieutenant-governor, and having a right to act as coroner), not to inter the body of *Downs*, a seaman, until I had obtained a certificate as to the cause of his death, of which I was not satisfied; and you forcibly seized, in person (without entering into the merits of the case), my effects, for the purpose of ejecting me from my house.

I could enumerate many more cases, if necessary, but from the foregoing facts, and your admission, "that you were compelled to obey orders," is sufficient evidence to prove that you are not a free agent.

Under these circumstances I feel myself called upon to state, that I can no longer permit you to act in the capacity of a magistrate.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Enderby*,
Lieutenant-governor.

W. A. Mackworth, Esq., Acting Commissioner
of the Southern Whale Fishery Company.

Enclosure 16, in No. 1.

Encl. 16, in No. 1.

Sir,

Port Ross, 8 March 1852.

I AM desirous of knowing whether I can purchase a house, and any of the following articles; viz. sheep, flour, sugar, Indian corn, salt and biscuit?

I will thank you for a receipt for the property belonging to the Southern Whale Fishery Company, which I handed over to you some time since.

W. A. Mackworth, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) Chas. Enderby.

Enclosure 17, in No. 1.

Encl. 17, in No. 1.

Sir,

Port Ross, 8 March 1852.

As it would appear I am not to receive from you any replies to my private letters of friendship, or of a more public nature, and that you do not think fit to communicate to the Company's officers and servants my thanks to them, and satisfaction of their conduct whilst under my command, and as all communication, written or otherwise, with the Special Commissioners has, by their desire, long since ceased; as it has likewise been intimated to Mr. Munce that it would be better that he should not be a medium of communication between me and you, or the Special Commissioners, I am driven to the hard necessity (but under protest) of submitting, for the present, to any further indignities which you or the Special Commissioners may think fit to heap on me (short of quitting the islands), since I can never believe any Government can sanction the acts of the Special Commissioners.

1st. By their refusing to sanction the medical officers furnishing me with a certificate of the death of a seaman:

2d. By forcibly retaining the book of registers of births, deaths, and marriages.

3d. By refusing to allow Mr. Bond and Mr. Goodger to look at my effects for the purpose of ascertaining if the apartments offered me in lieu of the house I occupied could accommodate me.

4th. By forcibly ejecting me from my house.

5th. By their reprimanding Dr. Ewington for having copied for me the letters to Messrs. Bond and Goodger.

6th. Removing me into rooms insufficient for me, and thus compelling me to find lodgings for my servant out of the house.

I might add a hundred other indignities offered, never to be forgotten.

If the Special Commissioners hold any such powers as they have exercised, they ought to have shown them long since.

I now withdraw my intimation to you (but under protest) that I would not receive any letters unless addressed to me as Lieutenant-governor.

W. A. Mackworth, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) Chas. Enderby,
Lieutenant-governor.

Enclosure 18, in No. 1.

Encl. 18, in No. 1.

Sir,

Port Ross, 8 March 1852.

I AM instructed to inform you, that a passage to Wellington, New Zealand, will be provided for you in the Southern Whale Fishery Company's schooner "Black Dog," which will proceed thither as soon as she can be got ready for sea.

A passage will also be provided for you from Wellington to England, in the event of your desiring it.

Chas. Enderby, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) W. A. Mackworth,
Acting Commissioner.

Enclosure 19, in No. 1.

Encl. 19, in No. 1.

[LETTER from Mr. Enderby to Mr. Mackworth, dated 8 March 1852, will be found already printed at page 10, of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of February 1853.]

Enclosure 20, in No. 1.

Encl. 20, in No. 1.

Sir,

Port Ross, 9 March 1852.

As I have fully determined on not quitting the Auckland Islands until permitted by advices from England, I hold you and the Special Commissioners responsible for the consequences of attempting to remove a single article belonging to me, without my permission.

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I shall

I shall not offer any resistance to your proceedings, or to those whom you may employ, should you determine on such a course, but shall adhere to my present intention, which you shall not defeat.

I am willing to exonerate you and the Special Commissioners from any blame (should you consider any as likely to attach) for leaving me here, provided I am not further obstructed in my intentions, and unnecessary difficulties thrown in my way.

I have already offered to purchase a house, and if it be your intention to take down the house I now occupy, I am willing to remove to another, provided it is understood I may occupy it as long as I please, but I must not be kept in suspense, since I have many letters of importance to write, which will have to be framed according to circumstances, which letters I purpose sending by the "Samuel Enderby," to Sydney.

W. A. Mackworth, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) Chas. Enderby,
Lieutenant-governor.

Encl. 21, in No. 1.

Enclosure 21, in No. 1.

[LETTER from Mr. Mackworth to Mr. Enderby, dated 9 March 1852, will be found already printed at page 10, of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of February 1853.]

Encl. 22, in No. 1.

Enclosure 22, in No. 1.

My Dear Sir,

Port Ross, 10 March 1852.

IF the Special Commissioners will assure you that Sir George Grey, or the Governor or Lieutenant-governor of any of the adjacent colonies has any power or control over the Auckland Islands, it will afford me infinite pleasure to accompany them in the "Black Dog."

W. J. Munce, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) Chas. Enderby.

Encl. 23, in No. 1.

Enclosure 23, in No. 1.

Sir,

Port Ross, Auckland Islands,
18 March 1852.

As the only means afforded me of communicating with Messrs. Dundas and Preston (the Special Commissioners appointed by the Court of Directors of the Southern Whale Fishery Company) is through you, I have to request that you will state to them, that as they hold two letters from me addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which letters have not been transmitted as addressed to England, I have to direct that they will not send them as intended, but return them to me, since circumstances have rendered very material additions and alterations necessary, as well in respect to the abandonment of the Auckland Islands as a whaling station, as on other important matters.

W. A. Mackworth, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner.

I am, &c.
(signed) Chas. Enderby,
Lieutenant-governor.

Encl. 24, in No. 1.

Enclosure 24, in No. 1.

Sir,

Port Ross, Auckland Islands,
29 March 1852.

I AM under the necessity of calling on you as commanding officer on this station, to afford me your advice and assistance in supporting my authority as Lieutenant-governor of these islands, which has been usurped, myself personally insulted, and my authority denied by Messrs. Dundas and Preston, Special Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, and by Mr. Mackworth, acting under their orders.

Captain Sir E. Home, R. N., Bart.,
H. M. Ship "Calliope."

I have, &c.
(signed) Chas. Enderby,
Lieutenant-governor.

Encl. 25, in No. 1.

Enclosure 25, in No. 1.

My dear Sir,

Port Ross, 30 March 1852.

I HAVE given the subject of our yesterday's conversation much consideration, and submit the following observations for your notice.

If

If I admit a tender of my resignation as Lieutenant-governor (conveyed in a letter placed in unauthorized hands to receive it) to be a positive vacation of office, it would bear date from the period when such tender was written, viz. 28th January; and in such case, I should deprive myself of all right to apply to Her Majesty's Government for redress, as conveyed in the letter I read to you, addressed to Earl Grey, and which you have kindly promised to forward by the "Samuel Enderby" to Sydney, for I could have no cause to complain of my authority having been usurped, myself insulted, and my appointment, as Lieutenant-governor denied, since the acts of which I complain are subsequent to my letter of the 28th January to Earl Grey, tendering my resignation.

I submit, that if Sir Charles Fitzroy or Sir George Grey were to write letters to the Secretary of State, expressing a wish to retire from their respective Governments, and tendering their resignations, they would not be considered as having actually vacated their appointments, until they had quitted their seats of government, or the tender of their resignations had been accepted; and I do not see how, in my case, there can be a difference.

I think, in the present instance, you can only deal with official documents, such as appertain to my appointment as Lieutenant-governor, since the Government at home would not sanction any private arrangements or agreements (to which they were no parties) to interfere with their prerogatives.

The lease of the Auckland Islands to myself and brothers, bears date the 1st March 1847, and contains, amongst others, the following clause: "for the first two years of the said term (30 years), the yearly rent of a pepper-corn, and for the residue of the said term, the yearly rent of 1,000 *l.*, and such further sum or sums of money as may from time to time be deemed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State necessary for the civil government and protection of the settlers in or upon the said islands."

I think the foregoing clause, coupled as it is with my appointment as Lieutenant-governor, and the letters from Earl Grey (in none of which there is any reference to a company), it is sufficiently evident the Government do not consider my appointment or position as commissioner of a company as necessarily identifying me with my appointment as Lieutenant-governor, or as committing them to any necessity of retaining or dismissing me at their pleasure, more especially since the clause referred to, bears date two years previous to the formation of the company.

In my agreement with the Southern Whale Fishery Company, it is stipulated that I am to perform the duties of Lieutenant-governor, without any additional pay; but although this agreement gives me the power of resigning my appointment as Commissioner of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, on giving 12 months' notice, it is not coupled with any stipulation that I shall resign or tender my resignation as Lieutenant-governor.

I am, &c.
(signed) Chas. Enderby,
Lieut.-governor.

To Captain Sir E. Home, R. N., Bart.,
Her Majesty's Ship "Calliope."

Enclosure 26, in No. 1.

Encl. 26, in No. 1.

Her Majesty's Ship "Calliope," Port Ross,
Auckland Islands, 30 March.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date, in which you call upon me to afford you my advice and assistance in supporting your authority as Lieutenant-governor of these islands, which you inform me has been usurped, yourself personally insulted, and your authority denied by the Special Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, who are now at Port Ross; you have also in conversation desired me to inform you whether, having tendered your resignation of Lieutenant-governor of these Islands to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has, in my opinion, obliged you to cease from holding that office, or whether you are Lieutenant-governor or not.

I beg in reply to state, that, in my opinion, holding as you do Her Majesty's appointment as Lieutenant-governor, you are the Lieutenant-governor, and that you must remain so until the resignation of that office, which you have tendered, is accepted by Her Majesty, or until such time as you quit the island.

I must beg also to state, that it is my opinion, from the peculiarity of the circumstances of this Government, the lease of the Auckland Islands, which was granted to the Messrs. Enderby in 1847, having been made over to the Southern Whale Fishery Company, and the islands being, in consequence of that act, the property of that Company, that you can do no act in any of these islands without in some way interfering with the affairs and interests of the Company, from which I should most carefully abstain.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Everard Home,
Captain.

To his Excellency Chas. Enderby, &c. &c. &c.,
Port Ross.

Encl. 27, in No. 1.

Enclosure 27, in No. 1.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, Charles Enderby, Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, am forcibly compelled to quit my seat of government, I nevertheless retain my appointment as Lieutenant-governor until Her Majesty's pleasure be known, during which period, and whilst I am absent, I call on all persons resident on, or who may visit the Auckland Islands, to maintain order and conform to the laws and usages of England, as well in obeying the lawful commands of those placed in authority over them, or in whose service or pay they may have engaged, as in other respects; and I hold all persons responsible as well for acts of omission as commission.

Port Ross, Auckland Islands,
13 April 1852.

(signed) *Chas. Enderby,*
Lieutenant-governor.

Encl. 28, in No. 1.

Enclosure 28, in No. 1.

[LETTER from Mr. *Enderby* to Governor Sir *George Grey*, dated Wellington, 18 May 1852, will be found already printed at page 12, of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of 14 February 1853.]

Encl. 29, in No. 1.

Enclosure 29, in No. 1.

Gentlemen,

Wellington, 19 May 1852.

I HAVE have had the honour to be instructed by his Excellency Lieutenant-governor Enderby of the Auckland Islands, to request that you will inform me upon what authority you have brought him to this port, and for what object, and also what arrangements are made or intended to be made in regard thereto.

Geo. Dundas, Esq.
and Thos. Robt. Preston, Esq.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *John King.*

Encl. 30, in No. 1.

Enclosure 30, in No. 1.

Wellington, 20 May 1852.

THE Special Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery Company have received with much surprise the letter of yesterday's date, addressed to them by Mr. King, respecting Mr. Enderby, as Mr. Enderby could himself have answered Mr. King's inquiries.

The Special Commissioners have merely to observe, that they gave Mr. Enderby a passage hither in the vessel they arrived in, and have nothing now to do with him, he being no longer in the Company's service, and having also resigned the office which he held of Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands.

To Mr. John King.

Encl. 31, in No. 1.

Enclosure 31, in No. 1.

Gentlemen,

Wellington, 21 May 1852.

I HAVE received your memorandum of yesterday's date, and think some degree of courtesy is due from you to his Excellency Lieutenant-governor Charles Enderby of the Auckland Islands, who bears that rank and title until his resignation is accepted by Her Majesty, and not by yourselves, and the non-observance of such courtesy shows clearly your feelings on the subject.

As his Excellency deems you have legally brought him from the Auckland Islands by force, and committed other acts of trespass and indignities against him, I have to request some definite answer to my letter to you of the 19th instant.

George Dundas, Esq.
and Thos. Robt. Preston, Esq.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *John King.*

Encl. 32, in No. 1.

Enclosure 32, in No. 1.

Sir,

Wellington, 21 May 1852.

HIS Excellency Lieutenant-governor Charles Enderby, of the Auckland Islands, has done me the honour to place the matter of difference between the Special Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery Company and himself in my hands for advice and assistance. His
Excellency

Excellency informs me that the Special Commissioners have preferred some charges against him to your Excellency; if so, I have to request your Excellency will be pleased to order a copy of such charges to be forwarded to me, so that I may be in a better position to advise his Excellency Lieutenant-governor Charles Enderby in the matter; and as the Special Commissioners may shortly be leaving this port, I trust your Excellency will excuse my requesting that the copy of the charges made against him may be furnished me with as little delay as possible.

His Excellency Sir Geo. Grey,
Governor in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John King.*

Enclosure 33, in No. 1.

Encl. 33, in No. 1.

[LETTER from Governor Sir *George Grey* to Mr. *Enderby*, dated Government House, Wellington, 22 May 1852, will be found already printed at page 17, of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of 14 February 1853.]

Enclosure 34, in No. 1.

Encl. 34, in No. 1.

Sir,

Civil Secretary's Office, Wellington, 22 May 1852.

I AM directed by the Governor-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, requesting that his Excellency will be pleased to order that a copy of certain charges, stated by the Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands to have been preferred against him to the Governor-in-Chief by the Special Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery Company might be furnished to you.

In reply, his Excellency directs me to state, that he does not consider himself empowered to entertain any charges whatever against his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, and that he therefore neither has entertained, nor intends to entertain, any such charges, should they be preferred.

J. King, &c., Solicitor.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alfred Domett,*
Civil Secretary.

Enclosure 35, in No. 1.

Encl. 35, in No. 1.

[LETTER from Mr. *Enderby* to Governor Sir *George Grey*, dated Wellington, 1 July 1852, will be found already printed at page 17, of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of 14 February 1853.]

Enclosure 36, in No. 1.

Encl. 36, in No. 1.

[LETTER from Governor Sir *George Grey* to Mr. *Enderby*, dated Government House, Wellington, 8 July 1852, will be found already printed at page 18, of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of February 1853.]

Enclosure 37, in No. 1.

Encl. 37, in No. 1.

Sir,

Wellington, New Zealand, 4 September 1852.

HAVING been given to understand by your Excellency yesterday that I had been wrongly instructed, "that you had objected to permit me copies of the correspondence of Messrs. Dundas and Preston in respect to my affairs," and that you had only intended such refusal to apply to Mr. King, my solicitor, from a conviction that they might be used in the action then pending; and as your Excellency has kindly promised, that in the event of my applying for such documents for the purpose of answering and remarking on the contents, you will now give directions that copies of them shall be furnished me, I avail myself of your Excellency's permission, and now apply to your Excellency for copies of all such correspondence, letters or documents, from Messrs. Dundas and Preston, or from either of them, as relate to me or my affairs, for the purpose of replying thereto.

As time will not admit of my being furnished with copies of these papers before closing the mail, I feel sure your Excellency will pardon me for sending the despatches I have already concluded, containing the observations relative to your Excellency (a statement of which I furnished your Excellency some time since), provided I send by the same conveyance a copy of this letter, which will correct the error into which I had been led in respect to your intentions.

His Excellency Sir Geo. Grey,
Governor-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Enderby.*

—No. 2.—

No. 2.

C. Enderby, Esq.
to the Secretary of
State for the
Colonies.

4 September 1852.

COPY of a LETTER from *C. Enderby, Esq.*, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Wellington, New Zealand, 4 September 1852.

(Received, 5 March 1853.)

Sir,

(Answered, 16 April 1853, page 15.)

I HAVE this day been furnished by his Excellency Sir George Grey, with the copy of a letter, which he purposes sending with others (the contents of which I am ignorant) to England, from Messrs. Dundas and Preston, addressed to himself, his Excellency Sir Charles FitzRoy, and Sir William Denison, respectively; it is dated the 27th March 1852.

I have no wish to intrude my affairs on your valuable time, but as it appears Messrs. Dundas and Preston wish and intend their letter referred to should be laid before Her Majesty's Government by some authorized person, I feel myself compelled to notice it. I shall, however, do so very briefly, since I have treated on most of the subjects in my other letter.

There are, in the letter of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, omissions of important documents (for reasons best known to themselves), and a perversion of facts, highly discreditable to the authors.

It is admitted by me that there were few duties to be performed, as Lieutenant-governor; but that did not the less entitle me to respect, which, however, was never awarded me by the Special Commissioners.

I never interfered in the affairs of the Company after the 28th January, except at the desire and in concert with the Special Commissioners; and I never intruded my duties, as Lieutenant-governor, until called upon by a statement as to improper treatment, terminating in the death of a seamen, on which occasion I wrote Messrs. Dundas and Preston a civil note, a copy of which is enclosed, dated the 23d February 1852, requesting them to instruct the medical officer to furnish me with a certificate as to the cause of the man's death.

Encl. No. 6,
Mr. Enderby to
Messrs. Dundas
and Preston,
23 February 1852,
page 13 of House
of Commons Paper,
No. 122, of 1853.

Had my application been complied with, or had I on this occasion been treated with any respect, the present state of affairs might not have occurred.

It appears Messrs. Dundas and Preston lay great stress on the notice I issued on the 24th February 1852: My reply is, that "I had no alternative." The Special Commissioners had signified an intention of dismissing any one obeying my orders; they had usurped my authority as Lieutenant-governor, and coerced Mr. Mackworth (a magistrate) from performing his duty.

Had there been disturbances, such as Messrs. Dundas and Preston describe, I was the person to whom application might have been made; and these gentlemen might in such case have placed the Company's servants at my disposal, and if I had refused, or neglected, under such circumstances, to interfere, there might have been grounds for complaint.

With respect to the very improper and intemperate letter to me (one of their enclosures), dated the 31st January 1852,* it will be observed they conclude it by stating, "as the above facts are patent and irrefutable, we must decline to enter into any discussion or correspondence respecting them;" they thus constitute themselves the judges, and decide without permitting an observation.

* Page 8, of House
of Commons Paper,
No. 122, of 14 Fe-
bruary 1853.

I am, however, prepared to prove that the whole of the charges contained in that letter are utterly groundless, and are capable of being refuted, and I only wait permission to do so.

I think it would have been more creditable to Messrs. Dundas and Preston had they omitted such a document, but of which they seem very proud.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Enderby.*

— No. 3. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Duke of Newcastle to C. Enderby, Esq.

No. 3.
Duke of Newcastle
to C. Enderby,
Esq.
16 April 1853.

Sir,

Downing-street, 16 April 1853.

I HAVE to acknowledge your letter of the 4th* September last, addressed to Sir John Pakington, forwarding official copies of the affidavits in certain legal proceedings taken between yourself and Messrs. Dundas and Preston, in New Zealand.

* Page 1.

2. I have thought it necessary to wait for these documents (which you had informed my predecessor, on the 30th June last, that you intended to forward), before communicating to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government. I have now to state, that Her Majesty has been advised to accept, and has accepted, your resignation, addressed to Earl Grey, as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands. That office was created only on the urgent representation of yourself and those with whom you were associated, and altogether as ancillary to their project of turning the islands to commercial use. That project having been abandoned, the necessity for the office ceases, and I do not intend to advise Her Majesty to appoint a successor to you. The islands will consequently remain subject to the general government of New Zealand.

3. With respect to the questions litigated between yourself and the gentlemen of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, I have to state, that while I regret the unfortunate termination of your engagement with that body, and the difficulties in which it has involved you, I am fully satisfied, from the documents before me, that Her Majesty's Government cannot interfere in the matter.

I have, &c.

(signed) Newcastle.

— No. 4. —

(No. 59.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir George Grey to the Duke of Newcastle.

No. 4.
Governor Sir
G. Grey to the
Duke of Newcastle.
11 June 1853.Government House, Wellington, New Zealand,
11 June 1853.

(Received, 21 November 1853.)

My Lord Duke,

(Answered, 1 January 1854, No. 1, page 27.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Enderby, the Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, dated the 23d of May last, together with the other documents named in the margin.

2. I have made such notes in the margin of Mr. Enderby's letter of the 23d of May, as explain the points which require an answer from me. I cannot but regret that Mr. Enderby should have written this letter, as it appears to me to be, in many respects, a very improper letter to have proceeded from an officer bearing so high a commission.

I have, &c.

(signed) G. Grey.

Enclosure No. 1.—Mr. Enderby to Sir G. Grey, 23 May 1853.

Enclosure No. 2.—Sir G. Grey to Mr. Enderby, 3 June 1853.

Enclosure No. 3.—Mr. Enderby to Sir G. Grey, 4 June 1853.

Enclosure No. 4.—Sir G. Grey to Mr. Enderby, 6 June 1853.

Enclosure No. 5.—Mr. Enderby to Sir G. Grey, 7 June 1853.

Enclosure No. 6.—Sir G. Grey to Mr. Enderby, 9 June 1853.

Enclosure No. 7.—Mr. Enderby to Sir G. Grey, 11 June 1853;

enclosing letter to Secretary of State.

Enclosure No. 8.—Sir G. Grey to Mr. Enderby, 11 June 1853.

Enclosure No. 9.—Messrs. Dundas and Preston to Sir G. Grey,

28 May 1852.

Enclosure No. 10.—The Civil Secretary to the Collector of Customs,

Wellington, 10 June 1852.

Enclosure No. 11.—The Colonial Secretary to the Collector of Customs,

10 June 1852; enclosing copy of a Letter to Mr. King.

Enclosure No. 12.—The Collector of Customs to the Civil Secretary,

9 June 1853.

Encl. 1, in No. 4.

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Sir,

Wellington, 23 May 1853.

1. As the period is approaching when I may reasonably expect to obtain permission from Her Majesty's Government to return to England, I consider it a duty I owe to myself to address your Excellency upon the strange and unaccountable part you have acted towards me in the affair of Messrs. Dundas and Preston; and by so doing, I afford your Excellency an opportunity of entering into such an explanation as you may deem requisite, and necessary.

2. I need not express the feelings of pain and regret which I experience at thus being obliged to impugn your Excellency's conduct; but I believe that a very brief and simple statement of the case will satisfy any reasonable mind, that in justification of my own character, I have no other alternative left, more especially after the observation recently made

Mr. Enderby has fallen into some mistake upon this point. I had been absent from Wellington for three months previous to the date of his letter, and had not seen him for several weeks before I left Wellington, during the whole of which time he never directly, or indirectly, alluded to the subject here mentioned. I can only conclude that he alludes to one occasion when he waited upon me and asked my friendly advice on his affairs; I then, in considering the whole of these with him, told him that he had, in my opinion, acted unadvisably as a high public officer in the case of the "Black Dog," but that I might be wrong, and I put several cases to him; one of which, I presume, he must, upon reflection, have applied personally to himself, although I had no intention of so applying it. Indeed, Mr. Enderby, at the end of that interview, told me he was very much obliged to me for having given him my opinion and advice in the manner I had done.—G. G.

by your Excellency to myself (in reference to my detention of the "Black Dog") to the effect "that if I had been in the service of the Government of New Zealand, you would have considered it your duty to have dismissed or suspended me for having detained and claimed to be the sole legal owner of the schooner 'Black Dog.'" An observation more offensive, or a threat more unjustifiable, I can scarcely conceive possible, addressed as it was to one holding equally with yourself Her Majesty's Commission, and over whom you possessed no jurisdiction. But to make this more apparent, I will briefly relate the case of the "Black Dog." The facts are these:

3. The schooner "Black Dog" was purchased by my direction from Mr. Robert Towns, of Sydney, who was agent for the Southern Whale Fishery Company, and I instructed him to make out the bill of sale in the name of the Company. He, however, did not follow my directions, but had the register taken out in my name, by which act he made me the "sole legal owner." Placed in this situation, I performed the only act in my power to constitute her the property of the Company, by granting the schooner a new register, in which I described the Company as the sole proprietor.

4. There were no Custom-house authorities at the Auckland Islands, I had, therefore, no power to do more than I did.

5. Messrs. Dundas and Preston, ever desirous of setting aside and nullifying my acts as Lieutenant-governor, exhibited the old register of the schooner "Black Dog" at the Custom-house, by which act they invalidated the register I had granted; for a vessel can have but one register. This constituted the "Black Dog" as much my legal property as any sum of money standing in my name in the books of the Bank of England; and it was for Messrs. Dundas and Preston, if they had thought fit, to have brought an action against me, to compel me to transfer such property, by showing that I was not the rightful proprietor of the vessel; and not for me to have applied to the Supreme Court, to show (what was palpable) that I was the legal owner.

6. On 7th June, I ascertained that Messrs. Dundas and Preston had given notice to the Collector of Customs that they required a clearance for the "Black Dog" for Sydney, as they intended quitting Wellington on the following day for that place; and that, after selecting some suitable station from whence to prosecute the whale fishery in Australia or Van Diemen's Land, they proposed going to the Auckland Islands, to remove the establishment of the Southern Whale Fishery Company to such place.

7. Having previously to this date (7th of June) served Messrs. Dundas and Preston with a notice of action for damages to the amount of 5,000 £, of which they had taken no notice, it became perfectly clear that they had no intention of abiding the issue of a trial, inasmuch as time would not have permitted of their performing the proposed voyage; nor could the Company have spared the services of the acting Commissioner of the Company and the Accountant (both material witnesses in the case), at so critical a period as that of the removal of so extensive an establishment as that of the Southern Whale Fishery Company from one place to another, without leaving one competent person to superintend the Company's affairs.

8. On receiving, therefore, the intimation of Messrs. Dundas and Preston's intentions, I had no other course left but to prevent their departure, by at once instructing the Collector of Customs to refuse the clearance of the "Black Dog," on the ground that I, as the sole legal owner of the vessel, objected to her leaving the port.

9. But while I thus, for the purposes of justice, availed myself of the power with which I was legally clothed, Mr. King, my solicitor, wrote Mr. Hart, the solicitor of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, a letter of which the annexed is a copy, stating that I had no desire unnecessarily to detain Messrs. Dundas and Preston in Wellington, proposing that the schooner "Black Dog" should be sent to the Auckland Islands for witnesses on both sides, and concluding by showing that I was open to any other reasonable proposition.

10. Had Messrs. Dundas and Preston given me an assurance or guarantee that they would attend the trial, and that my witnesses should be forthcoming in time for it, I should have been perfectly satisfied; but instead of doing this, their solicitor (Mr. Hart) wrote a letter (No. 2) in reply to Mr. King, declining, on the part of his clients, to make me any proposition; and they themselves solicited your Excellency's interference, which appears to have been granted at once; for your Excellency, without communicating with me, instructed the Collector of Customs to give the "Black Dog" a clearance.

11. Such

No. 1.

No. 2.

11. Such being the facts of the case of the "Black Dog," I submit very respectfully, that your Excellency, in compelling the Collector of Customs, against his own opinion, and that of the Attorney-general and Civil Secretary of this province to give a clearance to the vessel, acted illegally; that your Excellency made yourself a partisan of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, and did much to defeat the ends of justice and to place me in a false position; that you failed in your promise to render me every aid and assistance in your power, aid and assistance which, as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, I had a right to expect and demand; and further, that your Excellency added gross and deliberate insult to injury, in declaring that you would have dismissed or suspended me had it been in your power to do so.

12. Against such acts I feel it due, both to Her Majesty's Government and to myself, to record my solemn protest.

13. The next complaint which I am under the painful duty of preferring against your Excellency is of a still more serious nature. I will state the facts as briefly as I can, leaving others to draw their own inferences from them.

14. I arrived at Wellington on the 18th May 1852, in the schooner "Black Dog," whither I had been brought against my will, from the Auckland Islands by Messrs. Dundas and Preston (where I held Her Majesty's commission as Lieutenant-governor) under a threat of coercion, and of being carried on board the vessel in irons, in the event of my refusing to accompany them to Wellington, and also with a false assurance that you were empowered to interfere in the affairs of that settlement, and that they intended to prefer charges against me.

15. I had not the power of calling on any one in the Auckland Islands to aid me, since all were in the pay of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, and consequently under the control of the special Commissioners (even my domestic servants) as were also the provisions and stores; so that had I accepted any of the numerous offers made me of service I should have done those persons a serious injury, for Messrs. Dundas and Preston had signified their intention of dismissing any such person from the Company's service.

16. I therefore, I repeat, under a threat of coercion, and an assurance that your Excellency had authority over the Auckland Islands, consented to accompany them to Wellington, in order that it might not be supposed that I was fearful of meeting any charges which might be preferred against me, and also for the object of obtaining your aid in supporting my authority, which had been usurped and set at nought by Messrs. Dundas and Preston.

17. I waited on you on my arrival, after Messrs. Dundas and Preston had had a long interview, and placed in your hands a statement of replies to such charges as I presumed might be urged against me, but of which I had no certain knowledge; and, in the same statement, I charged Messrs. Dundas and Preston with having usurped my authority, and personally insulted me.

18. You will observe, from the statement referred to (embodied in the form of a letter to your Excellency, and dated the 18th of May) that I doubted the truth of the assertion of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, that you had power over the Auckland Islands, for I made use of the following expression; "The charges against Messrs. Dundas and Preston are of a very serious nature, but as they have already been preferred to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, I presume it is not competent for any one else to entertain them; I shall therefore state them, and be thankfully advised if any different opinion be entertained."

19. To this statement I received the accompanying reply from your Excellency, dated the 22d May, wherein you stated that as I had received a separate commission appointing me Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, and as I was empowered to correspond direct with the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, you considered my jurisdiction in the Auckland Islands as one with which you were not empowered to interfere "in any other way than to afford me any such aid and assistance as I might apply for."

20. The only interpretation I could and did put on the concluding paragraph, commencing with "in any other way" was the aid and assistance which any Governor would be justified in affording to another; moreover, I have repeatedly of late heard you remark, that the limits of your authority included the Auckland Islands, until the recent Act was passed giving a new constitution to New Zealand, in which the limits were prescribed to Lat. 50 South, whereas the nearest point of the Auckland Islands is in Lat. 50° 16' South; now, if your jurisdiction did extend over the Auckland Islands, I submit that your above quoted reply was unsatisfactory, and tended to mislead me, for I consider it would have been your duty, had you possessed jurisdiction over the Auckland Islands, to have investigated the causes which led to my expulsion from my seat of government; and that you were equally in duty bound to entertain the serious charges I had preferred against Messrs. Dundas and Preston.

21. On quitting you, I put myself in communication with Mr. J. King, the solicitor, who wrote Messrs. Dundas and Preston a letter, dated the 19th May, to which he received a reply on the following day, copies of which are enclosed. In the reply of those gentlemen to Mr. King, as to their object in bringing me to Wellington, you will observe they state they are actually surprised at being asked such a question.

22. Mr. King also wrote your Excellency a letter on the 21st May, stating, that I had informed him that Messrs. Dundas and Preston had preferred some charges against me to

It will be seen from the enclosed letter from the Collector of Customs,* that I did not compel him to give a clearance to the vessel; but that he gave the clearance, acting under the orders of the Supreme Court; that he acted on his own responsibility; and fully concurred in my opinion, as notified by the Civil Secretary.

The Attorney-general was Mr. Enderby's counsel; what his opinion was I do not know. A copy of the two letters of the 10th June 1852 from the Civil Secretary, are herewith enclosed.—G. G.

* See Enclosure No. 12.

I have already remarked upon this misconception.—G. G.

No. 3.

No. 4 and 5.

your Excellency, and applying for a copy of them, so that he might be in a better position to advise me. A copy of that letter is enclosed.

23. On the 22d May, Mr. King received a reply from Mr. Domett, the Civil Secretary, recapitulating the words of the application by Mr. King; and then he adds, "In reply, your Excellency directs him to state, that you do not consider yourself empowered to entertain any charges whatever against me, and that therefore you neither have entertained, nor intend to entertain any such charges should they be preferred."

24. Now, I respectfully submit, that the only inference that can legitimately be drawn from the terms of Mr. Domett's letter is, 1st, that no such charges as I had supposed had been made; and 2d, that if they were preferred, your Excellency would neither receive nor entertain them.

25. Your Excellency may therefore judge of my surprise, when, towards the end of August I accidentally learnt that you had received a letter from Messrs. Dundas and Preston, containing charges against me, and either had sent, or intended sending a copy of it to the Secretary of State; I at once applied to Mr. Wodehouse for a copy of the same, and was refused it by him under the plea that your Excellency had already declined acceding to my request; I then considered it my duty to address the Secretary of State, and I commented on your conduct in refusing me a copy of such charges, as also on your refusing me a copy of the statement of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, in reference to the schooner "Black Dog," and I sent you a copy of such part of the letter as referred to your Excellency. On the 3d September I met you, and referring to the

The simple explanation of all this is, that I could not give up, to either party, letters addressed to the Government to be used in private discussions; but when they asked for copies of correspondence to defend themselves against each others' counter-charges, copies of all letters were furnished to both parties.—G. G.

Messrs. Dundas and Preston, was for the purpose of preventing it being used in the action then pending.

My despatches to the Secretary of State, No. 92, of the 14th July 1852, and No. 93 of the same date, will sufficiently show that I never entertained any charges against Mr. Enderby, and that I refused to do so.

The documents Mr. Enderby alludes to, were only transmitted to the Secretary of State, in conformity with my duty, to explain the grounds which I refused to go into the case. I knew that the Secretary of State would entertain no charges against Mr. Enderby, without allowing that gentleman a fair opportunity of reply.—G. G.

26. It will scarcely be credited by any one, that after the written assurance of your Excellency, that you had not, and would not entertain any charges whatever against me, you had, at the same time, actually done so, and had concealed the fact by an evasive answer through the Civil Secretary, to Mr. King, so worded, as completely to deceive me, and to lead me to believe you had not received any such document; but not satisfied with the first deviation from a right course, it now comes out, that you repeated it in the case of the "Black Dog," by receiving a statement from Messrs. Dundas and Preston, which, it must be presumed was, in your estimation, sufficient to justify you, not only in acting without communicating with me, or seeking any explanation from me, but also actually

refusing me a copy of such statement when applied for by Mr. King, as will be seen from the following extract of a letter from the Civil Secretary to Mr. King, dated the 10th June: "His Excellency regrets that he does not feel himself justified in supplying you with copies of any documents which may be sent to him upon the subject."

27. This is a new method of administering justice. It would appear that you considered yourself fully justified in acting on an *ex parte* statement, but did not consider yourself justified in affording me any information whatever in respect to the same.

28. To proceed, however, with this statement of the facts of this case. In conformity with your promise, verbally given, I wrote you a letter on the 4th September, a copy of which is enclosed, in which I recapitulated what you told me, and then applied for copies of all such correspondence, letters or documents from Messrs. Dundas and Preston, or from either of them, as related to me or my affairs, for the purpose of replying thereto.

29. Your answer, a copy of which is enclosed, was accompanied with a copy of the charges preferred against me by Messrs. Dundas and Preston, dated the 27th March 1852, but I received nothing more, although in the copy of the extract of my letter to the Secretary of State, forwarded to you, I remarked, "In the case of the schooner 'Black Dog,' referred to in the affidavit, I fear some very unfounded statements must have been urged to have induced his Excellency Sir George Grey to exert his powerful authority, as Governor, to release the vessel, since the course pursued was unusual. I am induced to advert to the subject, because I presume the written application of Messrs. Dundas and Preston to Sir George Grey, which induced him to interfere, will be, amongst others, forwarded to England." Thus I am at this moment ignorant whether you have transmitted any statement of the affair of the "Black Dog" to the Secretary of State, although I have been given to understand such has been the case.

30. The letter from Messrs. Dundas and Preston to your Excellency contained charges against me of a very serious character, with false and slanderous statements, and garbled and perverted facts, it also contained other letters (to which it referred), equally discreditable and dishonourable to the authors. It is dated the 27th March, and circulars have been sent to their Excellencies Sir Charles FitzRoy and Sir William Denison, by Messrs. Dundas and Preston; and a copy of the circular addressed to you was forwarded by your Excellency to Her Majesty's Government.

This alleged dissemination consisted in my forwarding certain papers to the Secretary of State in my despatch, No. 92, of the 14th of July 1852, to explain my conduct.—G. G.

31. This most cruel and dishonourable letter, which you have disseminated, must have been handed to your Excellency on or about the 18th May, and I was kept in ignorance of it until the 4th of September, two months after Messrs. Dundas and Preston had quitted Wellington for Sydney

No. 6.

No. 7.

No. 8.

No. 9.

Sydney and Van Diemen's Land, nearly four months after you received it, and nearly six months after it is dated.

32. Messrs. Dundas and Preston had been charged by me with very grave offences in having usurped the authority of the Crown, I therefore expected such would have induced caution and reserve on your part, especially whilst I was resident in Wellington, but you showed them marked attention by repeatedly entertaining one or both of them at your table, which gave rise to numerous observations, and it certainly exhibited a want of that consideration which is due from the governor of one colony to that of another.

I have enclosed a copy of a letter from Messrs. Dundas and Preston (Enclosure No. 9 in my despatch herewith) protesting against the consideration with which I treated Mr. Enderby. These counter-statements will show the extreme difficulty I had in dealing with the persons engaged in this case.—G. G.

33. What opinion, however, must be entertained of me by Sir Charles FitzRoy and Sir William Denison, and in what manner will they receive me when I visit those colonies? You withheld from me the letter before referred to until long after the arrival of Messrs. Dundas and Preston in Sydney, and until the time had elapsed for entering into any explanation with any hope that either Sir Charles FitzRoy or Sir William Denison will at this late date give themselves the trouble of going over a very long statement of facts (with which they have nothing to do) merely for the object of ascertaining whether I have or have not exculpated myself from the charges preferred.

34. As this letter has for its chief object the vindication of my honour and character, rather than reflections on your Excellency's conduct towards me, I must allude to one statement in the letter of Messrs. Dundas and Preston to you (coupled as it is with others), to show what little reliance is to be placed in the veracity of either of these gentlemen.

35. Your Excellency may have forgotten that in the affidavits sworn and filed in the Supreme Court, I stated that I had been informed by Mr. W. F. Munce, that Messrs. Dundas and Preston had told him, that if I did not go quietly with them in the "Black Dog" to New Zealand, they would take me on board in irons.

36. In the affidavit I also set forth a letter from Mr. W. A. Mackworth, in which he says, "I am instructed to inform you, that in consequence of your having expressed sentiments of a nature to impress them with very serious apprehensions as to the consequences that might result from your presence here during their absence, the Special Commissioners have no alternative, consistently with their duty, but to require you to accompany them to New Zealand in the 'Black Dog.'"

37. On the same day, the 9th March, I wrote Mr. Mackworth a letter, also, in the affidavit, containing the following expressions, which could scarcely have been used had not some threat been held out to compel me to quit the Auckland Islands: "As I have fully determined on not quitting the Auckland Islands until permitted to do so by advices from England, I hold you and the Special Commissioners responsible for the consequences of attempting to remove a single article belonging to me without my permission."

38. On the 13th April I stuck up a notice, which was removed by Mr. Dundas, assisted by Mr. Preston, of which the following is a copy:—

"NOTICE.

"Whereas I, Charles Enderby, Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, am forcibly compelled to quit my seat of government, I nevertheless retain my appointment as Lieutenant-governor until Her Majesty's pleasure be known, during which period, and whilst I am absent, I call on all persons resident on, or who may visit the Auckland Islands, to maintain order, and conform to the laws and usages of England, as well in obeying the lawful commands of those set over them, or in whose service or pay they may have engaged, as in other respects. And I hold all persons responsible as well for acts of omission as commission.

"Port Ross, Auckland Islands,
13 April 1852."

(signed)

"Charles Enderby,
Lieutenant-governor."

Then comes, as an additional evidence, the extract from the letter referred to, addressed to your Excellency and the governors of the other colonies, dated the 27th March 1852. "Your Excellency will see, by Enclosure, No. 12, that in consequence of Mr. Enderby having threatened to shoot Mr. Mackworth, the Acting Commissioner under us, and also to ruin the company, no alternative has been left us but to insist upon his accompanying us to New Zealand, whither we are about to proceed, and where, on arrival, we shall place ourselves in communication with Sir George Grey."

39. Notwithstanding such accumulated facts, which it might be presumed would have brought the subject to the recollection of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, they swear, in the affidavit filed in the Supreme Court, as follows: "And these deponents further say, that it is not true, as alleged in the said affidavit of the said plaintiff, that these deponents stated to the said W. F. Munce, that if the said plaintiff did not go quietly with them in the 'Black Dog' to New Zealand, they, these deponents, would take the said plaintiff on board in irons; nor did they state to the said W. F. Munce that his Excellency Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, had power to imprison the said plaintiff for his conduct at the Auckland Islands, nor did these deponents state to any other person whatever that it was their intention to take the said plaintiff in irons on board the 'Black Dog,' in the event of his refusal to depart by her, or to use any force whatever in compelling the said plaintiff so to depart, nor was it the intention of these deponents to use any force whatever to compel the said plaintiff to leave the Auckland Islands by the said vessel in the event of his refusing to accompany them to Wellington."

40. I think the foregoing would go far to prove a case of deliberate perjury, but I have yet to add still further evidence to show that Mr. Dundas has been guilty of a deliberate and corrupt false statement. A false statement may be unintentional, but this cannot apply on the present occasion, for when the facts of the case are brought to the recollection of Mr. Dundas, he fences with the question, and attempts an excuse which no one can admit.

41. I have very recently received a letter from Mr. W. F. Munce, the gentleman referred to as having told me that Messrs. Dundas and Preston had threatened to put me in irons on board the "Black Dog" if I refused to accompany them. The letter is dated Sydney, the 27th December 1852, and contains, among others, the following paragraph: "I presume that the Special Commissioners made affidavit that they did not say they would remove you from Port Ross. Mr. Dundas told me you swore that I informed you of their intention to do so; I replied, that I was careful not to inform you; but that when you had received the information from some other source, I confirmed it. He denied that such a threat had ever been used; but I mentioned to him two occasions, which he said were merely conversations, in which mention was made of what they might do if necessary. I could and would swear that the threat was held out, or rather that they distinctly stated what they purposed to do in case of your refusal to go in the 'Black Dog.' I am sure Mr. Mackworth would also bear similar testimony. Would you kindly let me know if such an affidavit was made by them; if so, I would know by what name to call such swearing."

42. The case here set forth is by no means the most flagrant or important of which Messrs. Dundas and Preston have been guilty; but it is one which has been brought prominently under your notice.

43. The moderation and patience I have displayed in the management of the affairs of the Southern Whale Fishery Company here, as well as at the Auckland Islands, for the purpose of maintaining peace and a good understanding, utterly failed in their object, and have only operated to multiply the injuries to which I have been subjected; but there is a period beyond which forbearance is folly, and exhibits weakness.

44. I seek but justice; and I think the fact of Messrs. Dundas and Preston having usurped the authority of the Crown at the Auckland Islands, and personally insulted me, is sufficiently evident on the face of the affidavits sworn in the Supreme Court, and of which the Secretary of State has a copy, to render it unnecessary for Her Majesty's Government to go into the details of the case. If, however, any disinclination is exhibited on the part of Her Majesty's Government to afford me such justice, I shall ascribe it undoubtedly, in a great degree, to your interference.

The records of the Colonial Office will sufficiently show that I have never made any statement whatever against Mr. Enderby.—G. G.

In answer to this, I have only to state that most sincerely pitied Mr. Enderby, and that have, at very considerable personal inconvenience to myself, done my utmost to treat him with courtesy, and far more than ordinary kindness.—G. G.

45. I entertain no doubt of the Government affording me every justice; but you best know the part you have acted in the affair, and how far you may have influenced them by forwarding an *ex parte* statement.

46. Having thus briefly stated the chief grounds upon which I impugn your Excellency's conduct, I have only now to protest against the whole of your Excellency's proceedings in these matters, and against the unfair and discourteous manner in which you have throughout them acted towards me.

His Excellency Sir George Grey, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Chas. Enderby.

COPIES OF LETTERS.

No. 1.

Mr. John King to Mr. Robert Hart, dated Wellington, 8 June 1852.

Dear Sir,

PRESUMING that you are acting for Messrs. Dundas and Preston, in the action brought against them by his Excellency Lieutenant-governor Charles Enderby, I beg to inform you that I have considered it my duty to his Excellency to stay the clearance of the "Black Dog," which in law he has a clear right to do. His Excellency has no desire whatever to delay Messrs. Dundas and Preston unnecessarily in Wellington; and with such object, and also with the view of having the decision of a jury as soon as possible, I propose that the issue in the action be made up at once, and that the "Black Dog" be despatched to the Auckland Islands for the evidence on both sides, and that the trial should take place immediately after the arrival of such witnesses at Wellington. If any other reasonable arrangement is proposed, you will find it entertained with the same spirit.

I remain, &c.
(signed) John King.

No. 2.

Mr. *Robert Hart* to Mr. *John King*, dated Wellington, 9 June 1852.

Dear Sir,

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, relative to the "Black Dog," I can only state that the extraordinary fact of your client having claimed the vessel precludes any arrangement in reference to the case to which you refer. I am, as you suppose, authorized to act.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Robert Hart*.

No. 3.

Sir *George Grey* to Mr. *Enderby*, dated Wellington, 22 May 1852.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 13th May 1852, upon the subject of various proceedings which have been taken by certain officers of the Southern Whale Fishery Company at the Auckland Islands.

Your Excellency having received from the Queen a separate commission, appointing you Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, and having been empowered to correspond direct with the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, I consider your Excellency's jurisdiction in the Auckland Islands as being one with which I am not empowered to interfere in any other way than to afford your Excellency any such aid and assistance as you may apply for, and show that you really require; and assuring you of my readiness at any time to afford you such aid and assistance to the extent of my power.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey*.

No. 4.

Mr. *John King* to Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston*, dated Wellington, 19 May 1852.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE had the honour to be instructed by his Excellency Lieutenant-governor Enderby, of the Auckland Islands, to request that you will inform me upon what authority you have brought him to this port, and for what object, and also what arrangements are made or intended to be made in regard thereto.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *John King*.

No. 5.

Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston* to Mr. *King*, dated Wellington, 20 May 1852.

THE Special Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery Company have received with much surprise the letter of yesterday's date, addressed to them by Mr. John King, respecting Mr. Enderby, as Mr. Enderby himself could have answered Mr. King's inquiries. The Special Commissioners have merely to observe that they gave Mr. Enderby a passage hither in the vessel they arrived in, and have nothing now to do with him, he being no longer in the Company's service, and having also resigned the office he held of Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands.

No. 6.

Mr. *John King* to Sir *George Grey*, dated Wellington, 21 May 1852.

Sir,

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR Charles Enderby, of the Auckland Islands, has done me the honour to place the matter of difference between the Special Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery Company and himself in my hands, for advice and assistance. His Excellency informs me the Special Commissioners have preferred some charges against him to your Excellency; if so, I have to request that your Excellency will be pleased to order a copy of such charges to be forwarded to me, so that I may be in a better position to advise his Excellency Lieutenant-governor Enderby in the matter; and as the Special Commissioners may shortly be leaving this port, I trust your Excellency will excuse my requesting that a copy of the charges made against him may be furnished me with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John King*.

No. 7.

Mr. *Alfred Domett* to Mr. *John King*, dated Wellington, 22 May 1852.Civil Secretary's Office, Wellington,
22 May 1852.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Governor-in-chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, requesting that his Excellency will be pleased to order a copy of certain charges, stated by the Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands to have been preferred against him to the Governor-in-Chief, by the Special Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, might be furnished to you.

In reply his Excellency directs me to state, that he does not consider himself empowered to entertain any charges whatever against his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, and that he therefore neither has entertained, nor intends to entertain any such charges, should they be preferred.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alfred Domett*,
Civil Secretary.

No. 8.

Mr. *Enderby* to Sir *George Grey*, dated Wellington, 4 September 1852.

Sir,

HAVING been given to understand by your Excellency yesterday that I had been wrongly instructed, that you had objected to permit me copies of the correspondence of Messrs. Dundas and Preston in respect to my affairs, and that you had only intended such refusal to apply to Mr. King, my solicitor, from a conviction that they might be used in the action then pending; and as your Excellency has now kindly promised that in the event of my applying for such documents, for the purpose of answering and remarking on the contents, you will give directions that copies of them shall be furnished me, I avail myself of your Excellency's permission, and now apply to your Excellency for copies of all such correspondence, letters or documents, from Messrs. Dundas and Preston, or from either of them, as relate to me or my affairs, for the purpose of replying thereto.

As time will not admit of my being furnished with copies of these papers before closing the mail, your Excellency will pardon me for sending the despatches I have already concluded, containing the observations relative to your Excellency (a statement of which I furnished your Excellency some time since), provided I send by the same conveyance a copy of this letter, which will correct the error into which I had been led in respect to your intentions.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Enderby*.

No. 9.

Sir *George Grey* to Mr. *Enderby*, dated Wellington, 4 September 1852.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of this day's date, I have the honour to acquaint you that the correspondence I understood you wished to be furnished with, was a letter complaining of certain proceedings at the Auckland Islands, which Messrs. Dundas and Preston furnished to myself and the other governors of the neighbouring colonies; and I understood the reason you wished to be furnished with a copy of this letter was, that you might be able to make such remarks upon it as you thought necessary, for the information of the Secretary of State and your own justification.

2. As I can see no valid objection to the request being complied with, I have the honour herewith to enclose you a copy of the letter I allude to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Grey*.

Encl. 2, in No. 4.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

Government House, Wellington,
3 June 1853.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo; I cannot but deeply regret that you should have written such a letter to me, feeling as I do that my uniform conduct towards yourself deserved a very different treatment. I think it right further to inform you that unless required by you to do so, I shall not transmit to the Secretary of State a copy of your letter of the 23d ultimo, because I could not do so without complaining in very serious terms of your having addressed so very unbecoming a letter to me,

me, and it would be excessively painful to me to make any complaint whatever against a public servant, who has had such very serious difficulties to contend against as those with which you grappled with so much energy at the Auckland Islands.

His Excellency Lieut.-governor Enderby,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

Enclosure 3, in No. 4.

Encl. 3, in No. 4.

Sir,

Wellington, New Zealand, 4 June 1853.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 3d instant.

I much regret that you should have considered the tenor of my letter to you, of the 23d ultimo, "so very unbecoming," since in seeking to vindicate my character, I was naturally and unavoidably compelled to express myself in forcible language.

I cannot disguise the fear, that the transmission of letters, deeply affecting my character, by your Excellency to the Secretary of State, without affording me an opportunity of sending at the same time my own observations on those letters, may seriously prejudice me in the opinion of the Government.

I shall not, however, press your Excellency to forward my letter referred to, to the Secretary of State, and am willing to allow the matter to rest, if, upon my arrival in England, I meet with that attention and consideration from Her Majesty's Government which I have a right to expect.

His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c., Wellington.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Enderby.*

Enclosure 4, in No. 4.

Encl. 4, in No. 4.

Sir,

Government House, Wellington, 6 June 1853.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, in which in reference to the letter you addressed to me on the 23d May last, you state that you shall not press me to forward that letter to the Secretary of State, and that you are willing to allow the matter to rest, if, upon your arrival in England, you meet with that attention and consideration from Her Majesty's Government, which you think you have a right to expect.

I fear, from the expressions thus used, that you have misunderstood the intention and spirit with which my letter of the 3d instant was written. I have from the first declined in any way to interfere in the affairs of the Auckland Islands, and still do so; it therefore must be to me a matter of perfect indifference what documents you may send, or what representations you may make to the Secretary of State. My only desire in writing to you on the 3d of June was not to be compelled to complain of your having adopted such a course towards myself as to address to me such a letter as you did upon the 23d May.

His Excellency Lieut.-governor Enderby,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

Enclosure 5, in No. 4.

Encl. 5, in No. 4.

Sir,

Wellington, New Zealand, 7 June 1853.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 6th instant, and admit the error into which I had fallen in respect to the intentions and spirit of your letter to me of the 3d instant, which you have now more fully explained.

I am at a loss to reconcile the assurances you made me, and which you now repeat, "that you have from the first declined to interfere in the affairs of the Auckland Islands, and still do so," with the facts of the case set forth in my letter to your Excellency of the 23d ultimo.

If I have done your Excellency any injustice, it must be ascribed to your having kept me in ignorance up to this moment of any act which could lead me to draw any other inference than that you acted as a partisan against me, and I wait but evidence to the contrary to assure your Excellency of the regret I feel for having entertained any such opinions as those I have expressed. If, however, I am not furnished with any such information, I think it would be but right that you should forward to the Secretary of State a copy of my letter of the 23d ultimo, and the subsequent correspondence.

Having been given to understand that Mr. Carlton has reported that he had instigated me to write the letter before referred to, to your Excellency, and that he was instrumental in drawing it up, I beg to state most distinctly that such is not the fact, and I beg further

to state, that I neither have or purpose having anything to do with parties hostile to your Excellency; nor have I any present intention of giving publicity to this correspondence with your Excellency.

His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c., Wellington.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Enderby.*

Encl. 6, in No. 4.

Enclosure 6, in No. 4.

Government House, Wellington,
9 June 1853.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I will, in compliance with your wishes, transmit to the Secretary of State a copy of your letter to me of the 23d of May, and of the subsequent correspondence, although it is with very great regret that I adopt this course, which is opposed to my own opinion and advice.

His Excellency Lieut.-governor Enderby,
&c. &c. &c., Wellington.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

Encl. 7, in No. 4.

Enclosure 7, in No. 4.

Sir,

Wellington, New Zealand, 11 June 1853.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 9th instant.

As the correspondence which has lately taken place has reference to your Excellency, I presume the only proper course to be pursued in transmitting the same to the Secretary of State should be through your Excellency, I have therefore presumed to send you a letter, open, in duplicate, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which I will thank your Excellency to forward with the other documents.

His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c., Wellington.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Enderby.*

Sir,

Wellington, New Zealand, 11 June 1853.

I HAVE the honour to transmit you a copy of a correspondence between myself and his Excellency Sir George Grey.

I regret that I should have been compelled to trouble you with such a document, which I had not, in the first instance, intended should have extended beyond his Excellency and myself, but as I have not been furnished with any information or explanation as to the extent to which his Excellency has interfered in my affairs, by forwarding statements with reference to myself, to Her Majesty's Government, and on which I might find it requisite to furnish myself with evidence here or in Sydney, to controvert assertions made by Messrs. Dundas and Preston, and as Sir George Grey in his letter to me, of the 3d June, remarks on the unbecoming style of my letter, rather than on the contents, and submits it to me to decide whether or not his Excellency shall forward a copy of it to you, I have considered it but right that the same should be transmitted to you, not with the object of making any complaint against his Excellency, but for the purpose of vindicating my character in the event of statements being preferred of a nature to prejudice me in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of
State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Enderby.*

Encl. 8, in No. 4.

Enclosure 8, in No. 4.

Government House, Wellington,
11 June 1853.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, enclosing a letter which you have addressed to the Secretary of State.

In compliance with your wishes, that letter shall be transmitted to his Grace with the other documents.

His Excellency Lieutenant-governor Enderby,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

Enclosure 9, in No. 4.

Encl. 9, in No. 4.

Sir,

Wellington, 28 May 1852.

WE think it right, before we leave this place, to put your Excellency in possession of the enclosed copies of the two original documents which we submitted to you at our interview with you on the day of our arrival, being depositions by Mr. Mackworth, to the effect that Mr. Enderby had threatened to take his life, and to ruin the Company whom we represent; and had also endeavoured, by an abuse of authority, to divert one of the said Company's whaling ships from her appointed voyage.

We are, at the same time, desirous to record our protest, and hereby protest accordingly against the recognition, by this Government, of Mr. Enderby as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, after his tender of the resignation of that office contained in his letter to Earl Grey of the 28th January last, and departure from the islands, in pursuance of the intimation conveyed in the same letter; because such recognition is calculated to revive in Mr. Enderby the same unwarrantable pretensions to interfere in the affairs of the Southern Whale Fishery Company at the Auckland Islands that have already occasioned us so much serious trouble and embarrassment.

Whatever may be the opinions entertained here to the contrary, we submit that Mr. Enderby having tendered his resignation of the office of Lieutenant-governor (in his case a mere titular one, without any functions or emoluments whatever attaching to it), in the terms of the letter already mentioned, and having voluntarily left the Auckland Islands subsequently to the transmission of that letter, ceased to hold the office of Lieutenant-governor, from the time at least of his embarkation, and cannot now resume it. Having no duties whatever to perform, he was under no necessity to remain at the islands until the acceptance of his resignation; and having left, in fulfilment of his expressed intention to do so, he could not afterwards claim to be Lieutenant-governor. We, at all events, must, under these circumstances, decline to consider him as such.

Your Excellency is aware that the title of Lieutenant-governor was given to Mr. Enderby solely to enable him to aid and assist the Company, and not to do it the injury he has sought to inflict upon it.

Charged, as we are, with an arduous and responsible mission, involving objects that may be justly considered of national interest and importance, it is a matter of great consequence to us that Mr. Enderby, who has hitherto done all in his power to over-rule our authority, and to thwart our efforts, should be deprived of the means and opportunity of any further interference with us. We, therefore, trust that your Excellency will, in case of need, afford us what assistance you are able, in order that we may not be further harassed in our efforts to retrieve Mr. Enderby's past mismanagement of the Company's affairs whilst acting in the capacity of their Commissioner, as shown in the letter and documents transmitted by us to the Governors of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land respectively, with copies of which we have already furnished you.

His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.
Wellington.

We have, &c.
(signed) *George Dundas,*
T. R. Preston,
Special Commissioners of the Southern
Whale Fishery Company.

Enclosure 10, in No. 4.

Encl. 10, in No. 4.

(No. 52/129.)

Civil Secretary's Office, Wellington,
10 June 1852.

Sir,

I AM instructed by his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief to communicate to you the following as his opinion with reference to certain proceedings which have been taken with a view to the detention of the schooner "Black Dog" at Wellington.

A Company called the "Southern Whale Fishery Company," was formed, to a certain extent under the auspices of Her Majesty's Government, which was to receive from it all practicable aid and support. This Company embarked also in colonizing operations, and established a colony in the Auckland Islands, the formation of which entailed on it an enormous expense, and the maintenance of which the Company's funds were unable to bear.

Under these circumstances, two gentlemen are sent out to break up the colony, and to remove the people elsewhere. Those gentlemen have given all the necessary orders for this purpose, and are themselves selecting a site to which to remove their establishment, and have to settle this point in a few weeks from this time, and to be back at the Auckland Islands to instruct the vessels with the people on board where to proceed. Any delay in their proceedings may not only be exceedingly injurious to the inhabitants of the Auckland Islands, but the expense of the detention of the vessels there, and of the continued maintenance of the people at these islands, the payment of their wages, &c., &c., must of necessity be very large. For these expenses, any one who illegally or unnecessarily detains the two gentlemen alluded to, renders himself liable, although the costs he would incur would clearly be so large that no single individual here would pay them.

Those two gentlemen arrived here in the "Black Dog" about the 18th of May last, they were then in undisputed possession of that vessel, and had been so for a considerable period of time; they have been accused of no breach of the Customs laws; the Government

has no cause of complaint whatever against them. They held a certificate from Lieutenant-governor Enderby, in which he states in the most formal manner (on the 18th March 1851) that the "Southern Whale Fishery Company" which is represented by the gentlemen before mentioned, are the sole owners of the "Black Dog," and he, as Her Majesty's Lieutenant-governor, issues a certificate of registry to the Southern Whale Fishery Company for that vessel.

It now appears that the legality of the certificate of registry is doubtful, but his Excellency is not aware that the Crown ever encourages, or in any way aids its officers, to avail themselves of the illegality of their own public acts, in order to promote their own private actions in courts of justice.

The effect of the certificate of registry referred to must be, to produce in every dispassionate mind a thorough conviction that the Southern Whale Fishery Company are the sole owners of the "Black Dog," and that Mr. Enderby has really no interest whatever in that vessel except as a shareholder of the Company, if he is such; and he himself has, in fact, for a long time, and by a continued series of acts, admitted that such is the case.

Now, however, that is upon the 8th instant, Mr. Enderby writes to the Collector of Customs, stating that he considers himself the sole legal owner of the "Black Dog," and gives the Collector of Customs notice to detain the certificate of registry of the schooner, undertaking and agreeing to indemnify him in every respect. Other passages in Mr. Enderby's letter clearly show that his intention in taking these proceedings is for the purpose of promoting certain personal ends.

Hereupon the Collector of Customs, according to the statement of the two gentlemen hereinbefore mentioned, refuses to deliver the clearance of the "Black Dog."

It appears to Sir George Grey, that the simple mode of dealing with the case would be for the Collector to apply to the Government to ascertain in what manner security should be required from Messrs. Dundas and Preston, the gentlemen above alluded to for the production of the vessel, and for any losses Mr. Enderby might sustain, should he prove any right of property in her; and then to render every facility to them in perfecting a register or certificate, or proper document for the vessel, to enable her to proceed to sea; and I am to acquaint you, that it is the Governor-in-Chief's opinion that this course should be adopted without delay, upon account of the magnitude of the interests involved.

In conclusion, I am to observe that it appears to his Excellency that the Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, being then the proper authority there, and the officer deputed by Her Majesty for such purpose, issued on the 18th March 1851, a certificate of registry for the "Black Dog." Further, that the officers of the Company who received the certificate were innocent parties, and were obliged to receive the certificate in such form as the Lieutenant-governor chose to issue it; and that, therefore, his Excellency thinks that other officers of the Crown, in other ports, who are authorised to receive and issue registers for vessels, ought, when the informality and illegality of this register is discovered, to do their utmost to remedy the error committed by another officer of Her Majesty's Government, by perfecting the faulty and illegal register, and by securing, in as far as possible, to the holders of the invalid register, those rights in property which they are likely to be deprived of, upon account of illegal and invalid proceedings of another servant of the Crown.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Alfred Domett*,
Civil Secretary.

Stephen Carkeek, Esq.,
Collector of Customs, Wellington.

Enclosure 11, in No. 4.

Encl. 11, in No. 4.

(No. 52/557.)

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Wellington,
10 June 1852.

I AM directed by the Governor-in-Chief to forward you a copy of a letter, written by his Excellency's direction to Mr. King, the legal adviser of Lieutenant-governor Enderby, on the subject of the detention of the "Black Dog;" and to request that, before clearing out that vessel, should you determine to do so, you will give sufficient time for Lieutenant-governor Enderby, or his legal adviser, to make the application to the Supreme Court alluded to in the enclosed letter, in case of their disapproving of the course you propose to take.

I have, &c.

The Collector of Customs, &c. &c. &c.
Wellington.

(signed) *Alfred Domett*,
Colonial Secretary.

(No. 52/558.)

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Wellington,
10 June 1852.

IN reply to your letter of this day's date, requesting that the Governor-in-Chief would be pleased to allow you copies of any statements made to his Excellency by the Special Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery, on the subject of the detention of the "Black Dog," I am directed by his Excellency to state, that the only question before the Government in the matter is the detention of a British vessel by the officer of Customs at this port, upon

upon account of a certificate of registry issued by Lieutenant-governor Enderby, at Port Ross, in March 1851, for that vessel being invalid apparently. It is the duty of the collector here, if an officer who has been appointed by the Crown at another port for the purpose of issuing certificates of registry, deliver to the owners of a vessel an illegal or invalid register, for the invalidity of which they are in no way responsible, to do his utmost to set such error right, and to protect, to the best of his ability, the real owners of the vessel in the possession of their property, whcever they may be.

If Lieutenant-governor Enderby is dissatisfied with the course the collector of Customs may propose to take in this matter, it is open for his Excellency, by application to the Supreme Court, to compel the collector to do his duty, and the subject then would really be before that court, which the Governor-in-Chief does not apprehend to be the case at present. In order to enable you to take this course, the collector will be instructed, before issuing any clearance to the vessel, to give sufficient notice to Lieutenant-governor Enderby, or yourself, as his legal adviser, for such application to the court.

His Excellency regrets that he does not feel himself justified in supplying you with copies of any documents which may be sent to him upon the subject.

John King, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alfred Domett*,
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 12, in No. 4.

Encl. 12, in No. 4.

(No. 53/14.)

Sir,

Custom-house, Wellington, 9 June 1853.

HEREWITH enclosed I do myself the honour to return you the letter of Charles Enderby, Esq., Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, referred to me for my report.

I beg to state, that I acted in the case of the "Black Dog" entirely on my own responsibility; in the first instance, I withheld a clearance in consequence of a letter from Mr. King, the solicitor of Mr. Enderby, claiming to be the sole legal owner of the vessel, dated 8th June 1852.

I then received a letter from your office, dated 10th June, in which you state, that "it appears to Sir George Grey that the simple mode of dealing with this case would be for the collector to apply to the Government to ascertain in what manner security should be required from Messrs. Dundas and Preston, for the production of the vessel, and for any losses Mr. Enderby might sustain should he prove any right of property in her." With the opinion expressed in this statement, I fully concurred, and acted upon it immediately; but on the 15th day of June, I received an injunction from the Supreme Court of New Zealand to withhold the clearance of the vessel, and I subsequently acted in obedience to the directions of the court.

The Hon. the Civil Secretary, &c. &c. &c.
Wellington.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Carkeek*, Collector.

— No. 5. —

(No. 1.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Duke of Newcastle to Governor Sir George Grey; dated Downing-street, 1 January 1854.

No. 5.
The Duke of Newcastle to Governor Sir G. Grey.
1 January 1854.

* Page 15.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 59, of the 11th of June last,* with the correspondence which accompanies it, and which had taken place between Mr. Enderby, the late Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands and yourself.

I have read Mr. Enderby's letters, and I cannot perceive any grounds for the complaints which he has made against you.

— No. 6. —

(No. 73.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir George Grey to the Duke of Newcastle.

No. 6.
Governor Sir G. Grey to the Duke of Newcastle.
13 July 1853.

Government House, Wellington, 13 July 1853.

(Received, 21 November 1853.)

(Answered, 23 December 1853, No. 97, page 29.)

My Lord Duke,

In compliance with the instructions conveyed to me in your despatch, No. 4,† of the 21st of January last. I communicated to Lieutenant-governor Enderby the

† Page 18, of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of 14 February 1853.

the contents of that despatch, and I have now the honour, in conformity with his wishes, to forward for your Grace's information the copy of a letter which he has addressed to me in reply to it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

Lieut.-Governor
Enderby to Sir
G. Grey.
13 July 1853.

Encl. in No. 6.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Sir,

Wellington, New Zealand, 13 July 1853.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date, containing extracts of despatches from the Duke of Newcastle, which are of a very satisfactory nature, since they lead me to infer that Her Majesty's Government are willing to afford me any reasonable protection and countenance, in the event of its appearing I have sufficient grounds of complaint against Messrs. Dundas and Preston.

With reference to that part of your letter, No. 3, wherein it is stated, "Her Majesty's Government do not regard you as having any claim on the Government in respect of salary," I beg to state that I never entertained any such idea.

2. I take this opportunity of stating that Sir Everard Home has assured me, that I did state to him, when he was at the Auckland Islands, that Messrs. Dundas and Preston had used threats to compel me to quit that place; and he further stated, that he thought he remembered Messrs. Dundas and Preston having said to him something of an intention to put me in irons if I had refused to accompany them to New Zealand. Although Sir Everard Home is not certain as to this fact, it is very evident some such statement must have been made, for all the officers of Her Majesty's ship "Calliope" were under a like impression that such a threat had been used, but of which I was ignorant until after the "Calliope" had quitted Port Ross, when a young man, in the Company's service, informed me he had overheard either Mr. Dundas or Mr. Preston tell Sir Everard Home that they had intended putting me in irons had I refused accompanying them to New Zealand. I adduce this fact as a further evidence of the little reliance which should be placed in the veracity of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, and to controvert the statements of those gentlemen who (because I could not swear that I had stated to Sir Everard Home that they purposed using force to compel me to quit the Auckland Islands) argued that no such threats had ever been used, otherwise I should have complained to Sir Everard Home.

3. As I quit Wellington to-morrow for Sydney, your Excellency will probably have the kindness to communicate the substance of this letter to the Secretary of State.

His Excellency Sir George Grey, K. C. B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Enderby.*

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
C. Enderby, Esq.
to the Duke of
Newcastle.
11 Sept. 1853.

COPY of LETTER from *C. Enderby, Esq.*, to the Duke of Newcastle.

Sydney, 11 September 1853.
(Received, 17 December 1853.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from your Grace, through his Excellency Sir George Grey, to the purport that Her Majesty has been advised not to accept of my resignation of the office of Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands until the facts of my case are fully before the Government.

Also, that as my appointment of Lieutenant-governor was issued at my own request, and in connexion with the design of the Company to which I was attached, your Grace directs me to be warned to abstain from any exercise of authority under such commission.

And, further, that Her Majesty's Government, not regarding me as having any claim on the Government in respect of salary, leave me at liberty to quit New Zealand when I think fit.

I have first to thank your Grace for the indulgence asked, of not accepting the tender of my resignation, as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, until I am afforded the means of bringing the facts of my case fully before the Government.

2d. I have to assure you that I never had any intention of exercising any authority whatever over the Auckland Islands, after I had been removed from thence by Messrs. Dundas and Preston in April 1852, unless it had been deemed requisite by Sir George Grey that I should resume my duties on the islands.

3d. I beg

3d. I beg further to assure your Grace that I never contemplated any claim for salary on Her Majesty's Government; and that availing myself of the permission granted me to quit New Zealand, I have arrived here, on my way to England, where I hope to arrive in March next.

I have been given to understand that the papers connected with the proceedings at the Auckland Islands have been called for, and laid on the Table of the House of Commons; and although I am as yet ignorant of what they consist, I am informed that amongst them is a letter with numerous enclosures, addressed by Messrs. Dundas and Preston to Sir George Grey and the Governors of other colonies.

I much fear the transmission of this letter by Sir George Grey (with however little intention on his part of injuring me in the opinion of the Government or of the public) will have a very prejudicial effect; and although I feel assured your Grace will not suffer any *ex parte* statement to influence you, I can scarcely expect a like indulgence from the public.

With the permission of the Government I purpose publishing, on my arrival in England, so much of the affair as relates to the Directors of the Southern Whale Fishery Company and to Messrs. Dundas and Preston, and I entertain no doubt of being able to establish great culpability on the part of the Directors of the Company, which has led to the failure of a project that I had much at heart, and which I had framed with much care, but from which they have very materially deviated; and I shall experience no difficulty in establishing the charges I have preferred against Messrs. Dundas and Preston.

I have, &c.
(signed) Charles Enderby.

— No. 8. —

(No. 97.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Duke of Newcastle to Governor
Sir George Grey.

Sir,

Downing-street, 23 December 1853.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 73, of the 13th July last, transmitting a copy of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Enderby, on receiving the intimation, with reference to his position, which was conveyed to you by my despatch, No. 4,* of the 21st of January last.

Since the date of that despatch I have addressed a communication to Mr. Enderby, of which I enclose a copy for your information, and which apprized him that Her Majesty had been pleased to accept the tender of his resignation as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands; that I did not intend to advise Her Majesty to appoint a successor to him, and that the islands would consequently remain subject to the general government of New Zealand.

I also enclose copies of a subsequent correspondence with the representatives in this country of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, from which you will perceive that the company find a difficulty, under the terms of their agreement, in surrendering the islands to Her Majesty's Government without the concurrence of the Messrs. Enderby.

I have, &c.
(signed) Newcastle.

No. 8.
The Duke of New-
castle to Governor
Sir G. Grey.
23 Dec. 1853.

16 April 1853.
See p. 15.

Mr. F. Peel,
18 April 1853.
Mr. Powles, 12 May.
Mr. F. Peel, 16 May.
Mr. Powles, 17 June.

Enclosure 1, in No. 8.

Sir,

Downing-street, 18 April 1853.

Encl. 1, in No. 8.

WITH reference to the Earl of Desart's letter to you of the 19th November last, I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to inform you, that his Grace has received from Mr. Enderby all the explanation which he has to expect of the proceedings between himself and your special Commissioners, and that Mr. Enderby has been informed that Her Majesty has been advised to accept his resignation as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, and that

that there is no intention of appointing a successor to him, and that Her Majesty's Government can in no way interfere in the questions between him and the special Commissioners.

2. And with reference to that part of Lord Desart's letter, declining, on the part of Sir J. Pakington, your offer of the islands to Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of a penal settlement, I am now directed by his Grace to inquire, whether you have any proposition to make (other than this which has been already declined) respecting the surrender of the Company's right of occupation of these islands, as it appears that it is no longer intended to use them for any commercial purposes.

J. D. Powles, Esq.,
Chairman of the Southern Whale Fishery Company.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Encl. 2, in No. 8.

Enclosure 2, in No. 8.

Southern Whale Fishery Company, 34, Cornhill, London,
12 May 1853.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo.

The Directors of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, not having it in contemplation to continue to prosecute the fishery from the Auckland Islands, are prepared to surrender them, so far as this company is concerned, to Her Majesty's Government.

It had occurred to the Directors, that in the event of its being in the view of Her Majesty's Government to form a penal settlement in that part of the world, these islands might be found very available for the purpose, in which case, the Directors entertain the hope, that on surrendering to Her Majesty's Government the buildings which have been erected at these islands by the Company, it might seem good to Her Majesty's Government to make such a compensation to this Company for the same, as well as for the cost it has incurred in making roads and a wharf, as might, on investigation, be considered reasonable.

I have now only to say, on behalf of the Directors, that, making no claim whatever as a matter of right, they venture to hope that, if it shall be the desire of Her Majesty's Government to occupy these islands for any purpose whatever in which these buildings and appurtenances may be found useful, the Company may receive such a compensation for the outlay it has incurred as may seem equitable to Her Majesty's Government, measuring the same by the real value which the said erections and appurtenances may possess to the Government for the purpose for which it may desire to occupy the said islands.

Frederick Peel, Esq., M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Powles,*
Chairman of the Court of Directors of the
Southern Whale Fishery Company.

Encl. 3, in No. 8.

Enclosure 3, in No. 8.

Sir,

Downing-street, 16 May 1853.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, in which you offer, on behalf of the Directors of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, to surrender the Auckland Islands to Her Majesty's Government, and express the hope of the Directors that, should the Government occupy those islands, they may receive compensation for any buildings, or other improvements, which may be found useful.

The Duke of Newcastle accepts, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, the surrender which you offer of the Auckland Islands, but I am to state that it is not at present the intention of the Government to occupy those islands, and that the Duke of Newcastle therefore cannot hold out any promise, or enter into any engagement as to the course that would be taken under a contingency which may not occur at all, or only at some very remote period.

J. D. Powles, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Encl. 4, in No. 8.

Enclosure 4, in No. 8.

Southern Whale Fishery Company, 34, Cornhill, London,
17 June 1853.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, in reply to a letter which I had the honour of addressing you on the 12th ultimo.

In my letter of that date, I stated that the Directors of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, not having it in contemplation to continue to prosecute the fishery from the Auckland Islands, were prepared to surrender them, so far as the Company was concerned, to Her Majesty's Government; and it would appear from your reply that his Grace the Duke of Newcastle has inferred from that statement that the Company were in a position to surrender the islands to Her Majesty's Government, of their own authority.

It

It has become my duty, therefore, to remove any mis-impression which I may have created on this point, and to explain the actual position which the Company occupy, with respect to the islands.

The lease of the Auckland Islands was, as you are probably aware, granted by Her Majesty's Government to the Messrs. Enderby. By the charter of incorporation granted to the Southern Whale Fishery Company, the Company were authorized to accept an assignment of the islands from Messrs. Enderby; and the islands were accordingly assigned by Messrs. Enderby to the Company, upon certain terms and conditions, one of which was that if the Company should be desirous of disposing of their interest in the islands, the Messrs. Enderby should have the option of purchasing the Company's interest therein, and that if the Company should dispose of their interest in the islands to any other person, the Messrs. Enderby should be entitled to have the islands assigned, as to one undivided moiety, to a trustee for themselves.

It will be observed, therefore, that the Company have no power of surrendering the islands to Her Majesty's Government without the concurrence of the Messrs. Enderby.

I should further explain, that at the time of my addressing my first communication to the Government on this subject, which was by a letter to Sir John Pakington, dated the 3d of November last, the Company were in negotiation with the Messrs. Enderby for obtaining their concurrence in a surrender of the islands to Her Majesty's Government, which the Directors had fully anticipated would have resulted in such concurrence being obtained. That negotiation, however, has since been broken off, and at the present moment the Company, although desirous of relinquishing such interest as they have in the islands to Her Majesty's Government, are advised that, having regard to the rights reserved to Messrs. Enderby in the islands, the Company are not in a position to make a valid surrender of them.

Frederick Peel, Esq., M. P., &c. &c. &c.
Downing-street.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. D. Powles,
Chairman of the Court of Directors.

— No. 9. —

(No. 20.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir George Grey to the
the Officer administering the Government of New Zealand.

Sir,

Downing-street, 27 September 1854.

I HEREWITH transmit to you, for your information, copies of a correspondence which has passed between Mr. Enderby and this Department, on the subject of his administration and the treatment to which he was subjected while holding the appointment of Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands.

I should, of course, view with satisfaction any services rendered by New Zealanders or Europeans in defence of the authority of the Crown upon any occasion in which such exertion may have been legitimately called for; but Mr. Enderby has not furnished me with any particulars which enable me to know what may be the services of that kind to which he refers in his correspondence.

I am, &c.
(signed) G. Grey.

No. 9.

Sir G. Grey to the
Officer administering the Govern-
ment of New
Zealand.
27 Sept. 1854.

Mr. Enderby, 15 May 1854.
Colonial Office, in reply, 22 July 1854.
Mr. Enderby, 21 July 1854.
Colonial Office, in reply, 2 August 1854.
Mr. Enderby, 2 August 1854.
Ditto, 3 August 1854.
Colonial Office, in reply, 11 September 1854.

Enclosure 1, in No. 9.

Encl. 1, in No. 9.

My Lord,

13, Great St. Helen's, 15 May 1854.

I HAVE the honour of submitting for the consideration of your Grace, a statement of occurrences which took place at the Auckland Islands whilst I had the honour of holding Her Majesty's commission as Lieutenant-governor.

I think your Grace will perceive from the facts set forth in this statement, confirmed as they are by the affidavits* taken in the Supreme Court at Wellington, New Zealand, a copy of which has been forwarded by his Excellency Sir George Grey, to the Colonial Office, that the real matter for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, in respect to my charges against Mr. George Dundas and Mr. Thomas Robert Preston, is reduced to a very narrow compass, in so far as relates to their having usurped the authority of the Crown and interfered with me whilst in the execution of my duties as Lieutenant-governor.

I have endeavoured in this statement to show that the usurpation of my authority by those gentlemen was wholly uncalled for by any circumstances they could urge; and their subsequent treatment of me, although decidedly treasonable, was only in continuance of the offence first committed.

I trust

* These affidavits, being extremely voluminous, are not printed.

I trust your Grace, after perusing the statement (which I have drawn up in as connected and unbroken a form as possible, so that if requisite it may be laid by the Government before Parliament) will perceive the necessity of not only vindicating the authority of the Crown, but of justifying my conduct in the eyes of the world.

As your Grace may possibly imagine that my conduct as Commissioner of the Southern Whale Fishery Company may have been culpable, and open to blame, it would be satisfactory if your Grace would permit me to publish a statement of my transactions with the Directors of the Southern Whale Fishery Company and Messrs. Dundas and Preston (nearly ready for the press) before Her Majesty's Government take notice of the charges I have preferred. It would, however, be satisfactory to know that, provided I stand clear in the eyes of the world in my management of the Southern Whale Fishery Company's affairs, the Government will afford me the satisfaction I ask.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.
(signed) Chas. Enderby.

Sub-Enclosure 1, to Enclosure 1, in No. 9.

My objects in submitting the following statements are :—

1. To clear my character, which has been vilified, and my proceedings and motives impugned publicly and privately by Messrs. Dundas and Preston.
2. To show that Messrs. Dundas and Preston usurped the authority of the Crown, and all other legalized authority at the Auckland Islands, and committed many acts of injustice as well to others as to myself.
3. To prove that Messrs. Dundas and Preston deceived me by giving me to understand that Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, possessed authority over the Auckland Islands, and power to determine the differences which existed between myself and them; and again by leading me to believe that some letters they had from Her Majesty's Government to Sir George Grey had reference to such interference.
4. To prove that Messrs. Dundas and Preston endeavoured to excite me to a breach of the peace and impropriety of conduct, by numerous acts of annoyance.

For these and other offences I seek redress at the hands of Government.

STATEMENT.

ON the 1st March 1847 Her Majesty was pleased to grant to myself, and brothers Henry Enderby and George Enderby, a lease of the Auckland Islands, for the ostensible object of prosecuting the whale fisheries from thence; extracts from which lease are annexed.

The Auckland Islands were discovered by a vessel belonging to my firm, and are situated in Latitude 50 South, and Longitude 166 East, and together comprise about 120,000 acres of land.

On the 12th June 1849, I obtained the appointment of Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands at my own request, a copy of which appointment is annexed.

On the 29th June 1849 my brothers and self assigned over the lease of the Auckland Islands to the Southern Whale Fishery Company, in trust, to fulfil the engagements specified in the lease from the Crown, and to carry out the objects for which it had been granted, and in conformity with the plan proposed by me in a pamphlet I published in 1847, intituled, "Proposal for re-establishing the British Southern Whale Fishery through the medium of a Chartered Company, and in combination with the colonization of the Auckland Islands."

Extracts from the assignment of the lease of the Auckland Islands to the Southern Whale Fishery Company, and from the trust deed are annexed.

These islands were made over to the Company by myself and brothers, without any consideration being given for them; and without any other reservation than that we should share, in equal proportions with the Company, any net profits which might accrue from the sale or lease of the land (over which the Company had the sole control) after a suitable and sufficient site for the whaling station (consisting of 100 acres of land) had been selected; and it was admitted on the part of the Directors of the Company, in a prospectus they put forth (before the Company was formed, and which they attached to a pamphlet I published in 1849, intituled, "The Auckland Islands,—a short account of their Climate, Soil and Productions,") that the terms before stated were highly advantageous to the interests of the Company.

On the 30th July 1849 I was appointed Commissioner for managing the affairs of the Southern Whale Fishery Company at the Auckland Islands; an extract of the conditions contained in this appointment is annexed.

On the 17th August 1849 I sailed from England, and I arrived at Port Ross, Auckland Islands, on the 4th December of the same year: I immediately assumed the functions of Lieutenant-governor, and also of Commissioner of the Company, in accordance with the authority delegated to me by the Crown, and by the Southern Whale Fishery Company, in the undisturbed exercise of my power.

On

Appendix to
Statement, p. 39;
No. 1, Extracts
from Lease.

No. 2, Appoint-
ment as Lieut.-
governor.

No. 3, Extracts.

No. 4, Extracts.

On or about the 18th December 1851, Mr. George Dundas and Mr. Thomas Robert Preston arrived at Port Ross, in the capacity of Special Commissioners, having been so appointed by the Southern Whale Fishery Company for the professed object, and with full powers to inquire into, and investigate all matters and affairs connected with the Company, and with power to dismiss any of the officers, or to remove the Southern Whale Fishery Company's establishment to any other place, should they deem it expedient.

Soon after the arrival of these gentlemen at the Auckland Islands, they exhibited towards me a spirit of hostility, ill-feeling and rudeness insufferable, and not to be tolerated; they rarely consulted me, and on many important matters they acted in direct opposition to what I believed to be for the interests of the Company. Under these circumstances I considered I could no longer continue to fulfil the duties of Commissioner of the Company with advantage to the shareholders, or with satisfaction to myself; I therefore determined on signifying my intention of terminating my engagement with the Southern Whale Fishery Company, in conformity with the conditions contained in the agreement, and I wrote them a letter accordingly on the 27th January 1852, a copy of which is attached.

On the receipt of this letter Messrs. Dundas and Preston sent a message, requesting me to call on them, when an angry discussion ensued, and they informed me that I had no right to convene any meeting of the Company's officers or servants, and that they would dismiss any one so attending. This was a sufficient intimation that I was without power, unless I had subjected the Company's servants to dismissal; I therefore consented to withdraw the notice, a copy of which is attached, convening the meeting, which had been posted up, and the same was done forthwith. They then informed me they were empowered to accept my resignation as Commissioner, and as I had no longer any object in postponing my resignation until the 31st of January, I arranged that I would send the same to them on the following day (the 28th January); they then urged that it would greatly facilitate their communications with me if I would write out and send a tender of my resignation as Lieutenant-governor, to bear the same date as that of Commissioner of the Company; they did not, however, allude to the payment of my salary, nor did they pretend to allege how they were empowered by the Government to act in the event of my death, or on my quitting the islands, both of which questions had been asked in my letter of that morning's date.

As I did not see any objection to this request, and believed the object of Messrs. Dundas and Preston in urging it, to be for the purpose of precluding me from having any separate claim on the Southern Whale Fishery Company for salary as Lieutenant-governor to which by agreement I was entitled, although I had resigned my situation as Commissioner of the Company, I thought it but fair to comply, and in accordance with such arrangement, I wrote the letters in the Appendix, in which is also the reply of Messrs. Dundas and Preston thereto.

Subsequently to this, three of the whaling vessels belonging to the Southern Whale Fishery Company arrived at Port Ross, when the crew of one of them complained to me that several of their shipmates had died on the voyage, and that eight or nine others were yet very ill; the deaths they ascribed to the neglect of the master, in not having furnished them with such suitable provisions as were on board the ship.

I recommended the men, if they had any charges to prefer against the master of the vessel, to bring the same under the consideration of the Special Commissioners.

In a conversation I subsequently had with the medical officers in reference to the invalids who had been placed under their care on shore, they stated their opinions to be, that the seamen had been improperly treated, and medicine wrongly administered to them.

On the 21st February a man died, but of this fact I was ignorant until Monday morning, the 23d February, when I immediately considered it my duty to obtain a certificate as to the cause of this man's death, as well for the sake of justice as for the satisfaction of his shipmates; I therefore wrote Messrs. Dundas and Preston a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

"Gentlemen,

"Port Ross, 23 February 1852.

"I WILL thank you to instruct the medical officers to report to me the cause or causes which, in their opinions, has induced death in Downs, a seamen, late in the service of the company.

I am, &c.
(signed) "Chas. Enderby."

"To the Special Commissioners."

Shortly after I had sent this note, I was waited on by Mr. Rodd, the chief medical officer, who informed me he had called at the desire of the Special Commissioners, who were anxious to look at the book containing the register of births, deaths and marriages, which was in my custody, and to the entries in which I attached my signature: I had myself performed the marriage and funeral services.

As I had no reason to apprehend any improper intentions on the part of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, I handed the book to Mr. Rodd, with instructions to return it after the Special Commissioners had inspected it, because I alleged it was an official document belonging to Government, and should remain in my custody. Mr. Rodd promised he would return the book, and bring the certificate, for which I had applied.

In about half an hour Mr. Rodd came back, without bringing the book or certificate, and said that he was instructed not to furnish me with any such certificate; and that with reference to the register book, they, Messrs. Dundas and Preston, would see about it (meaning its being returned to me). Shortly after the visit of Mr. Rodd, Mr. W. A. Mackworth (whom I had appointed a magistrate) called on me, and stated he had received orders from the

No. 5, Letter of the 27th January, from Mr. Enderby to Messrs. Dundas and Preston.

No. 6, Notice of the 27th January.

Nos. 7 and 8, Mr. Enderby's Letters to Messrs. Dundas and Preston.
No. 9, Mr. Enderby to Earl Grey.
No. 10, Messrs. Dundas and Preston to Mr. Enderby, in reply.

Special Commissioners to inter the body of the seaman referred to in an hour, although the man had not been dead 48 hours. I related to him what had passed, and stated, I would not suffer the interment of the body until I had obtained the certificate for which I had applied. This was an exercise of my power as Lieutenant-governor, which shows, that although I had tendered my resignation I did not consider my functions had ceased; and it exhibited, on the part of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, a disregard of justice totally unwarranted and unintelligible, unless intended to cover some proceedings of which I had been kept in ignorance, but which might have occurred from a circumstance which took place when I was present at 11 o'clock A.M. on the 19th February, at which time a complaint was brought to Mr. Preston (one of the Special Commissioners) that three seamen, residing together in one house (too ill to help themselves), had been neglected up to that hour of the day, and it was one of these men who had died. Mr. Mackworth appeared frightened at the position in which he was placed, for he had that morning been appointed by the Special Commissioners "Acting Commissioner of the Company," and inquired of me what he was to do. I reminded him of his duty as a magistrate, and gave him written orders not to inter the body, a copy of which is annexed; but he said he must obey the orders of the Special Commissioners, who, he said, he believed held some authority from Her Majesty's Government to act; he thus admitted that he was not a free agent, and consequently not a person to whom any one could appeal for impartial justice.

No. 11, Mr. Enderby to Mr. Mackworth.

I then wrote Messrs. Dundas and Preston a second note, of which the following is a copy:—

"Port Ross, 23 February 1852.

"The Lieutenant-governor will thank Messrs. Dundas and Preston to return, per bearer, the registers of births, deaths and marriages, and the certificate of the death of seaman Downs."

This note was handed to the Special Commissioners by my servant, who read it, and said to my servant, "There is no answer."

About one hour after the body of the seaman referred to was carried past my house to the grave, by some seamen, followed by Messrs. Dundas and Preston, and the funeral service was performed by Mr. Mackworth.

No. 12, Mr. Rodd's Statement.

I would here observe I have not seen the register book, nor heard anything relating to it since I delivered it into the hands of Mr. Rodd, whose written statement respecting the register book is in my possession.—See Appendix.

As all persons on the island were aware that I desired inquiry to be made into the cause of the death of the seaman, it was impossible for me to overlook so great an insult and grave an offence as that which Messrs. Dundas and Preston had been guilty of, but as I had no power to resist or resent it, I adopted the only course which appeared open to me, viz. I affixed on the front of my residence, in which I transacted all public business, the following notice:—

"NOTICE.

"This is to give notice to all persons resident in, or visiting the Auckland Islands, that I, Charles Enderby, the Lieutenant-governor, having been grossly insulted, as well in my public as private capacity, by the Special Commissioners, and having no power to resist or resent it, since all on the islands are in the pay of the Southern Whale Fishing Company, and would subject themselves to dismissal if they were to attend any meeting summoned, or to obey any orders from me, which did not meet the approval of the Special Commissioners, I find it impossible longer to fill the office of Lieutenant-governor, since the powers have been usurped by the Special Commissioners.

"The public will, therefore, understand, that from this day (although I shall retain the appellation of Lieutenant-governor) I cease to attempt to exercise the duties appertaining to that office until I am enabled to enforce them, since I can neither do so with satisfaction to myself, duty to my Sovereign, or justice to others; and, under these circumstances, as I consider the influence and power of the Special Commissioners may be equally exercised over the magistrates and constables, I hereby release them from their oaths to me.

(signed)

"Charles Enderby,

"Port Ross, Auckland Islands,
24 February 1852."

"Lieutenant-governor."

As this notice constitutes a very prominent feature in the charges of Messrs. Dundas and Preston against me, it is requisite that I should dwell on it at some length, for the purpose of showing that I had no alternative consistent with my duty but to take public notice of the gross insults offered me by these gentlemen.

Messrs. Dundas and Preston first precluded me from exercising a duty I considered myself called upon to perform, and which was not, and it has never been alleged was with the object or intention of interfering with the interests of the Company, or of annoying them; they secondly compelled Mr. Mackworth, whom I had appointed chief magistrate, to inter the body of the seaman before mentioned, after I had served him with a written notice prohibiting him from so doing; and, thirdly, they obtained from me, under false pretences, the register book of births, deaths and marriages, under the plea of wishing to inspect it, which book was in my custody, and to the various entries in which I attached my signature of office, and which they refused to return to me, and the restitution of which I had neither the means of enforcing, or of obtaining through the authority of the magistrate I had appointed. (I submit this register book should be deposited in the custody of some authorised

rised

rised person to secure it, as it may be at some future period of importance to persons requiring certificates of facts entered therein).

I think it is evident that there is nothing in the notice which had any tendency to relax the bonds of discipline, as alleged by Messrs. Dundas and Preston in their letter to the governors of Australia, Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand, although, on their part, they had not been scrupulous in usurping my authority as Lieutenant-governor, coercing Mr. Mackworth, whom I had appointed a magistrate, and perpetrating numerous other illegal and unjust acts towards the settlers on the islands, who should have had the liberty of appealing to me, but were aware I had not the means of exercising the functions of my office.

Had I wished (as Messrs. Dundas and Preston assert) to throw difficulties in their way, I might have accepted aid freely offered me by the servants of the Company (with the exception of three or four at the most who courted the favour of Messrs. Dundas and Preston), and have taken such measures as might possibly have terminated in the expulsion of Messrs. Dundas and Preston from the Auckland Islands, which proceedings would have involved the Southern Whale Fishery Company in inextricable difficulties (on account of the individual acts of Messrs. Dundas and Preston towards me as Lieutenant-governor); as it would not have been competent for me to have acted on the Company's account, and nothing could have been done until reference had been made to England, and as Messrs. Dundas and Preston would doubtless have dismissed the people the Company's service, they would have forfeited all claim on the Company for salary and passage-money from the Auckland Islands.

In the affidavit sworn in the Supreme Court of Wellington, New Zealand, in reference to the same notice of the 24th February, Messrs. Dundas and Preston swear "that they have never in any manner usurped the office of Lieutenant-governor of the said islands or interfered respecting the same, but that they believed such office to be no longer held by the said plaintiff after his resignation thereof." Such an argument might have been urged in mitigation of the offence when first committed by them, but such could not apply when they repeated the offence, after they had been advised differently in writing by Captain Sir E. Home, of Her Majesty's ship "Calliope," (as by his letter dated the 30th March 1852), and yet adhered to the same line of argument after they had received a like opinion from Sir George Grey on the subject.

The affidavit then goes on to state, that Messrs. Dundas and Preston "were prevented having free and friendly communication with me, and that the requisitions for accounts, &c. made by them to me, irritated me, and led me to use my supposed power as Lieutenant-governor to the detriment of the Company;" and with that object it is contended I issued the notice of the 24th February, for the purpose of inducing the magistrates and constables to believe they were deprived of their several powers, and the people generally to suppose there was no longer any legal authority to enforce order and to control evil-doers, and they then add, "that shortly after the publication of the notice, several of the seamen of one of the Company's vessels showed a spirit of insubordination, which they had not before evinced, by irregular and improper conduct, and by rescuing from the hands of the constables a seaman who was then in their custody; and that they, Messrs. Dundas and Preston, were surrounded by the seamen, and were in danger of being assaulted, one of such seamen then referring to the notice of the 24th February, exclaiming that they could now do as they liked, that there was no authority there."

In the letters, however, which they addressed to Sir William Denison, and to the Governors of Australia and New Zealand, dated the 27th March 1852, and published in a Parliamentary Report of the 23d February 1853, they make a very different statement, for they say: "At the time when Mr. Enderby issued the mischievous notice of the 24th February last, the crews of no less than five ships were in port here, some of them in a state of insubordination."

These contradictory statements show how lightly Messrs. Dundas and Preston looked upon the obligation of making an affidavit, and how little reliance is consequently to be placed in the charges urged by them against me; for in the one case they make oath "that shortly after the publication of the notice several seamen of one of the Company's vessels showed a spirit of insubordination which they had not before evinced;" and in the other it is stated, "that at the time the notice was issued the crews of no less than five ships were in port, some of them in a state of insubordination."

The spirit of insubordination of which Messrs. Dundas and Preston unjustly complain as having taken place amongst some of the seamen of one of the Company's ships in consequence of the notice I had issued, originated in their having themselves infringed my orders prohibiting the introduction of spirits (of the evils in the use of which there had been many instances, as well amongst the people on shore as on board ship), and on the occasion referred to they had allowed the crew of a ship sufficient liquor to make the men intoxicated, and whilst in such state Messrs. Dundas and Preston were desirous the vessel should sail, but, on sending for the chief mate, he objected on the grounds that the people were ashore intoxicated and not in fit condition to get the ship under weigh. Messrs. Dundas and Preston nevertheless insisted on his obeying their orders, and attempted to put him in irons for refusing, when the ship's crew rescued him from them.

It would have been competent for Messrs. Dundas and Preston to have applied to me, either to compel the mate to proceed on board the ship or to punish the crew for insolence or insubordination; and Messrs. Dundas and Preston appear to have forgotten that the mate, when they were about to put him in irons, and who, as they state, was in the custody

of the constables, was illegally so, and, consequently, Messrs. Dundas and Preston had no right to deal with the man as they did; for it appears they unwarrantably compelled the constables to assault and take the mate into custody, and complain of being nearly assaulted, at the very time they were perpetrating an illegal act. I was always the Lieutenant-governor, and was ready and willing to administer justice when applied to, had I been able to enforce my authority, and which power Messrs. Dundas and Preston might at any time have afforded me, had they thought fit, by placing the Company's servants at my temporary disposal for such object; and, in the notice referred to, I distinctly state that "I refrain from attempting to exercise the duties of my office of Lieutenant-governor until I am enabled to enforce the laws, since the powers have been usurped by the Special Commissioners."

The conduct, on the part of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, was not restricted merely to precluding me from exercising my functions as Lieutenant-governor, but it extended to deprive me of the rights and privileges to which others on the islands were entitled; for I had no civil court to which I could apply for redress against the proceedings of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, who had placed themselves out of the reach of such law as I was able to administer, and who did not hold themselves responsible for any of their acts to any authority.

The notice was attached to the door of the house I then occupied, and in which also all the civil duties and the Company's business was transacted. I state this because Messrs. Dundas and Preston, in their affidavit, have sworn that "it was attached to the door of the Commissioners' house," and they thus intend persons to suppose I had gone out of my way to post the notice, since they have in no other part of the affidavit referred to me as holding the office of Commissioner, and which they argue I vacated on the 28th January. This house was subsequently occupied (on the 2d March) by Messrs. Dundas and Preston, who immediately displaced the notice referred to; but by what right or authority, it must be for others to determine.

After this notice of the 24th February had been stuck up, Messrs. Dundas and Preston pursued towards me an undeviating course of insulting and annoying conduct (more easily imagined than described), intended to lower me in the estimation of all persons resident on or visiting the Auckland Islands.

On the 25th of February, the day following that on which I had posted the notice, Messrs. Dundas and Preston discovered for the first time that they required the whole of the house I occupied for their own use, and they instructed Mr. Mackworth to communicate the same to me.

In the affidavits sworn by Messrs. Dundas and Preston in the Supreme Court at Wellington, they alleged "that it was a matter of much inconvenience to them to be compelled to reside apart from such place of business, and not from any desire to 'annoy' Mr. Enderby;" but in the same affidavit they set forth a letter of instructions which they furnished to Mr. Mackworth, dated the 26th February, wherein they observe, "the house in question is now urgently required for you as his successor."

The above contradictory statement is of great importance; for, independent of the slight thrown on the office of Lieutenant-governor, it shows that, notwithstanding the assertion of Messrs. Dundas and Preston to the contrary, their real object was to annoy and insult me; and it was an assumption of power, and an intolerable interference with magisterial duty, and an infringement of the rights of an Englishman. In my case (situated as I was as Lieutenant-governor) the offence was increased tenfold, and the result was little to be expected from persons who contend that I relaxed the bonds of discipline, which caused them nearly to be assaulted on the 4th March. On the 26th February 1852, Mr. Mackworth read to me the following notice: "As Mr. Enderby has declined to remove from the house, you will consider yourself authorized to take possession of it on the 3d March, and to employ as many of the Company's servants as may be necessary to remove Mr. Enderby's effects."

On the receipt of this intimation from Mr. Mackworth, that he was instructed to take possession of my house, I reminded him that I had appointed him a magistrate, and that he had no right to eject me; but on his expressing his conviction that he was bound to obey the orders of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, I at once informed him that I would not remove, and that I would shoot any one presuming to touch me or my effects; whereupon he asked me if I would shoot him; to which I replied, Certainly, if you attempt to put the threat in execution; and I made preparation accordingly.

It is unnecessary for me to dwell on what my feelings must have been when about to carry into execution a threat which I considered the appointment I had received from Her Majesty made it incumbent on me to carry out. Mr. Mackworth had been my friend, and I had entertained considerable friendship for him; nevertheless he was the tool of designing men, and was to be by them sacrificed. So far from my being guilty of the charges alleged against me by Messrs. Dundas and Preston of attempting to annoy them, I believe I should more justly be charged with not having offered a more vigorous resistance to their proceedings.

There appeared but one alternative for me, either to compromise the trust reposed in me by the Crown, or to carry my threat into execution. On looking, however, to the terms of the lease granted by the Crown, it appeared to me questionable whether I might not withdraw my threat, on the ground that I had not performed any specific act to constitute the house in which I was residing the house of the Governor, or other official person. The clause referred to is as follows: "It shall be lawful for Her said Majesty, Her heirs or successors, at any time hereafter to enter upon or resume such part or parts of the said islands.

islands as she or they, or the Governor or other officer administering the government of the said islands shall select for the construction or erection of houses, with gardens and suitable appurtenances thereto, for the residence of all official persons connected with the government of the said islands." In the same lease, it also stipulates that the British Treasury shall not be subject to any expenses in administering the civil government on the islands; but that such expenses, if incurred by the Government, shall be reimbursed by the lessees. Having studied the foregoing clauses, I stated to Mr. Mackworth that I withdrew my threat of shooting any one; but that the ejection of me from the house was illegal, since I occupied it in virtue of my agreement with the Company as their Commissioner; and that my removal should only be accomplished in such a way as to constitute it forcible, and this was done by Mr. Mackworth taking from me a chair, with very trifling resistance on my part. The act, however, was forcible, and so understood by Mr. Mackworth, and one which Mr. Mackworth, in his magisterial capacity, ought not to have performed, more especially since I cautioned him.

On the 8th March, Mr. Mackworth wrote me as follows: "I am instructed to inform you that a passage to New Zealand will be provided for you in the schooner 'Black Dog,' as soon as she can be got ready for sea." When I received the last intimation to prepare for a second removal, I had only been in the apartments allotted me six days, and had only partially arranged my furniture, books, &c. These apartments were insufficient to house me, and my servant was consequently obliged to find lodgings elsewhere. It may be necessary here to observe that I had informed Messrs. Dundas and Preston (before it was intimated to me that a passage would be provided for me to New Zealand), that I had determined on remaining at the Auckland Islands, until I had permission from the Government to quit.

This indignity had scarcely been perpetrated before I was subjected to other gratuitous and uncalled-for public insults, Messrs. Dundas and Preston prohibited a prayer for me as Lieutenant-governor, such as is used in the adjacent colonies, which had been read by Mr. Mackworth. They then substituted the Ensign for the Union Jack, precluded me from sending letters or despatches to England. Captain Sir E. Home, of Her Majesty's ship "Calliope," was present, when the master of one of the Company's vessels, bound to Sydney, with letters, called to inform me that he had been instructed by Messrs. Dundas and Preston not to receive any letter or parcel from me, I was, therefore, compelled to send my letters in a bag made up by Sir E. Home (and which he kindly offered to take charge of), and sent by the same whaling vessel to Sydney.

They then convened a meeting of the officers or servants of the Company, and designated me a murderer. They addressed letters to the Governors of the adjacent colonies (of which they did not furnish me with any copy), containing slanderous and false charges against me. They threatened forcibly to remove me from the Auckland Islands, if I would not accompany them in the schooner "Black Dog" to New Zealand, and to carry me on board that vessel in irons. They removed a notice from the door of the apartment I then occupied, on the eve of my departure to New Zealand, a copy of which is annexed, which had for its object the maintenance of order during my absence. They altered the log-book of the schooner "Black Dog," in which the mate had described me as Governor Enderby, by scratching out my name, and subscribing it after their own as Mr. Enderby, and then tearing the leaf out of the book. Gave instructions that it should be copied, but with that order the mate refused to comply. They also attempted by threats to prevent the Postmaster at Wellington, New Zealand, from delivering to me a letter from the Secretary of State, under the plea that I was not the Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands.

I think I have already enumerated a sufficient number of causes of complaint against Messrs. Dundas and Preston to establish the charges I prefer against them, of having usurped my authority as Lieutenant-governor, and grossly insulted me in my official capacity.

In the copies of the correspondence relating to "the absence of Mr. Enderby from the Auckland Islands, &c.," called for, printed, and laid before the House of Commons on the 13th December 1852, it will be observed that Messrs. Dundas and Preston, in a letter they addressed to Sir William Denison, Governor of Van Diemen's Land, dated from Port Ross, Auckland Islands, 27th March 1852, state, that "Mr. Enderby had no duties whatever to perform as Lieutenant-governor, in proof of which he absented himself, on two occasions, from the settlement, without the slightest inconvenience being felt therefrom, the authority of the appointed magistrate being found sufficient, the whole of the little community consisting of the Company's officers and servants, and of a few harmless New Zealanders, who also are dependent on the Company for employment." Nevertheless Messrs. Dundas and Preston deemed it requisite to put the Government to the expense of sending a man-of-war (Her Majesty's ship "Fantome") to the Auckland Islands, there to remain for six weeks as a protection against the ill-feelings they anticipated from the Company's officers and servants, and from the harmless New Zealanders, under a plea that I had created this unsatisfactory state of affairs by the notice before mentioned; and the attendance of the vessel was applied for, and her services retained at the island.

In the case of the charges which I was informed were to be preferred against me to Sir George Grey, as in numerous other cases, Messrs. Dundas and Preston deceived me, for although Mr. Mackworth wrote me on the 9th March, that he was instructed to inform me that the Special Commissioners, on their arrival in New Zealand, intended to bring my proceedings "under the serious notice of Sir George Grey, to whom they have letters from Her Majesty's Government;" and in their letters to the Governors of the adjacent colonies, dated the 27th March, they observe, "no alternative has been left us but to insist upon

No. 13, Notice

Nos. 14 and 15,
Mr. King to
Messrs. Dundas
and Preston, and
their Reply.

his (Mr. Enderby's) accompanying us to New Zealand, whither we are about to proceed and where, on our arrival, we shall place ourselves in communication with Sir George Grey;" yet Messrs. Dundas and Preston wrote Mr. King, my solicitor, at Wellington, a letter dated the 20th May, in reply to one he sent them, copies of both of which are annexed, wherein they falsify their assurance of bringing my conduct under the notice of Sir George Grey, for in the clause, " Mr. Enderby could himself have answered Mr. King's inquiries," as to why they had brought him to Wellington, coupled with the following; " The Special Commissioners have merely to observe that they gave Mr. Enderby a passage hither in the vessel they arrived in, and have nothing now to do with him."

It is certain they must have known that my sole reason for quitting the Auckland Islands, was for the object of rebutting any charge they might prefer; and my letter to Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, dated the 18th May, confirms this view of the case, for in that letter I first prefer charges against Messrs. Dundas and Preston, but which, I contended, it was not competent for Sir George Grey to entertain, since I had submitted them to the Secretary of State; and I then, as far as I was able, refuted such charges as came within my knowledge as likely to be urged by Messrs. Dundas and Preston against me.

I am prepared to admit that no actual force was exercised to compel me to quit the Auckland Islands, neither would I have permitted any such force being used, but should have felt myself compelled (in my capacity of Lieutenant-governor) to have resisted to the utmost any one laying hands on me, for any such object, neither could I have pleaded any such excuse for not so acting, as I did on the occasion of my removal from the house, since the circumstances of the case would not admit of it. The moral force used by Messrs. Dundas and Preston to compel me to quit the Auckland Islands was unquestionable, although probably not actionable at law; and my object in bringing the subject forward in my proceedings before the Supreme Court in Wellington was for the purpose of establishing the facts of the case to be laid before the Government, to whom I had referred the subject, and not for the object of seeking any pecuniary compensation for that offence. The moral force used was, first threatening forcibly to remove me, if I refused to accompany them to New Zealand; second, giving me to understand that they intended to prefer certain charges against me to Sir George Grey, and that he had power and authority over the Auckland Islands; and third, that I should be left on the islands without a house or food, for on my application to Mr. Mackworth for permission to purchase a house, sheep, flour, sugar, Indian corn, salt and biscuit, I received a reply on the following day from Mr. Mackworth, dated the 8th March, in which he states, " With reference to your application to purchase a house and other property, the Special Commissioners decline to entertain it." If then I had adhered to my resolution of not quitting the Auckland Islands, I should have been without a single European to assist me, and without house or food.

Messrs. Dundas and Preston have alleged, in their letter to Sir William Denison, of the 27th March 1852, that because I received no salary from Government, I ceased to hold the office of Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, on the resignation of my appointment as Commissioner of the Southern Whale Fishery Company. Such a statement, although it has apparently made some impression on the Governors of the adjacent colonies to the Auckland Islands, is untrue, and it is essentially requisite that Her Majesty's Government should not withhold their countenance from me, and should assert the authority of the Crown, more especially, when such authority has been respected and obeyed by persons resident on and visiting the Auckland Islands, and by the natives of New Zealand, who were willing to support my authority by force had I required it. The assertion of the rights of the Crown are more especially requisite on the present occasion; first, because such rights have been outraged by persons whose station in life should have taught them to pay proper deference to such authority; and secondly, because it will be satisfactory to those persons who were under my command, to know that their conduct, in offering to support my authority as Lieutenant-governor, has met the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

I cannot conclude this statement without endeavouring to remove an unfavourable impression which may have been created in the minds of Her Majesty's Government, in consequence of a letter which I have found in the " Copies of Correspondence relating to the absence of Mr. Enderby from the Auckland Islands, &c.," printed and laid before Parliament on the 14th February 1853, from Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, to Earl Grey, dated the 14th February 1852, but of which I had no intimation or knowledge until my arrival in England. In the letter referred to is the following clause: " Your Lordship will further find, from Mr. Enderby's letter to me above alluded to, that he has resolved upon not returning to England until he has received your Lordship's permission to do so, and I understand that Mr. Enderby, in adopting this proceeding, considers that your Lordship's department is bound to find his salary for him until such time as he receives your Lordship's instructions, and that ultimately the Government will have to provide him with a passage to Europe; as I have received no instructions from your Lordship on these subjects, I am quite unaware of the nature of the arrangement entered into with Mr. Enderby, and to what extent his expectations may be just or not."

Sir George Grey communicated to me the reply of your Grace to this part of the letter, viz.: " Mr. Enderby is also fully aware that he has no claim on Her Majesty's Government for salary. He is fully at liberty to leave New Zealand for this country, if he thinks proper." I was wholly ignorant of the grounds on which your Grace had deemed it requisite to remind me that I had no claim on Her Majesty's Government for salary; I had

never

never asked or contemplated anything of the sort, and am unable to discover the motives which should have instigated Sir George Grey to make such a statement.

(signed) *Chas. Enderby.*

Sub-Enclosure 2, to Enclosure 1, in No. 9.

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT.

No. 1.

EXTRACTS from the Indenture containing a Grant of the Auckland Islands to *Charles Enderby, Henry Enderby and George Enderby*, dated the 1st March 1847.

[This Document will be found printed in full at page 21, of House of Commons Paper, No. 122, of February 1853.]

No. 2.

Charles Enderby, Esquire, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Auckland Islands.

(Signed) VICTORIA, R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To our trusty and well beloved, *Charles Enderby*, Esquire, Greeting:

WHEREAS, we have deemed it expedient to establish a colony in our Auckland Islands, and in exercise of our Royal Prerogative to appoint a Lieutenant-governor to take charge of our said islands: Now, therefore by these presents, we do hereby constitute and appoint you the said *Charles Enderby* to be Lieutenant-governor of our said islands. You are therefore to take the said islands into your care and charge, and carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Lieutenant-governor thereof, by doing and performing all and all manner of things thereunto belonging; and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our officers, civil and military, and all other inhabitants of our said islands to obey you as Lieutenant-governor, and you are to observe and follow all such orders and directions as you may from time to time receive from us under our Royal Sign Manual and Signet, or through one of our Principal Secretaries of State, in pursuance of the trust we hereby repose in you. Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this 16th day of June, in the twelfth year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(signed) *Grey.*

No. 3.

DECLARATION of TRUST, dated 29th June 1849.

RECITES extracts from the lease granted to myself and brothers, and also from a Royal Charter obtained in the names of *Charles Enderby, Charles Franks and Robert Newman Hunt*, dated the 16th January 1849. Mr. Franks subsequently declined connecting himself with the Company, and Mr. Hunt died before the Company came into operation.

The declaration goes on to relate (in reference to the deed incorporating the Company, but of which I have no copy) "That it shall be lawful for the said Company, from time to time hereafter, to accept of and from the said *Charles Enderby, Henry Enderby and George Enderby*, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, an assignment or demise of the whole or any portion of the estate or interest of the said *Charles, Henry and George Enderby*, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, of and in the said group of islands, called Lord Auckland's Group." "Subject, nevertheless, to the payment of the rents, and to the observance and performance of the covenants and conditions in and by the said grants or leases respectively reserved and contained." And whereas, by a Resolution of a Court of Directors of the said Company, held on the 28th June 1849, it was resolved that the said Company should, in pursuance of the power and authority for that purpose given and reserved to them in and by the said charter and deed of settlement, accept of and from the said *Charles, Henry and George Enderby*, an assignment of the whole of the estate and interest of the said *Charles, Henry and George Enderby*, of and in the said group of islands, called, Lord Auckland's Group. Upon trust that the said Company, or their assigns, do and shall, in any part of the said premises hereby assigned, or intended so to be, select and set out such one plot, piece or portion of land not exceeding 100 acres, and containing such an extent of frontage as they, in their absolute discretion shall consider a suitable and sufficient site for an advantageous station, to be held and used by the said Company and their successors, for the interests and purposes,

for which the said Company was formed and incorporated. "And it is further declared that, subject as aforesaid, the said Company and their assigns do and shall stand and be possessed of the said islands and premises, upon trust from time to time, and with all convenient speed to effect sales of such parts and portions thereof, and in such manner, and by such ways and means as the said Company shall think expedient; and in the meantime, and until such sales can, in the judgment and discretion of the said Company be advantageously effected, to deal with the said islands and premises as they shall think fit, either by cultivation, lease or otherwise, and without any let or interruption of the said Charles, Henry and George Enderby, or any of them, or their executors, administrators or assigns, but so that any net profits which may arise from any such sales, leasing or other disposition as aforesaid (other than in respect of the fishing establishment by the said Company) shall be paid and divided, as follows; that is to say: one moiety thereof shall be paid to the said Charles, Henry and George Enderby, their executors, administrators or assigns, and the other moiety thereof shall be retained by the said Company for their own use." "That if the said Company shall be dissolved, or if the said Company shall be desirous of disposing of their interest in the said islands and premises, exclusive of the fishing establishment, and the rights reserved in respect thereof, the said Charles, Henry and George Enderby shall have a pre-emptive right or option of purchasing such interest as the said Company may have in the said islands and premises, and all buildings and establishments thereon," "at such price, and on such conditions as shall be agreed upon between the said Company and the said Charles, Henry and George Enderby, their administrators or assigns, or any of them;" or "in the event of their not being able to agree, then at such price and on such conditions as shall be fixed by a competent person, to be appointed by Her Majesty's Attorney-general in England for the time being, and whose valuation shall be binding on all parties:" Provided, "that in case any difference, dispute or question shall arise," relating to the said islands and premises, "or meaning of these presents or any clause herein contained, as to the nature and amount of the aforesaid profits, or the mode of ascertaining the same, or of taking the accounts thereof, or generally as to keeping the accounts before directed to be kept, or of any other matter, cause or thing relating to or concerning these presents, and they cannot agree and determine the same," "every such difference, dispute or question shall be referred in writing to the determination of Her Majesty's Attorney-general in England, or to the determination and decision of such other person as" he "shall from time to time appoint." "And it is hereby further agreed, that this submission to reference shall be made a rule of the Court of Queen's Bench upon the application of any of the parties, and that no suit at law or in equity shall be commenced or prosecuted against the referee." "And it is hereby declared by the said Charles, Henry and George Enderby," "they shall, in equity, be considered as joint tenants."

No. 4.

EXTRACT OF ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, 30 July 1849.

Clause 1. "THAT the said Charles Enderby engages himself in the service of the said Company, for the term of ten years.

2. "He shall proceed to the Auckland Islands in the ship "Samuel Enderby," at such time as the Court of Directors of the Company shall direct, and there take upon himself the duties of Commissioner of the said Company, to carry out the objects for which the said Company has been incorporated.

3. "He shall also act in the capacity of Lieutenant-governor of the said Islands, in virtue of his said appointment to that office by the Crown.

4. "He shall as Commissioner of the said Company obey all such orders and instructions as may from time to time be transmitted to him by the Court of Directors.

5. "The said Company shall pay to the said Charles Enderby as a remuneration for the performance by him of the duties of Commissioner of the said Company, and Lieutenant-governor of the said Islands, the said Company guaranteeing that the sum so to be paid to the said Charles Enderby, shall not be less than 500*l.*, per annum.

"The said sum of 500*l.*, per annum shall be paid quarterly in London, to the order of the said Charles Enderby so long as he shall remain at the Auckland Islands, in the capacity of Commissioner of the said Company, and Lieutenant-governor of the said islands.

6. "The said Company shall also pay to the said Charles Enderby the sum of 250*l.* annually as table-money, so long as he shall hold the said office of Commissioner of the Company, and Lieutenant-governor of the islands.

7. "They shall provide him with a house after his arrival there, and with rations according to the scale to be arranged for that purpose.

8. "The said Company may dissolve the agreement at any time during the continuance of the same, on giving to the said Charles Enderby six months notice of such intention in writing, and providing him with a passage, including diet, to England."

10. "But if the said Charles Enderby at any time during the continuance of this agreement refuse or neglect to conform to all or any of the articles thereof, he shall be liable to be forthwith dismissed by the said Company, and immediately on such dismissal all right, benefit and advantage whatsoever reserved to him by this agreement, shall cease."

12. "The said Charles Enderby may on his part dissolve this agreement at any time, during the continuance of the same, on giving to the said Company twelve months notice of such intention in writing.

13. "The

13. "The said Charles Enderby shall account, when required, to the said Company for all monies received or expended by him at the Auckland Islands, on account of the said Company, entrusted to his management, and shall cause proper accounts and entries of such receipts and expenditure, and of the value and description of such property to be kept in proper books, and copies thereof to be transmitted to the Court of Directors, and shall furnish periodically all such information as may be required in such forms, as shall be prescribed by the Court of Directors.

14. "This agreement shall have the same force and effect in the Auckland Islands, as if the same had been made and concluded there.

15. "The said Charles Enderby shall not give any bond, bill, or other instrument, whereby the property of the Company can be in any way attached or placed in execution."

No. 5.

Copy of a LETTER from Mr. *Enderby* to Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston*.

Port Ross, Auckland Islands,
27 January 1852.

Sirs,

I HAVE determined on giving notice in conformity with the articles of agreement between me and the Southern Whale Fishery Company, of my intention to resign the office of Commissioner of the Company, but before doing so, I intend calling together the officers and servants of the Company for the purpose of addressing them, the meeting to take place on Saturday next at 3 P. M., at which I shall be glad to see you; but request to know by to-morrow,

1st. If you purpose to attend the meeting.

2d. Whether the payment of 500*l.* per annum (in addition to the 250*l.* per annum), which has been suspended in England for nearly two years, will be insured to me, and allowed to be drawn by me here for the ensuing period of twelve months, or how else?

3d. I wish to be informed in my capacity of Lieutenant-governor, whether you are furnished with any power or authority from Her Majesty or the Government, to act in the event of my death or quitting the Auckland Islands.

To Messrs. Dundas and Preston,
Special Commissioners.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Enderby*.

No. 6.

NOTICE, calling a Meeting.

THE Lieutenant-governor requests the attendance of the officers and servants of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, at the office on Saturday the 31st January, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Port Ross, 27 January 1852.

(signed) *Chas. Enderby*.
Lieut.-Governor.

No. 7.

Copy of a LETTER from Mr. *Enderby* to Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston*.

Gentlemen,

Port Ross, 28 January 1852.

ACCOMPANYING this, I send you a letter resigning my situation in the Company's service, and which you inform me you are empowered to accept.

I also send you a letter addressed to Earl Grey, tendering my resignation as Lieutenant-governor, this letter I will seal after you have perused it, and you will have the goodness to forward it at a future opportunity unless we should meanwhile agree to the contrary.

I further expect from you a promise, that if I should require any explanation as to the causes of complaint against me, you will furnish the same in writing with the specific charges.

To Messrs. Dundas and Preston,
Special Commissioners.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Enderby*.

No. 8.

Gentlemen,

Auckland Islands, 28 January 1852.

IN conformity with the 12th clause of the articles of agreement entered into on the 30th day of July 1849, between myself and the Southern Whale Fishery Company, I hereby give you notice of my intention to dissolve the said agreement at the expiration of 12 months.

To Messrs. Dundas and Preston,
Special Commissioners.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Enderby*.

No. 9.

Port Ross, Auckland Islands,
28 January 1852.

Sir,

HAVING resigned my situation as Commissioner of the Southern Whale Fishery Company's affairs at the Auckland Islands, my stay here is no longer desirable or requisite. I beg therefore you will tender to Her Majesty, the resignation of my appointment as Lieutenant-governor of these islands, which I purpose quitting at an early period.

I have appointed Mr. Mackworth, a magistrate, who will doubtless be able to fulfil all the necessary duties required here under a reduced establishment.

To the Right Honourable Earl Grey,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Enderby.*

No. 10.

Port Ross, 28 January 1852.

Sir,

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, enclosing,

1. Your resignation of the situation of Commissioner of the Southern Whale Fishery Company at this place, in pursuance of the terms of your agreement with the said Company.

2. A letter to Earl Grey to be forwarded by us at a future opportunity, resigning the appointment of Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands.

On behalf of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, we hereby accept, in virtue of the full powers vested in us, your resignation of the office of the Company's Commissioner, and shall be prepared to make arrangements, that will dispense with the necessity of your remaining here until reference can be made to England; the clause of your agreement which requires you to give the Company 12 month's notice, being intended as you are aware, to meet the contingency of a successor to you having to be sent out, which contingency has been practically superseded by an actual presence here in the Company's Special Commissioners.

With respect to your letter to Earl Grey, we receive it on the understanding which you mention.

We shall be ready at a future time to furnish you with the information referred to in the last paragraph of your letter, in the event of your wishing us to do so.

Charles Enderby, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

We are, &c.
(signed) *George Dundas,*
T. R. Preston,
Special Commissioners.

No. 11.

Copy of a LETTER from Mr. *Enderby* to Mr. *W. A. Mackworth*.

Sir,

Port Ross, 23 February 1852.

I HEREBY give you notice that I cannot sanction the interment of the seaman "Downs," until I have a certificate of the cause of his death.

W. A. Mackworth, Esq.

(signed) *Charles Enderby,*
Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 12.

Copy of the STATEMENT made by Mr. *J. S. Rodd*, the Chief Medical Officer
residing at the Auckland Islands.

IN consequence of the death of Downes, a seaman, February 21st;—February 23d, the Special Commissioners requested me to go to the office for the Register Book of Births, &c. On applying to the Governor for the same, he said he must have it back, as he was responsible for it. I delivered it with the message to the Special Commissioners, who did not return the book to me, but said they would see about it, or words to that effect.

18 March 1852.
Port Ross, Auckland Islands.

(signed) *J. S. Rodd, M. R. C. S.*

Sworn before me, this 18th day of March 1852.

Witness, Henry Waite.

(signed) *Chas. Enderby,*
Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 13.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, Charles Enderby, Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, am forcibly compelled to quit my seat of Government; I nevertheless retain my appointment as Lieutenant-governor, until Her Majesty's pleasure be known, during which period, and whilst I am absent, I call on all persons resident in, or who may visit the Auckland Islands, to maintain order and conform to the laws and usages of England, as well as obeying the lawful commands of those placed in authority over them, or in whose service or pay they may have engaged, or in other respects; and I hold all persons responsible, as well for acts of omission as commission.

Port Ross, Auckland Islands,
13 April 1852.

(signed) Charles Enderby,
Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 14.

Copy of a LETTER from Mr. *John King* to Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston*.

Gentlemen,

Wellington, 19 May 1852.

I HAVE had the honour to be instructed by his Excellency Lieutenant-governor Enderby of the Auckland Islands, to request you will inform me upon what authority you have brought him to this port, and for what object, and also what arrangements are made or intended to be made in regard thereto.

George Dundas, Esq.,
and Thomas Robert Preston, Esq.,

I am, &c.
(signed) John King.

No. 15.

Copy of Reply to the above from Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston*, to Mr. *John King*.

Wellington, 20 May 1852.

THE Special Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, have received with much surprise, the letter of yesterday's date, addressed to them by Mr. John King, respecting Mr. Enderby, as Mr. Enderby could have himself answered Mr. King's inquiries.

The Special Commissioners have merely to observe, that they gave Mr. Enderby a passage hither in the vessel they arrived in, and have nothing now to do with him, he being no longer in the Company's service, and having also resigned the office which he held of Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands.

Enclosure 2, in No. 9.

Encl. 2, in No. 9.

Sir,

Downing-street, 22 July 1854.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir G. Grey to acquaint you, that he has had under consideration a letter, and its enclosures, addressed by you to his predecessor on the 15th May last, relative to certain differences which took place between the two Commissioners appointed by the Southern Whale Fishery Company and yourself, whilst acting as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands.

On a review of the peculiar circumstances of your appointment to, and your resignation of that office, Sir G. Grey desires me to state, that however much he may regret the opposition and violence to which you were subjected, in what was doubtless an attempt honestly to discharge your duties, he cannot undertake any measures in your vindication; nor, as at present advised, does he see that any public interest is so involved as to make it proper to bring the subject before Parliament.

Sir G. Grey can of course, however, have no objection to your publishing such vindication of yourself as you may think proper, provided that no despatches which you have addressed to or received from this department are so published without his authority.

C. Enderby, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) F. Peel.

Enclosure 3, in No. 9.

Encl. 3, in No. 9.

Sir,

13, Great St. Helen's, 21 July 1854.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting you a copy of my pamphlet, containing an explanation and a defence of my conduct whilst at the Auckland Islands, in the capacity of Commissioner of the Southern Whale Fishery Company's affairs. In this pamphlet I have also shown the causes which have led to the unfortunate termination of a project I had most deeply at heart; and having so made my statement, I trust Her Majesty's Government will see fit to take some measures to vindicate the authority of the Crown, which has suffered indignity in my person whilst I held Her Majesty's commission as Lieutenant-governor, by the acts of Mr. George Dundas and Mr. Thomas Robert Preston, the particulars of which I had the honour of sending to the Duke of Newcastle on the 15th of May 1854; and also

I ask it as an act of justice towards myself, since my honour is at stake, which renders it absolutely requisite that my conduct should be publicly vindicated.

I beg, in conclusion, to observe, that my proceedings at the Auckland Islands were deliberate, and I was guided by what I believed to be a sense of duty.

The Right Honourable Sir George Grey,
Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Chas. Enderby.

Encl. 4, in No. 9.

Enclosure 4, in No. 9.

Sir,

Downing-street, 2 August 1854.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir G. Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, with a pamphlet containing an explanation and defence of your conduct whilst acting as Commissioner of the Southern Whale Fishery Company's affairs at the Auckland Islands, and on this subject I am to refer you to my communication of the 22d ultimo, which will have reached you since your present letter was despatched.

C. Enderby, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) F. Peel.

Encl. 5, in No. 9.

Enclosure 5, in No. 9.

No. 13, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street,
2 August 1854.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 22d July, wherein you state that Sir George Grey has desired you to inform me that he has had under consideration my letter to his predecessor of the 15th May, relative to certain differences which took place between the Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery Company and myself, whilst I was acting as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, and that on a review of the peculiar circumstances of my appointment to and resignation of that office, Sir George Grey desires you to state, that however much he may regret the opposition and violence to which I was subjected, in what was doubtless an attempt honestly to discharge my duties, he cannot undertake any measures in my vindication, nor, as at present advised, does he see that any public interest is so involved as to make it proper to bring the subject before Parliament.

This letter has very deeply distressed me, since I most fully relied upon the support of the Government in vindicating the conduct of a public servant, whose authority had been set at nought by unauthorized individuals, while in discharge of his public duty as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, and more especially as I am suffering from the injurious effects of an *ex parte* statement printed and laid upon the table of the House of Commons.

I would first observe, that my letter of 15th May last contained a formal complaint against Mr. George Dundas and Mr. Thomas Robert Preston, acting as Special Commissioners to the Southern Whale Fishery Company, and that I had made similar charges against them to the colonial authorities whilst I held the office of Lieutenant-governor.

With reference to the remark respecting the peculiar circumstances of my appointment to the office of Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, I am at a loss to discover how a distinction unfavourable to myself can be fairly drawn from such a circumstance. I did not receive any salary from Government for such office, because I was willing to perform the duties without any salary.

It will be seen from the tenor of the lease of the Auckland Islands, granted by the Crown to myself and brothers in the year 1847, and transferred by us to the Southern Whale Fishery Company, that the Government were to appoint a governor, or other officer, to administer justice on the islands, and that the expense so incurred was to be borne by the lessees; consequently, had I not sought for and obtained the appointment, the Government would have nominated some other person unconnected with the company, and the company would have incurred the expense of salary, dwelling, &c.

Had it been alleged, that from my holding the double offices of Lieutenant-governor and Commissioner of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, I had used my power of the former office unjustly to serve the interest of the company, there might have been some plea for disregarding my representations, but as the case now stands, the Special Commissioners allege that I used my authority as Lieutenant-governor to the prejudice of the company.

The form of my appointment by the Government was, as I have been given to understand, the same as that first given to Captain Moody, R. N., who was appointed Lieutenant-governor of the Falkland Islands, and I was referred to this officer for information as to my best course of proceeding. Our relative positions were, however, very different; I was without a single person with whom to advise, or who could afford me assistance, and yet the Government were not troubled with any complaints from me of the difficulties I had to contend against, neither have any charges whatever been made against me of laxity of discipline, or of having acted harshly or unjustly to any one; I ask no credit on this account; all I require is such a measure of justice as will not admit of its being alleged at a future time that I had in any respect forfeited the trust reposed in me by the Crown.

The circumstances to which I would particularly draw the attention of Sir George Grey are, that whilst acting in my capacity as Lieutenant-governor, I was refused a certificate of the cause of the death of a seaman whose body was interred, at the instigation of Messrs. Dundas and

and Preston, without any investigation as to the cause of death taking place, although I had sent written orders to the contrary.

The numerous insults and indignities offered to me by Messrs. Dundas and Preston, however unimportant in a personal point of view, were not such as I could, as a public officer, pass unnoticed: I might fairly have been charged with imbecility had I not done my utmost to resist such offensive conduct, and represented the case as I have done.

Having said so much, I must once more beg you to bring under the consideration of Sir George Grey the case of the seaman before referred to, as out of that case all the subsequent misunderstanding between the Special Commissioners and myself took place.

I can now state, as a positive fact, that the life of the seaman, John Edward Downs, was sacrificed at the Auckland Islands, and I have reason to believe several others were so on board ship.

I considered it my duty as Lieutenant-governor, and also holding the office of Coroner, to make inquiries into the cause of the man's death, but I was interfered with, and prevented from obtaining that information requisite to serve the ends of justice, and the book in which I registered the births, deaths, christenings, and marriages on the island was taken possession of by Messrs. Dundas and Preston, which they refused to deliver up to me. In my letter to the Secretary of State, of the 15th May, I refer to this subject.

The offensive conduct of Messrs. Dundas and Preston was continued even after they had been assured by Captain Sir E. Home, of Her Majesty's ship "Calliope," in a letter he wrote them under date of the 30th March 1852, that I continued to hold the appointment of Lieutenant-governor, and after Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand and the other authorities at Wellington, had expressed to them similar opinions.

I sent a statement of the facts connected with my treatment, as Lieutenant-governor, to the Government, and on the receipt of this despatch, the Duke of Newcastle wrote to Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, directing him to inform me, that he had received my despatch, and that Her Majesty had been advised not to accept my resignation as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, until the facts of the case were fully before the Government.

With this explanation, I do not see how any peculiar circumstances have occurred in my appointment to, or in what way the tender of my resignation of the office of Lieutenant-governor, which was not accepted, can fairly be urged as a plea for refusing me the justice I ask.

When I wrote my letter of the 28th January 1852, tendering my resignation as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, Messrs. Dundas and Preston had not interfered or usurped my authority, but so soon as they did (on the 23d February), I communicated the fact in a despatch I wrote to the Secretary of State, dated the 27th February 1852, detailing the above conduct, which I was precluded from sending by Messrs. Dundas and Preston, who refused to allow the master of the ship to receive any despatch from me; however, on the 25th March I wrote a second despatch, which, but for the fortunate circumstances of the presence of Captain Sir E. Home, at the Auckland Islands, who took charge of it, would also have been intercepted by Messrs. Dundas and Preston.

I have not, at my command, pecuniary means for giving the same publicity to lengthy documents, as has already been afforded by the *ex parte* statement printed for the House of Commons, which, while it remains uncontradicted, acts very prejudicially to me.

I therefore hope that the Government will furnish me with such a letter in reply, as will show, that whilst acting in the capacity of Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, my conduct was satisfactory to the Government, and that the proceedings of Messrs. Dundas and Preston towards me, as Lieutenant-governor, was without authority or sanction of the Government; and further, that the Government will be pleased thankfully to acknowledge the ready aid afforded by the Europeans and New Zealanders, residents at the islands, in support of the authority of the Lieutenant-governor.

As Sir George Grey regrets the opposition and violence to which I was subjected, he must disapprove of such proceedings, and will, I earnestly hope, as an act of justice, comply with my request, and thus enable me to place on record a public refutation of the *ex parte* statement which has gone forth to the world to my prejudice.

Fred. Peel, Esq., M. P.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Chas. Enderby.

Enclosure 6, in No. 9.

Encl. 6, in No. 9.

Sir,

13, Great St. Helen's, 3 August 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, wherein you state, that you are instructed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of my letter of the 21st ultimo, and you refer me to your communication of the 22d ultimo as a reply to it, and you add "which will have reached you since your present letter was despatched."

As I had the honour of addressing a letter to you, which I did not post until after 4 o'clock yesterday, I presume and trust your letter of the same date when referring to my "present letter" is not intended as a reply to it, the answer to which, I hope, will be of such a nature as to afford me the justification I ask.

F. Peel, Esq., M. P.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Chas. Enderby.

Encl. 7, in No. 9.

Enclosure 7, in No. 9.

Sir,

Downing-street, 11 September 1854.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge your letters of the 2d and 3d ultimo, to which the pressure of business at the close of the Session has rendered it impossible for him to give an earlier reply; and the first of which crossed the letter from this Department in answer to your's of the 21st ultimo.

2. I am to state, in answer, that Sir George Grey has no reason, from the correspondence in this Department, to suppose that your administration of the Auckland Islands was other than satisfactory to his predecessors in office; that you are fully authorized in stating, that you made no application to Her Majesty's Government for any assistance under difficulties occasioned by it; that no complaints against you reached this Department prior to the transactions which led to your resignation; and that the proceedings of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, of which you complain, were not in any way in pursuance of directions or authority given by Her Majesty's Government.

3. For any further answer, Sir George Grey feels himself obliged to refer to his former letter; he would willingly lend any support in his power, to the representative of public authority; but he cannot but observe, that the disputes between yourself and Messrs. Dundas and Preston originated in your private character of Commissioner of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, and he does not feel justified, on the evidence before him, in engaging Her Majesty's Government in instituting criminal proceedings against Messrs. Dundas and Preston, for the alleged resistance to your authority as Lieutenant-governor, which arose out of those disputes.

4. Sir George Grey will send a copy of this correspondence to the Officer administering the Government of New Zealand, and in so doing will acknowledge any services which may have been rendered by New Zealanders or Europeans in defence of the authority of the Crown; but he has not such evidence before him as would enable him to give more particular directions in this respect.

5. With regard to the death of the seaman, John Edward Downs, if Sir George Grey is to understand from your letter that you are now in possession of evidence, before unknown to you, to show that guilt attaches to any party or parties in respect of that death, this is a criminal charge of a very serious character, which it is your duty to bring forward in such a shape as to enable the proper proceedings to be instituted respecting it.

Charles Enderby, Esq.
13, Great St. Helen's.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

— No. 10. —

No. 10.
Sir George Grey
to the Duke of
Newcastle.
13 June 1854.

COPY of a LETTER from Governor Sir *George Grey* to his Grace the
Duke of *Newcastle*.

Fenton's Hotel, St. James's-street,
13 June 1854.

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE, in compliance with the instructions I received, perused Mr. Enderby's letter to your Grace of the 15th ultimo.

It is not in my power to add anything to the information I have already afforded upon the subject of the differences which arose between Mr. Enderby and the Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery Company; but I think it due to Mr. Enderby to state, that whilst he was acting as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, I visited those islands, and was, in common with other persons, struck with the enterprise which he had shown, and the energy with which he had exerted himself to try to develop their resources.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

— No. 11. —

No. 11.
C. Enderby, Esq.
to F. Peel, Esq.
M. P.
29 August 1854.

COPY of a LETTER from *C. Enderby*, Esq. to *F. Peel*, Esq., M. P.

Sir,

13, Great Saint Helen's, 29 August 1854.

As a press of business has doubtless prevented you from bringing my letters of the 2d and 3d instant under the consideration of Sir George Grey, and as I have no intention of unnecessarily troubling the Government with my affairs as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands further than is absolutely necessary and requisite to enable me to vindicate my honour and character as such Lieutenant-governor, I shall be obliged if you will name a time when it will be convenient for you to receive me, so that I may briefly explain what I require, to enable me to accomplish this object; and at the same time learn from you how

how far the Government will be willing to afford me their sanction of my proceedings.

The permission given me by Sir George Grey (as contained in your letter to me of the 22d ultimo), to publish any statement I may think fit in vindication of my conduct, provided I do not insert any despatches to or from the Colonial Office without his permission, imposed on me a necessity of adopting one of two courses, viz. : To publish a lengthy pamphlet, which would probably have but a very limited circulation, or to apply to a Member of the House of Lords or Commons to move for a copy of all correspondence connected with me and my affairs subsequent to, and in continuance of that published and laid on the table of the House of Commons in February 1853.

The necessity for adopting either of these courses would be obviated, and would be more agreeable to me, provided Sir George Grey would sanction my giving publicity to such a letter as I have annexed, or so modified as to meet the desired object.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Enderby.*

Enclosure in No. 11.

Encl. in No. 11.

To the Editor of the

Sir,

I WILL thank you to give publicity to the following letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information and satisfaction of those persons who were resident on the Auckland Islands whilst I was there.

I am, &c.

Proposed Substance of a Letter.

In reply to your letter of the , I have to inform you that the Government are not aware of any reason to be dissatisfied with your conduct as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, which office you continued to hold until the tender of your resignation was accepted by Her Majesty.

The proceedings on the part of Messrs. Dundas and Preston in interfering with you in such capacity, were unauthorised by the Government, and improper.

You are at liberty to give the foregoing publicity, and to state that the Government are well pleased at learning from you that the Europeans and New Zealanders tendered their services to support your authority as Lieutenant-governor at the Auckland Islands.

— No. 12. —

COPY of a LETTER from *F. Peel, Esq., M.P.*, to *Charles Enderby, Esq.*

Sir,

Downing-street, 14 October 1854.

WITH reference to your letter of the 29th of August last, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you, that he regrets that circumstances should have prevented that letter receiving an earlier answer ; but that in reply to it, he can only refer you to the letter which was addressed to you by his direction on the 11th ultimo ; and I am to add that you must take your own course as to the publication of any statement or correspondence connected with your case, and that Sir George Grey must not be considered as authorising or sanctioning it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

— No. 13. —

COPY of a LETTER from *C. Enderby, Esq.* to *F. Peel, Esq., M.P.*

Sir,

13, Great Saint Helen's, 12 September 1854.

1. I BEG you will convey to Sir George Grey my thanks for the observations which he has been pleased to express, and communicated in your letter of yesterday's date.

2. I will furnish the Government with information as to the cause of the death of the seaman, John Edward Downs, very shortly ; and it will be seen that very great blame attaches to several persons connected with that case.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Enderby.*

No. 12.

F. Peel, Esq., M.P.
to *C. Enderby, Esq.*
14 October 1854.

No. 13.

C. Enderby, Esq.,
to *F. Peel, Esq.*,
M.P.
12 Sept. 1854.

— No. 14. —

No. 14.
C. Enderby, Esq.,
to F. Peel, Esq.,
M. P.
28 October 1854.

COPY of LETTER from *C. Enderby, Esq.*, to *F. Peel, Esq.*, M. P.

Sir

13, Great St. Helen's, 28 October 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, in reply to mine of 29th of August, and had hoped that your previous letter of 11th of September contained an answer to all my requisitions, and that I should not have had occasion again to trouble Sir George Grey on my affairs; and, although the expressions used in that letter are not in the precise terms I had pointed out, I was willing to allow the affair to rest, under an assumption that Sir G. Grey purposed sending a copy containing the substance of the correspondence to the Officer administering the Government of New Zealand, and acknowledging the services rendered by the New Zealanders and Europeans at the Auckland Islands in defence of the authority of the Crown, in which case I assumed it would obtain the publicity I sought to give it through the New Zealand Gazette, and I only proposed having it transferred to the Sydney and Melbourne newspapers for the information of the Europeans who, with but few exceptions, are residing in those colonies, and who would not see the New Zealand Gazette, but I have now reason to fear from your letter of the 14th instant, wherein you state that Sir George Grey does not authorise or sanction any statement or correspondence I may publish, that the letter or documents he purposes sending to New Zealand is not to obtain publicity, and that it does not contain such a statement of the facts of the case as I had been led to expect.

Under these circumstances, I should feel greatly obliged if Sir George Grey will permit me to have a copy of the letter containing the correspondence he proposes sending to New Zealand, and information whether the case will be published by his authority in the New Zealand Gazette.

I would observe, in reference to your remark in letter of 11 September, "that Sir George Grey will acknowledge any services which may have been rendered by New Zealanders or Europeans in defence of the authority of the Crown, but that he has not such evidence before him as would enable him to give more particular directions on this subject." That I have never given Sir G. Grey to understand that any specific services had been rendered me, but that without reference to the difference and disputes existing between Messrs. Dundas and Preston and myself, they had offered to support an authority which they acknowledged in me as the representative of the Crown. I however declined the offer so properly made, but it is not because I did not avail myself of their offer of service that those who offered them are the less entitled to the acknowledgment of the Government, and this I gave them to understand, and that I would endeavour to obtain for them such acknowledgment, and am therefore compelled to fulfil my promise.

I have, &c.
(signed) Chas. Enderby.

— No. 15. —

No. 15.
C. Enderby, Esq.,
to F. Peel, Esq.,
M. P.
28 October 1854.

COPY of a LETTER from *C. Enderby, Esq.*, to *F. Peel, Esq.*, M. P.

Sir,

13, Great St. Helen's, 28 October 1854.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a statement relative to the case of John Edward Downs, late a seaman in the service of the Southern Whale Fishery Company who died at the Auckland Islands under such circumstances as render it necessary for me to request that you will lay the same before Sir George Grey.

The seaman, John Edward Downs, died on the 21st of February 1852, after I had received complaints from the crew of the vessel that they had been improperly treated on the voyage, and, after a similar complaint had been made to me by the medical officers on shore under whose care the invalids had been placed, urging that the master of the vessel should be cautioned as to the use of mercury which had been administered to the men in such quantities that it was very doubtful whether several of them, who were suffering from salivation, would ever recover.

I did not deem it requisite to interfere officially in the affair, or entertain these complaints until a death occurred, and more especially as Mr. George Dundas and

and Mr. Thomas Robert Preston, the Special Commissioners appointed by the Southern Whale Fishery Company disapproved of any interference on my part, they having previously prohibited the medical officers visiting vessels arriving at the Auckland Islands, without their sanction, notwithstanding I had instructed them to do so.

In short they dismissed one of the officers from the Company's service, and that in a very summary manner, for having questioned their right so to prohibit them from visiting the vessels.

On the death of the seaman John Edward Downs, I deemed it incumbent on me, as well for the satisfaction of all concerned as to relieve myself from all responsibility, and to serve the ends of justice, to obtain a medical certificate of the cause of the man's death.

For which purpose I addressed a letter, a copy of which is annexed, to Messrs. Dundas and Preston, the Special Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, requesting they would instruct the medical officer who attended the deceased seaman to furnish me with such certificate. No. 1, Mr. Enderby to Messrs. Dundas and Preston.

No reply was sent to this letter or certificate furnished, but Mr. Rodd the chief medical officer waited on me to request, on behalf of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, that I would permit them, the Special Commissioners, to look at the book in which I registered the births, marriages and deaths which occurred at the Auckland Islands.

As I had no reason to apprehend any duplicity or other sinister motive in their desire to inspect the registers, I readily complied, but instructed the medical officer to return the book after inspection, because, as I explained to him, it was an official register, for the safe custody of which I was personally responsible; this he promised to do; and on my inquiring whether he had brought the certificate for which I had applied, he told me he had not, but would bring it when he returned the register book.

He came back shortly afterwards and informed me that the Special Commissioners had ordered him not to furnish me with any certificate as to the cause of the seaman's death; and as to the return of the register book, they, Messrs. Dundas and Preston, would consider about returning it.

A statement of the foregoing transaction I have obtained from Mr. Rodd, a copy of which is annexed. No. 2, Mr. Rodd's Statement.

Mr. W. A. Mackworth, who had, by Messrs. Dundas and Preston, been appointed acting Commissioner, waited upon me and stated that he had been instructed by the Special Commissioners to inter the body of the man Downs immediately, although he had not been dead 48 hours.

I stated to him what had passed, and said that I could not suffer the interment to take place until I had obtained the certificate for which I had applied; but on his observing that he considered himself bound to obey the orders of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, as he was sure they held an authority from the Government for their proceedings, I gave him a written notice, a copy of which is annexed, prohibiting the interment of the body until I was satisfied as to the cause of death. No. 3, Mr. Enderby to Mr. Mackworth.

This notice Mr. Mackworth disregarded, by interring the body forthwith, and reading the burial service, which duty had on all previous occasions been performed by me. The funeral was attended by Messrs. Dundas and Preston.

I had previously sent to the Special Commissioners a note, copy of which is annexed, requesting that the register book might be returned to me, and a medical certificate of the cause of the seaman's death sent with it. In reply to this application, they informed my messenger that there was "no answer." No. 4, Mr. Enderby to Messrs. Dundas and Preston.

Although, from the statements of the medical officers, I had very little doubt but that the seaman, Downs, was one of those who had been salivated, I was not certain of the fact, until the opportunity was afforded me of inspecting the register book* at the Colonial Office, in which the man's death was registered by Mr. Rodd, four days after his death, and two after the interment of the body, and it is there described as having been occasioned by dysentery and salivation.

Such a certificate, after the report previously made to me by the medical officer, would have entailed on me the duty of cautioning the master of the vessel

* See Correspondence in Appendix to this Paper, relative to the ultimate disposal of the register book here referred to.

vessel on the indiscriminate use of mercury ; and thus, I conceived at the time, the affair would have ended ; but the case has now assumed a very different and serious aspect, and more especially so from the unaccountably suspicious proceedings on the part of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, in their endeavours to stifle all inquiry into the cause of the man's death.

About noon on the 18th February, three days prior to the death of the seaman, I was in company with Mr. 'F. R. Preston, when the storekeeper, whose statement is annexed, informed him, Mr. Preston, that three seamen, who had been placed in a detached building containing but one room, and without any of the conveniences of a house, designated the Mangling House, from its having been used for that purpose, and who, from severe illness, were incapable of helping themselves, had been wholly and entirely neglected up to that hour of the day.

On hearing this report, Mr. Preston sent for Mr. George Bond, a pensioned non-commissioned officer of the Artillery, who had been acting at the Auckland Islands as surveyor, whose statement is also annexed, and inquired of him how it was that these men had been neglected, when Mr. Bond replied, that, in conformity with the orders of the Special Commissioners, he had appointed an invalid seaman to wait on them. This seaman, Granger, was then sent for, and he alleged, as an excuse, that he himself had been too ill to attend to them ; he was then sent, by order of Mr. Preston, to the sick men.

Before the arrival of Messrs. Dundas and Preston at the Auckland Islands, I deemed it my duty personally to attend to the case of any invalid brought under my notice, and I gave particular instructions to those appointed to look after them. In thus visiting them, I found, in the early formation of the colony, I had frequently occasion to complain of neglect on the part of the medical officers ; but on the arrival of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, my authority being at an end, I ceased to interfere.

I am now given to understand that numerous complaints were made by the invalid seamen, while on shore, of whom there were 10 or 12, of being greatly neglected, and such was the general opinion entertained by the residents on the island.

It would appear that John Edward Downs, and two other seamen whose names I do not know, had been left in a perfectly helpless state from about six o'clock in the evening of the 17th February until half-past 11 in the morning of the 18th, as before referred to, without any one rendering them the least assistance.

Dr. Ewington, who was dismissed the Company's service by Messrs. Dundas and Preston, went, at the request of Mr. Rodd, to see the sick men, and described the room in which they were confined as being in a most filthy condition, and the stench intolerable. His affidavit is annexed.

The fact of the state of the sick seamen, the way in which they had been neglected, and the condition of the room (irrespective of the impropriety of the removal of them from the ship to the shore), having been mentioned by me to several medical men in London, they are unanimously of opinion that men suffering from dysentery and salivation require constant and great attention, and consider the short time which elapsed (three days) from the period of the neglect referred to, such neglect must greatly have accelerated, if not have caused the man's death.

It is impossible for me now to ascertain how far Mr. Rodd, the medical officer, has been blameable, or whether he supplied any medicine to the invalids, or into whose hands he delivered it, since the sailor who waited on them could scarcely have been a fit person to whom he should have entrusted medicine or orders ; neither do I know whether he made any representation to Messrs. Dundas and Preston of the state of the room in which the invalids were placed ; nor am I now able to ascertain what may have passed between Mr. Rodd and Messrs. Dundas and Preston prior to the insertion of the entry in the register book of the man's death, under date of the 25th February, two days after the interment of the body.

Mr. Rodd had not the appointment of persons to look after the invalids, neither had Mr. Bond anything further to do with the affair than follow the instructions of Messrs. Dundas and Preston ; it would, therefore, scarcely be fair to visit the conduct of the invalid sailor, Granger, with severity, since it must be evident he was not a fit person to have been appointed. If he was too

ill

No. 5. Mr.
Goodger's State-
ment.

No. 6. Mr. Bond's
Statement.

No. 7. Dr. Ewing-
ton's Statement.

ill to perform ship-duty; he was not capable of attending on three helpless invalids, washing them, and cleaning out their room, &c., &c.

And even if in tolerable health, or only invalided from some wound or accident, it was scarcely to be expected, after Messrs. Dundas and Preston had sanctioned the sale and distribution of spirituous liquors on the island, which I had previously prohibited, that a seaman would have confined himself to a sick room, or refrained from helping himself to the spirits, if supplied as ordered by Dr. Ewington, for the invalid Downs.

When I first addressed the Government on this subject, I was not aware of the extent to which the seamen had been neglected, but I conceived it a duty incumbent on me, after the intimation which the medical officers had given me, that the seamen had been injudiciously treated, to obtain a certificate of the cause of the man's death, and thus caution the master to be more careful in future.

The conduct of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, in preventing me from obtaining the requisite information, and the still more offensive manner in which they interfered with me while in the discharge of my official duties, &c., &c., left me no alternative, consistent with my duty, than to lay the whole case before the Government.

I now deliberately charge Mr. George Dundas and Mr. Thomas Robert Preston with having caused the death of John Edward Downs, which occurred, as before narrated, at Port Ross, Auckland Islands, on 21st of February 1852, and for the following reasons;

1st. By their having prohibited and prevented the medical officers visiting ships on their arrival at Port Ross, which had previously been their duty, and taking upon themselves the responsibility of removing the invalids from a warm, dry and close berth on board ship, when in a state of salivation, to a damp and exposed room on shore, after coming from a tropical climate.

It will be perceived, by the accompanying statement of Dr. Ewington, that he is of opinion, that if he or Mr. Rodd had been permitted to attend the man Downs on board ship, on the arrival of the vessel, his life might have been saved.

2d. In having appointed, or caused Mr. Bond to appoint, the invalid seaman Granger, to attend on the invalids in the Mangling-room, which led to very gross neglect, and such as greatly to accelerate, if it did not cause, the death of the man Downs.

3d. By their having neglected visiting the invalids daily, which had been my invariable practice before they took upon themselves the control over the affairs of the Southern Whale Fishery Company at the Auckland Islands, and which visitation was rendered the more necessary, owing to an improper person having been appointed to attend to the requirements of the invalids.

The consequences which followed from the total incapacity of the attendant Granger, who was under no control, was the neglecting the invalids for 18 hours, and leaving the room in the filthy condition, as before described. and when visited by the storekeeper, they, the invalids, complained of being nearly starved.

4th. By their not having adopted any, the most ordinary steps, towards remedying the evils complained of by the storekeeper on the 18th February, as appears by his statement, nor was any attempt made to improve the sanitary condition of the room where the invalids were located, or the neglect to which they were subjected.

I was unacquainted with the above facts until I made inquiries and obtained the annexed statements, with the view of meeting the instructions of Sir George Grey, conveyed to me in your letter of the 11th of September last, in which you state, that "it is my duty to bring forward my charges in such a shape as to enable the proper proceedings to be instituted respecting them."

In conclusion, I have to request that you will inform Sir George Grey that he has been deceived, and is labouring under a serious error in supposing that the affair of the death of the seaman Downs, has arisen out of any dispute between myself and Messrs. Dundas and Preston, or the Directors of the Southern Whale Fishery Company.

I have ever pointed out that the disputes to which he alludes originated in an attempt on my part to fulfil what I believed to be my duty, and I was sanguine enough to expect that I should have had the ready support of Government in vindicating the authority of the Crown, and with this object I have expended much money, and waited upwards of 14 months at New Zealand for permission from the Government to return to England, and to obtain the affidavits wherein I have shown that Messrs. Dundas and Preston usurped my authority, as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands.

The fact that no dispute arose until after I had applied for the certificate of the death of the man Downs, may be gathered from the letter of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, addressed to Sir W. Denison and the Governors of other colonies, dated 27th March 1852, and published, by order of the House of Commons, on 14th February 1853, wherein they say, "Your Excellency will therefore be much surprised to learn that after the lapse of nearly a month from the date of the letter in question" (referring to my resigning my appointment, as the Company's Commissioner, on the 28th January and of the tender of my resignation, to the Government, as Lieutenant-governor), "Mr. Enderby adopted towards us a course of proceeding that would have effectually defeated the object of our mission had we not opposed to it a most determined and vigorous resistance, and that showed him to be as unfit to hold the office of Lieutenant-governor as he had previously proved himself to fill that of the Company's Commissioner."

In this letter it will be observed, that Messrs. Dundas and Preston cautiously avoid stating what that course of proceeding was to which they allude, and would have it assumed from the notice of the 24th February, also published in the Parliamentary Papers of the 14th February 1853, which they transmitted to Sir William Denison, that I had issued it with no other object than that of obstructing their proceedings. The Special Commissioners were dissatisfied with my management of the Company's affairs, and I was equally so with the home management, and with the proceedings of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, and their studied incivility towards me.

I therefore resigned my appointment, as Commissioner of the Company, on the 28th January 1852, without any dispute having occurred between the Special Commissioners and myself; and from that day to the 23d February I performed many acts of service for the Company, at the particular request of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, and which they have admitted I need not have done.

No charge has ever been made against me in respect of my management or proceedings at the Auckland Islands, that I have not fully and publicly answered and refuted in a pamphlet which I published several months ago, containing the real causes which led to the failure of the project, and which to this day remains uncontradicted and unanswered.

Had any charge been made by others of the nature of that set forth, the Government would justly have blamed me for not having investigated the affair on the spot; but under present circumstances I am compelled to press a charge which I cannot permit to rest without subjecting myself to an accusation of having exceeded my duty while acting as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Enderby.*

Enclosures in No. 15.

No. 1.

Copy of a LETTER from Mr. *Enderby* to Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston*.

Gentlemen,

Port Ross, 23 February 1852.

I WILL thank you to instruct the medical officers to report to me the cause or causes which, in their opinion, has induced death in Downs, a seaman late in the service of the Company.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Chas Enderby.*

No. 2.

Copy of STATEMENT by Mr. *Rodd*.

Port Ross, Auckland Islands, 18 March 1852.

IN consequence of the death of Downs, a seaman, on 21st February,—February 23d the Special Commissioners requested me to go to the office for the Register Book of Births, &c.; on applying to the Governor for the same he said he must have it back, as he was responsible for it. I delivered it, with the message, to the Special Commissioners, who did not return the book to me, but said they would see about it, or words to that effect.

(signed) T. S. *Rodd*, M. R. C. S.

No. 3.

Copy of NOTICE from Mr. *Enderby* to Mr. *Mackworth*.

Sir,

Port Ross, 23 February 1852.

I HEREBY give you notice that I cannot sanction the interment of the seaman Downs until I obtain a certificate of the cause of his death.

(signed) Chas. *Enderby*, Lieut.-governor.

No. 4.

Copy of NOTE to Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston*, respecting Register Book.

Port Ross, 23 February 1852.

THE Lieutenant-governor will thank Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston* to return per bearer the Register of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and the certificate of the death of the seaman Downs.

No. 5.

STATEMENT of Mr. *Thomas Goodger*, Storekeeper to the Southern Whale Fishery Company, at the Auckland Islands.

1. Do you recollect any ships arriving at Port Ross in the early part of the year 1852, with sickness amongst the crews?—Yes.

2. Did you see the invalids when landed, and in what state was John Edward Downs?—Yes; several of them were very ill. John Edward Downs could not walk without assistance.

3. Where was Downs lodged?—In the Mangling-house.

4. How many others with him?—One or two.

5. By whose directions were the men so lodged?—I believe by the orders of Messrs. *Dundas* and *Preston*.

6. Had any invalids ever occupied the house before?—No.

7. What was the size of the room occupied by Downs and the other invalids?—About 16 by 12 feet.

8. Had the house more than one room?—No.

9. Had it any of the ordinary conveniences of a house?—No.

10. Was it adjoining any other house?—No.

11. What distance was it from any other house?—About 20 yards.

12. How were the invalids placed in the room they occupied?—In bunks, opposite the fire-place.

13. Did you visit the invalids?—Yes, occasionally.

14. In what state did you find the invalids in the Mangling-house?—In a very bad state, and scarcely able to speak.

15. In what state was the room they occupied?—In a very dirty state, and the stench intolerable.

16. Did you visit the men in the Mangling-house on the 18th February 1852?—Yes.

17. Was any one in attendance on them?—No.

18. Did the invalids make any complaint to you?—They said they were starving for want of nourishment, for they had not had anything since the previous afternoon.

19. At what hour of the day was it that you saw the invalids on that occasion?—In the forenoon, about half-past eleven o'clock.

20. Had the medical officers recently visited the invalids?—I do not know.

21. Did you ever hear any observations from other invalid seamen on the island about that time, of their having been neglected?—Yes.

22. Did you ever hear any remarks from the inhabitants on the island of the invalid seamen having been neglected?—Yes.

23. Did you receive any orders or instructions to visit the invalids?—No.

24. Was it a part of your duty to do so?—No.

25. Was any brandy ordered to be supplied the invalid Downs?—I do not know.
26. If any brandy or other comforts had been ordered, would it not have been your duty as storekeeper to have supplied them?—Yes.
27. Did you supply any brandy for the seaman Downs?—I do not remember.
28. Do you think a seaman a fit or proper person to be intrusted with spirits for an invalid?—No.
29. To whom did the medical officers give their instructions and medicines for the invalids?—I do not know.
30. Were the invalids in the Mangling-house capable of assisting each other, or of helping themselves?—No.
31. Who appointed the invalid seaman Granger to attend on the sick men in the Mangling-house?—I do not know.
32. In what state of health was Granger?—Too ill to perform ship's duty.
33. Was he constantly in attendance on the invalids?—No.
34. Did he sleep there at night?—No; there was no bed for him, and I understood he was never there at night.
35. Did you inform Mr. Preston, on the 18th February 1852, that the seamen in the Mangling-house had been neglected?—I did.
36. At what hour of the day?—Between the hours of 11 and 12, shortly before dinner-time.
37. Did Messrs. Dundas and Preston, or either of them, make it a practice to visit the invalids daily?—No.
38. Did you hear of either of them having frequently done so?—No.
39. Was Mr. Enderby in the practice of visiting the invalids prior to the arrival of Messrs. Dundas and Preston at the Auckland Islands?—Yes.
40. What occurred when you informed Mr. Preston that the invalids had been neglected?—He sent for Mr. Bond, the surveyor.
41. What followed?—Mr. Bond, when spoken to, said he had appointed the seaman Granger to attend on the invalids in the Mangling-house, in conformity with the orders of Messrs. Dundas and Preston.
42. What then occurred?—Mr. Preston then sent for the seaman Granger, who excused himself by stating that he had been too ill to wait on the men.
43. What did Mr. Preston then do?—He sent the man Granger to the invalids.
44. Did either Messrs. Dundas or Preston visit the invalids after you had made the report to them?—Not that I am aware of.
45. Did they send to the medical officers?—I do not know.
46. Did they send any one else but the seaman Granger?—Not that I heard of.
47. Had the medical officers any authority to appoint persons to attend on invalids?—I do not know.
48. Do you know whether the invalids were properly attended after you had made the before-mentioned representations to Mr. Preston?—No, badly treated.
49. When did John Edward Downs die?—In two or three days after I had made the representation to Mr. Preston.
50. Of what disease or complaint did you understand he had died?—From having been salivated on board ship, and neglected on shore.
51. Do you think the way in which he had been neglected on shore contributed to shorten his life?—Certainly.
52. When was the body interred?—In two days after the death.
53. Who interred the body?—I was informed that Mr. Mackworth performed the funeral service.
54. Who had previously performed the service?—Mr. Enderby.
55. Did you hear that Mr. Enderby had prohibited the interment of the body until he had obtained a certificate as to the cause of the man's death, and for which he had applied?—Yes.
56. Do you think a seaman on shore a fit and proper person to look after or attend upon invalids?—No.

Eltham, 16 October 1854.

Thos. Goodger.

No. 6.

STATEMENT of Mr. *George Bond*, Surveyor to the Southern Whale Fishery Company at the Auckland Islands.

1. WHAT appointment did you hold at the Auckland Islands?—Surveyor.
2. Do you recollect any ships arriving at Port Ross in 1852, with sickness amongst the crews?—Yes.
3. Were they removed to the shore, and by whose orders?—By the orders of the Special Commissioners, who instructed me to prepare the bunks in the Mangling-house for some of them.
4. Did you see the seaman John Edward Downs on his landing, and in what state did he appear?—In a very bad state, with saliva running from his mouth, and he was unable to walk without assistance.
5. Where was he lodged?—In the Mangling-house.

6. How

6. How many rooms had the Mangling-house?—One.
7. What size was the room?—About 10 feet by 14; it was built under my superintendence.
8. Was it weather proof?—It was damp, and it had no ceiling.
9. Had it the ordinary conveniences of a house?—No.
10. Was it a fit place for invalids?—No.
11. How many invalids were placed in the Mangling-house?—I do not remember, but two or three to the best of my recollection.
12. How were the invalids placed in the room?—In bunks opposite the fire-place.
13. Did Messrs. Dundas and Preston give you any other instructions?—Yes, they directed me to appoint one of the invalid seamen, and I think they named Granger, to attend upon the invalids in the Mangling-house.
14. Did they give you orders to look after the invalids?—No.
15. Did you consider it your duty to do so?—No.
16. How often did you visit them?—I do not remember, but I saw them occasionally.
17. Who did you appoint to attend upon the invalids in the Mangling-house?—The seaman Granger.
18. Why was it necessary to appoint any one to attend upon the invalids in the Mangling-house?—Because they were quite incapable of helping themselves.
19. Was the man you appointed a fit person to attend on such invalids?—No, but I had no alternative than to obey the instructions given me by Messrs. Dundas and Preston.
20. Was Granger attentive to his duty in waiting on the invalids?—No.
21. Did he sleep in the Mangling-house?—No.
22. What was the condition of the invalids in the Mangling-house when you visited them?—Very bad.
23. What was the state of the room?—Dirty, and most offensive.
24. Did the invalids make any complaints to you?—They complained of not being attended to.
25. Did you make any representations to Messrs. Dundas and Preston?—It was not my business to do so, but I stated to Mr. Preston that they were without firewood, when he directed me to send them some.
26. Were you sent for by Mr. Preston on the 18th February 1852?—Yes.
27. At what hour?—I do not remember, it was in the forenoon.
28. What passed?—Mr. Preston asked me who I had appointed to look after the invalids in the Mangling-house, and I told him the seaman Granger as by his orders.
29. Did Mr. Preston express any displeasure with you for having neglected your duty?—No, I never received any orders to look after or attend upon the invalids.
30. Did he give you any orders at that time to look after or go to the invalids?—No.
31. Did Mr. Preston send for Granger?—Yes.
32. What excuse did he make for having neglected his duty?—He said he had been too ill to do so.
33. What followed?—Mr. Preston sent him to them.
34. Had the medical officer any power to appoint persons to attend invalids?—No.
35. Did you hear any observations from the medical officers as to the invalids?—No.

Woolwich, 16 October 1854.

George Bond.

No. 7.

STATEMENT of William Ewington, Esq., M. D., M. R. C. S., Medical Officer at the Auckland Islands.

1. WHAT appointment did you hold in the service of the Southern Whale Fishery Company at the Auckland Islands?—Medical officer.
2. Were you in the practice of visiting ships entering Port Ross?—I visited all ships entering Port Ross; it was part of my duty.
3. On the arrival of Messrs. Dundas and Preston at the Auckland Islands, did they write to you and Mr. Rodd, the other medical officer, prohibiting you visiting the ships without their permission?—They sent Mr. Rodd, and myself, the following order: "The Special Commissioners request that on all future occasions of ships entering the harbour, Dr. Ewington will not go on board without authority from them. (Signed) George Dundas. Port Ross, 23 January."
4. On the receipt of this note, did you call on Messrs. Dundas and Preston?—I did.
5. What passed?—I demanded the reason why they should send me such an order, Preston said, "Simply because we think proper;" I then said, "You have no right to interfere with my medical duties, besides which I am a gentleman, and will be treated as such." Preston made answer, "I do not think you are," thereby trying to make me commit a breach of the peace. I ought to have knocked him down, and might have done so, had we not all had orders from the Lieutenant-governor to keep order. I then left the room.
6. Did you hear of any sickness amongst the crews of the "Brisk" and "Lord Nelson" when they arrived at Port Ross early in February 1852?—No.

7. Did you visit these vessels?—I was prevented visiting these vessels by Messrs. Dundas and Preston.

8. Did you ever state to Mr. Enderby that the seamen were suffering from having been salivated, and that the masters of the vessels ought to be cautioned in the use of mercury?—I did state to Mr. Enderby that the masters of the ships ought to be prevented from using mercury in the way they did, but this was in consequence of a conversation with Captain Dobson, of the Lord Nelson, who boasted to me that he could cure any of his men with mercury, and that he always gave them plenty of it, or words to that effect.

9. Were the invalid seamen removed from the ships to the shore?—They were.

10. Where was the seaman John Edward Downs, housed?—In a room called the "Mangling-house," which had not been used or inhabited for some time.

11. Was it a fit place for him?—Certainly not.

12. By whose orders was he placed there?—Messrs. Dundas and Preston.

13. Had it the usual conveniences of a house?—No.

14. Had it more than one room?—No.

15. Was it weather proof?—I do not remember.

16. How many invalids were in the room with Downs?—Three or four; but I cannot exactly remember.

17. Did you see the seaman, Downs, immediately after he had landed?—No, he was under Mr. Rodd's care.

18. Were you required to attend the patients after you had been dismissed the Company's service on the 23d January?—Yes.

19. Did you think the men in the Mangling-house in a fit condition to help themselves?—No.

20. Why was Granger (an invalid seamen) appointed to attend upon the invalids in the Mangling-house?—I do not know.

21. Did Mr. Rodd send for you to consult as to the condition of J. E. Downs?—He did; but not till my services were of very little use.

22. When did Mr. Rodd send for you to see the man Downs?—On Saturday the 21st February 1852.

23. In what state did you find him?—In a state of collapse.

24. Did Mr. Rodd inform you what he had done for the patient?—He did.

25. Did you agree and prescribe anything for the man, and what?—We did agree as to treatment; brandy and other stimulants were ordered.

26. Was it in writing, and to whom was the note or instructions given?—Mr. Rodd and myself, had books, wherein we were obliged to state what patients we had seen, and all orders concerning them; therefore, Messrs. Dundas and Preston would have these instructions, and ought to have acted upon them immediately.

27. At what hour of the day were those books delivered to Messrs. Dundas and Preston?—In the evening, between the hours of seven and nine o'clock.

28. Did the seaman, Downs, get the brandy and nourishment you recommended him?—I do not know.

29. To whom did Mr. Rodd give his orders respecting the administering medicine, nourishment, &c. to the invalids?—I do not know.

30. Was a seaman on shore a proper person to be appointed to look after invalids, administer medicines, &c., or could he be trusted to give the man, Downs, brandy?—No.

31. Did the invalids make any observations to you as to their condition or treatment?—On visiting the man, Downs, I remember all the men complained of their being placed in such a hole, and that the stench was so great they could not endure it.

32. In what condition did you find the apartment when you visited it with Mr. Rodd?—The exact condition I do not remember, but the stench of the place I shall never forget.

33. Did you again visit the seaman, Downs, before his death?—No.

34. Did you see the body after death?—No.

35. Was the body suffered to be in the same apartment with the other invalids from the 21st to the 23d February?—To the best of my remembrance I believe it was.

36. Did it appear to you that the invalids had been properly attended?—Whenever I had any patients (seamen) I always had the greatest difficulty to get any one to attend upon them, in fact such attendance was all chance work, they certainly never had any proper attendance.

37. Were Messrs. Dundas and Preston in the practice of visiting the invalids?—I never heard of their doing so.

38. Had you the power to appoint any one to attend on the invalids?—All I could do would be to make a statement in the book; the carrying out of my order would rest with the Special Commissioners.

39. Were you of opinion that an inquiry ought to have been instituted for the object of ascertaining the cause of the death of J. E. Downs?—Yes.

40. Do you think it probable the life of Downs might have been saved had he received proper advice and attention immediately on his arrival at Port Ross?—Had the other medical officer, or myself, been permitted in the usual way to visit ships entering Port Ross, the seaman, J. E. Downs, might have been saved, as his case would have had the immediate attention of both medical officers.

41. If a man, suffering from dysentery and salivation, be permitted to remain from six o'clock p. m. till half past 11 a. m. on the following day without medicine, nourishment, or without

without assistance of any sort, and in three days after, the man died; might not such neglect have accelerated, if not caused, his death?—It would certainly have accelerated, if not caused his death.

Southwick.
27 October 1854.

(signed) *William Ewington, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.,*
late Surgeon to the Southern Whale Fishery Company.

— No. 16.—

COPY of a LETTER from *C. Enderby, Esq.*, to *F. Peel, Esq., M.P.*

Sir,

13, Great St. Helen's, 15 November 1854.

IN reference to my letter to you of the 28th ultimo respecting the death of the seaman "John Edward Downs," I would observe, that it is not improbable Messrs. Dundas and Preston may endeavour to justify their conduct by some entry in the books (referred to in the statement of Dr. Ewington), in which case they will be forthcoming, although I much doubt their finding any such entry; should they however, venture on such a course, I would submit that the Government should call on them to produce the books of Mr. Rodd, Dr. Ewington, Mr. Mackworth, Mr. Goodger, Mr. Bond, Edward Gittett, Captain Freeman and Captain Dobson. These books together, will afford much information, and will show as well, the reports furnished by the various parties named, to Messrs. Dundas and Preston, as their orders and instructions to those parties, and it will be seen by whose orders the invalids were removed from the ships to the shore, how they were to be located, whether instructions were given the store-keeper to provide spirits for the invalid Downs as recommended by Dr. Ewington, and also their orders to Mr. Mackworth to inter the body, and commit other acts usurping my authority as Lieutenant-governor.

Since my letter to you of the 28th ultimo, I have found two persons, a seaman and the watchman at the Auckland Islands, who on the night of the death of Downs (together at 12 o'clock), visited the room in which he was placed, and found him dead, although the fact was not known to those in the room with him.

These two persons will bear evidence to this fact if requisite, and also to the neglect to which he had been subjected, and the horrible state, as well of the person of Downs, as of the room in which he had been placed, but I presume the Government have sufficient evidence to serve the ends of justice, and to meet the requirements of Sir George Grey, conveyed to me in your letter of the 11th September.

I fear there may exist difficulties in instituting proceedings, such as you intimate in your letter of the 11th September, since no coroner's inquest can now be held on the body; in such case, it is evident Messrs. Dundas and Preston have defeated the ends of justice, and escaped the penalties which might have attached to them, had they been convicted of manslaughter, but it is more than ever requisite, from the facts now elicited, that in the event of the Government finding it impossible to institute proceedings, such as are intimated by Sir George Grey, that Messrs. Dundas and Preston should be made accountable for having usurped the authority invested in me by the Crown.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Enderby.*

— No. 17.—

COPY of a LETTER from *G. Dundas, Esq., M.P.*, to the Right Honourable
Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.

Dear Sir George,

Carlton Club, 13 November 1854.

My attention having been attracted to a paragraph, which appeared a few days since in the "Morning Post," as follows: "We understand that some important statements, which will lead to a subsequent investigation, have been made to Sir George Grey, at the request of the Government, by Mr. Enderby

No. 16.
C. Enderby, Esq.
to *F. Peel, Esq.,*
M.P.
15 Nov. 1854.

No. 17.
G. Dundas, Esq.,
M.P., to *Sir G. Grey,*
Bart. M.P.
13 Nov. 1854.

the late Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, respecting the death of a seaman. Facts, we are informed, which seriously implicate an honourable Member, and an officer of the Southern Whale Fishery Company are involved in the inquiry." I called at the Colonial Office on Saturday last, to learn what it meant, and found, upon seeing Mr. Merivale, the explanation of it to be, that a preposterous charge had been made to the Colonial Office by Mr. Charles Enderby, against me and Mr. Preston, in which it was sought, in some way, to show that the death of a seaman, who died at the Auckland Islands nearly three years ago, had not been the result of natural causes, and to identify us with it. Neither I nor Mr. Preston, know of any circumstance on which such a charge could by possibility, rest, and I lose no time in addressing you to say, as well in his name as my own, that it is both false and malicious, and that we are fully prepared, at any moment, effectually to refute it, should it assume any tangible shape. We can be at no loss to divine the motives by which Mr. Enderby must have been actuated in preferring it; and we shall, of course, take care that he do not indulge them with impunity. We should indeed consider this or any other charge against us, emanating from him, as entirely beneath our notice, so long as prominence be not given to it by the employment of insidious means, nor can we but express our astonishment and regret, that Mr. Enderby, after his proceedings at the Auckland Islands and at Wellington, New Zealand, as revealed in documentary evidence, should be allowed access to the Colonial Office, to prefer against honourable men, a charge of the nature of that which he appears to have made. We think it also, extraordinary, that the first intimation we have had of such a charge should have been from a mysterious paragraph in a newspaper.

As I have come up from Scotland solely for the purpose of making arrangements for spending the winter abroad, and shall only remain in town a few days longer, I have to request both on behalf of Mr. Preston and myself, that if you have any communication to make, either to me or him, in regard to the above-mentioned matter, you will be pleased to do so without any delay. My address is as above, or No. 26, Pall-mall: Mr. Preston's is No. 37, Old Broad-street.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *George Dundas.*

— No. 18. —

No. 18.
H. Merivale, Esq.,
to G. Dundas, Esq.,
M. P.
21 Nov. 1854.

COPY of a LETTER from *H. Merivale, Esq.,* to *George Dundas, Esq., M.P.*

Sir,

Downing-street, 21 November 1854.

IN answer to your letter of the 13th current, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey, to transmit to you, for your information, and that of Mr. T. R. Preston, the enclosed copies of two letters received from Mr. Enderby, dated 28 October and 15 November 1854 respectively, containing charges against yourself and Mr. Preston in respect of the decease of a seaman named John Edward Downs, and the evidence on which those charges are made.

2. With respect to the reference made by Mr. Enderby, in this letter, to former correspondence between himself and this department, I am to state that copies of that correspondence were not communicated to you, because it was not the opinion of Sir George Grey or the Duke of Newcastle, that the statements made therein by Mr. Enderby rendered any steps necessary on the part of the Secretary of State; nor does he think it necessary now to send you copies, but the correspondence is open for your perusal whenever you may wish to read it.

3. Sir George Grey submits to you the present letter, with a view to receive any explanation you may think proper to offer; but you will observe that the papers convey charges of a criminal nature against you, and you will, therefore, use your own discretion as to the reply you may make.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Merivale.*

— No. 19. —

COPY of a LETTER from *H. Merivale*, Esq., to *C. Enderby*, Esq.

Sir,

Downing-street, 28 November 1854.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to inform you, that copy of your letter of the 28th ultimo, relating to the case of the seaman Downs, has been sent to Messrs. Dundas and Preston for any observations they may have to make thereupon.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Merivale*.

No. 19.
H. Merivale, Esq.
to *C. Enderby*,
Esq.
28 Nov. 1854.

— No. 20. —

COPY of a LETTER from *T. R. Preston*, Esq. to the Right Honourable
Sir George Grey, Bart.

Sir,

37, Old Broad-street, 25 November 1854.

MR. Under-Secretary Merivale's letter to Mr. Dundas of the 21st instant, enclosing, by your direction, for his and my information, copies of two letters from Mr. Charles Enderby, containing charges against us in respect of the decease of a seaman named Downes, and the evidence on which those charges are made to rest, having been forwarded to me, in pursuance of instructions left by Mr. Dundas prior to his departure from England a few days since, that any letter arriving for him from the Colonial Office should be so forwarded, I now beg, as well on his behalf as my own, to acknowledge the receipt of, and to reply to it. I also desire to signify my entire concurrence in the letter addressed to you in our joint names by Mr. Dundas on the 13th instant, to which Mr. Merivale's present letter is in reply.

I should have difficulty in describing the feelings of astonishment and indignation with which I have read the documents forming the enclosures to Mr. Merivale's letter. I at once most emphatically deny, whether as regards Mr. Dundas or myself, the truth of the charges they contain against us; and I but mildly designate those charges, when I state that they are monstrous fabrications.

Considering the conduct of Mr. Enderby in his relations with us at the Auckland Islands, as shown in Parliamentary Papers printed by Order on the 14th February 1853, and the fact that he had preferred on oath at Wellington, New Zealand, charges against us which the Judge at once dismissed as groundless, when they came to be heard before him; and had also endeavoured to wrest from the Company we represented the possession of a vessel belonging to them, by a further deposition upon oath claiming the vessel in question as his own, in the face of a document signed by himself as Lieutenant-governor, and therefore binding on the Crown, declaring the vessel to be, as in reality it was, the property of the Company, and of them only. Considering, I say, these circumstances, I cannot feel any doubt that you will pause, and gravely pause, before you entertain an accusation of the nature of that which Mr. Enderby has now dared to make against us.

It is worthy of observation, that neither at the Auckland Islands, in New Zealand, nor elsewhere, until the present moment; that is, at the expiration of nearly three years from the date of the death of the deceased seaman, did we ever hear from any individual, directly or indirectly, the slightest hint, surmise, intimation or suspicion, that the seaman in question had died from other than perfectly natural causes, or had been in any way neglected or improperly treated. Had such indeed been the case, we should ourselves have been the first to institute, whilst on the spot, a rigid inquiry into all the circumstances. I have no hesitation in declaring, that almost every man on the island, whatever he may now state at the instigation of Mr. Enderby, would have acknowledged that we uniformly evinced the greatest interest in the welfare of the whole community, more especially of the seamen, the mainstay of the whole undertaking.

So conscious am I of our having pursued no other than upright and honourable conduct, that notwithstanding the tenor of the last paragraph (No. 3) of Mr. Merivale's letter, I am ready, if you desire it, to lay before you at once

No. 20.
T. R. Preston, Esq.
to *Sir G. Grey*,
Bart.
25 Nov. 1854.

such documentary evidence as I have now (although so long a period has elapsed), in my possession ; namely, the surgeon's certificate as to the cause of death ; his reports of the deceased's daily progress ; an account of the supplies of the stores, and medical comforts administered ; and our own reports from time to time sent to England ; and I feel confident that by such means I shall be able at once to satisfy you that a false, slanderous and malicious charge has been made to you against us by Mr. Enderby, who, if there were any truth in his accusation, would not have failed to have included it with his other charges preferred against us in his letter at Wellington, on the 18th May 1852, when every fact was fresh, and capable of proof.

In regard to the allegation of Mr. Enderby, that we had usurped what he terms his functions as Lieutenant-governor, we are really at a loss to know what he means, and totally deny any such usurpation. So far from the accusation being in the slightest degree warranted, Mr. Enderby, and his legal advisers also, were so satisfied, after the Judge at Wellington dismissed his complaints, that at the suggestion of the Judge, and by the advice of his counsel, Mr. Enderby executed, without any request either from Mr. Dundas or myself, a general release of "all and all manner of action and actions, cause and causes of action, suits, claims and demands whatsoever ;" which release he surely never would have executed by hand and seal, had he dreamed at that time of any act committed by us, whereby he could have sustained injury in consequence of the usurpation of his authority or otherwise.

Mr. Enderby appears to have entirely misconceived both his position and our own ; and he sought in various ways, for his own purposes, to make his titular office of Lieutenant-governor, a pretext for annoying us, in a manner that was altogether intolerable, in our management of the Company's affairs, which were in fact the only business of the islands, these being the Company's own property, administered by themselves, and the whole of the persons resident there being in their pay or service.

I trust that the above will be deemed a sufficient answer to, and explanation of the malicious and vindictive charge made against us.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. R. Preston.*

— No. 21. —

No. 21.

*T. R. Preston, Esq.,
to Sir G. Grey,
Bart.*

22 Nov, 1854.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. R. Preston, Esq.*, to the Right Honourable
Sir George Grey, Bart.

Sir,

37, Old Broad-street, 29 November 1854.

ON referring to the letter which I had the honour of addressing to you on the 25th instant, I find that I omitted to allude to an important circumstance necessary to be stated in relation to Mr. Enderby's false charges against Mr. Dundas and me ; and I, therefore, now beg leave to draw your attention to it. It is this: on the 28th March 1852, that is, about five weeks after the death of the seaman Downes, Her Majesty's frigate "Calliope," Captain Sir Everard Home, Bart., the Commander on the Australian and New Zealand station, arrived at Port Ross, Auckland Islands, and remained there three days, viz. until the 31st March.

Now, I would ask, can it for a moment be supposed that Mr. Enderby, if there had been the slightest foundation for the accusation which he has now, from a malicious after-thought, gone the length of making, would not then (as in such case he would have been bound to do), have preferred it to Sir Everard Home, and called on him, in the absence of a regular tribunal, to institute an inquiry ; or that Sir Everard Home would not have done so, in the fulfilment of his duty, if any such application had been made to him ? But so far from Mr. Enderby having pursued any such course, it will be seen, on reference to his letter to that officer of the 29th March (Parliamentary Papers published by Order on the 14th February 1853), that the only complaint he makes is, that Mr. Dundas and I had usurped what he termed his "office" of Lieutenant-governor, an allegation which I can only again repeat was utterly unfounded, and which was
evidently

evidently so considered by Sir Everard Home himself, in his letter of the 30th March, in reply to Mr. Enderby (Parliamentary Papers, *ante*).

I would further add, that the whole of the individuals whose statements are annexed to Mr. Enderby's letter to Mr. Under-Secretary Peel, of the 28th October last, were at Port Ross during the whole time of the "Calliope's" stay; that Mr. Enderby had the freest intercourse with them, and that there was nothing whatever to prevent them or any other person there, any more than Mr. Enderby himself, from making to Sir Everard Home any statements they might think proper. Had there been any reports in circulation respecting the death of Downes of a nature to require investigation, we should ourselves have called upon Sir Everard Home to institute the necessary inquiry.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. R. Preston.

— No. 22.—

COPY of a LETTER from F. Peel, Esq., M.P., to C. Enderby, Esq.

No. 22.
F. Peel, Esq., M.P.
to C. Enderby, Esq.
8 Dec. 1854.

Sir,

Downing-street, 8 December 1854.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to inform you that he has communicated copies of your letters of the 28th October and 15th November, respecting the death of the seaman Downs, to Messrs. Preston and Dundas, for their observations thereupon; and that, without entering into any further consideration of the serious charges which those letters contain, he is of opinion, that the late period at which they are now made (especially when it is considered that Her Majesty's ship "Calliope" visited the Auckland Islands only a few weeks after the occurrence, and that nothing appears to show why they were not then brought forward), renders it impossible for Her Majesty's Government to take any steps upon the evidence now placed before them.

2. You have been already fully informed that the Secretary of State must decline all interference in the other question raised between yourself and the Company.

I have, &c.
(signed) F. Peel.

— No. 23.—

COPY of a LETTER from F. Peel, Esq., M.P., to T. R. Preston, Esq.

No. 23.
F. Peel Esq., M.P.
to T. R. Preston,
Esq.

Sir,

Downing-street, 8 December 1854.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to enclose, for your information and that of Mr. Dundas, copy of a letter which he has caused to be addressed to Mr. Enderby, in answer to his of the 28th October and 15th ultimo, and with reference to yours of the 25th and 29th ultimo, answering the charges therein contained.

I have, &c.
(signed) F. Peel.

— No. 24.—

COPY of a LETTER from C. Enderby, Esq., to F. Peel, Esq., M.P.

No. 24.
C. Enderby, Esq.
to F. Peel, Esq.,
M. P.
20 Dec. 1854.

Sir,

13, Great St. Helen's, 20 December 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, the contents of which I read with great surprise and extreme pain; for by it I find myself charged by Sir George Grey with a dereliction of duty, or what is tantamount to it, for not having, during the time I held Her Majesty's commission as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, brought forward the very

grave charges preferred by me against Messrs. Dundas and Preston, and further, because I did not bring these charges under the notice of Captain Sir Everard Home, of Her Majesty's ship "Calliope," when he visited the Auckland Islands; but I beg you will observe, that the charges contained in my letter of the 28th of October last, were so made at the instigation and express order of Sir George Grey.

The charge against me is especially painful, because it is manifestly unjust, since, in my letter above referred to, I distinctly stated that I was totally unacquainted with the accusations therein contained, until, at the sacrifice of much time, trouble and expense, I succeeded in procuring the evidence required of me by Sir George Grey, in order to establish my case against Messrs. Dundas and Preston, and I fully explained, in my said letter, that by their unlawful proceedings and interference they prevented me from obtaining any information whatever respecting the death of the seaman Downs, at the time when such information ought to have been furnished me officially.

This has ever been my chief complaint against Messrs. Dundas and Preston, and from the facts adduced, which before were disguised and unintelligible, it is now evident what their motives were in preventing any inquiry being made into this very serious case.

In my letter to you of the 29th of August last, I stated that I should be satisfied if the Government would furnish me with a letter to which I might give publicity, showing that they had no reason to be dissatisfied with my conduct as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, and that I continued to hold such office until my resignation was accepted by Her Majesty; that the proceedings on the part of Messrs. Dundas and Preston in usurping my authority, had not the sanction of the Government, but were highly disapproved of, and that they should acknowledge the services tendered by the Europeans and New Zealanders in support of my authority, which would have subjected them to dismissal from the Company's service, had they been accepted.

There is nothing in my correspondence to show that I had any desire that extreme measures should be adopted in respect to Messrs. Dundas and Preston, but after the numerous public insults which I experienced at their hands, more particularly that of threatening to put me in irons, it is due to the office I held as Her Majesty's Lieutenant-governor, that some notice, at least, should be taken of conduct which set at nought the authority of the Crown in my person.

If the Government do not afford me the satisfaction I ask, and fully exonerate me from the charge of a dereliction of duty, I can only ascribe it to the misrepresentations and improper interference of Sir George Grey, the late Governor of New Zealand, and in confirmation of this assertion I beg to refer you to the correspondence which took place in consequence, a copy of which was, by my desire, sent to the Secretary of State by Sir George Grey, to which was attached a very important statement, showing what little reliance could be placed on the veracity of Mr. George Dundas in respect to his having denied that he had used any threat to put me in irons, and that he did not intend to use any force whatever to compel me to quit the Auckland Islands, in the event of my refusing to proceed to New Zealand in the schooner "Black Dog."

My desire to perform efficiently the duties of the office which I held as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands will be evinced by a reference to a letter I addressed to Earl Grey on 20 February 1850, asking advice as to how I was to act with offences of a serious nature, should any such occur at the Auckland Islands, and from his reply thereto, dated the 18th of December following, and from another letter from me, addressed to Captain Sir Everard Home, of 29th March 1852, wherein I asked him for advice and assistance in support of my authority as Lieutenant-governor, and from his reply to it of the 30th March, wherein it will appear that he did not deem it requisite to afford me further assistance than to acknowledge me as Lieutenant-governor, and which he intended, and I believed, would have been sufficient to have re-established my authority, and enabled me satisfactorily to have performed the duties appertaining to my office as such Lieutenant-governor.

These letters were published by order of the House of Commons, 14 February 1853, under the head of "Copies of Correspondence relating to the absence of Mr. Enderby from the Auckland Islands."

In fulfilling the duties confided to me, I did all in my power to administer justice equitably and fairly, without respect to persons, and if I, in any respect,
failed

failed to do so, it was not caused by any act of commission or omission on my part.

It is not for me to point out what course the Government ought to pursue in the case of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, but I must protest against the imputation cast on me of a dereliction of duty, which has resulted in the escape of Messrs. Dundas and Preston from even a rebuke from the Government for having committed two most serious offences, viz., manslaughter, and usurpation of the authority of the Crown, for the object of defeating the ends of justice; offences which can only be viewed in one light, viz. criminal, and have been so viewed by all the legal authorities I have consulted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Enderby.*

— No. 25. —

COPY of a LETTER from *G. Dundas* and *T. R. Preston*, Esqrs., to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

No. 25.
G. Dundas and
T. R. Preston,
Esqrs. to the Se-
cretary of State for
the Colonies.

My Lord,

26, Pall Mall, 14 April 1855.

IN the letter addressed by Mr. Preston to Secretary Sir George Grey, on our joint behalf, on the 25th November last, with reference to the false charges preferred to him against us by Mr. Charles Enderby, we signified our readiness to place before him, if he desired it, the documentary evidence in disproof of them which we possessed; but as by his letter of the 8th December, in reply to the above-mentioned letter, and to our subsequent letter of the 29th November, he showed that he was satisfied with the refutation contained in those letters of the charges in question, and did not require us to produce the evidence referred to, we abstained from troubling him with it.

As, however, upon a motion for the correspondence on this subject, the same has been ordered by the House of Commons, we think it desirable, in order that the honourable House may be in possession of the entire facts, that this documentary evidence should be appended to our former letters, and we therefore now enclose it, begging that it may be so appended accordingly. It consists of the following:—

1. Copy of Mr. Rodd's (the surgeon's) daily report book respecting the seaman Downes.
2. Copy of Mr. Rodd's certificate as to the death of Downes, and showing that he had attended him from the time of his arrival.
3. Statement (copy) by Mr. Rodd, dated 8th February 1852, that he had been on board the ship "Lord Nelson" on her arrival that day.
4. Extracts from the register of stores issued, showing the supplies to the invalids from the "Lord Nelson," amongst whom was the seaman Downes.
5. Extracts from our official reports to the Court of Directors of the Company, from the 23d January to the 21st February 1852.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity further to submit the enclosed copy of a certificate which we have received from the Directors of the late Company, being desirous that it also should appear with the other papers, as it proves the authority under which we acted.

We find, that on the 18th April 1853, Mr. Under-Secretary Peel addressed to Mr. Powles, the chairman of the Company, a letter from which we extract the following statement respecting Mr. Enderby and ourselves:—

"I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to inform you, that his Grace has received from Mr. Enderby all the explanation which he has to expect of the proceedings between himself and your Special Commissioners; and that Mr. Enderby has been informed that Her Majesty has been advised to accept his resignation as Lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands, and that there is no intention of appointing a successor to him, and that Her Majesty's Government can in no way interfere in the questions between him and the Special Commissioners."

We were not aware of this letter when we last addressed Sir George Grey, and we now refer to it as furnishing additional proof to that contained in our letters

Nos. 1 to 5.

No. 6.

of the 25th and 29th November, that Mr. Enderby's charges against us are wholly unworthy of credit.

We have, &c.
(signed) *George Dundas.*
T. R. Preston.

Encl. 1, in No. 25.

Enclosure 1, in No. 25.

COPY of the Daily Report Book* of Mr. *Rodd*, Chief Surgeon at the Auckland Islands, respecting the seaman *Downes*.

- 1852: February 8. Downes (O. D.)† scurvy: will very soon recover.
 February 9. Downes (O. D.), scurvy; half pint of porter three times a day; the diet the same as Wright.‡
 February 13. The men on shore are all better, with the exception of Wright.
 February 14. Downes better.
 February 15. The report as yesterday.
 February 16. Downes not so well.
 February 17. Downes: it would be better for him to have three glasses of sherry per day in lieu of the porter.
 February 19. Downes much worse; requires a person to sit up with him to-night.
 February 20. Downes a little better, but still dangerously ill.
 February 21. Downes gradually sinking.
 February 22. Downes died 11 P.M. yesterday.
 February 23. Granger§ is suffering slightly from attendance on Downes.
 February 24. Granger not so well.
 February 25. Granger better."

[No further entries occur respecting Downes or Granger.]

Encl. 2, in No. 25.

Enclosure 2, in No. 25.

COPY of the Certificate of Mr. *Rodd*, Chief Surgeon at the Auckland Islands, as to the death of the Seaman *Downes*, and showing that he had attended him from the time of his arrival.—[*Note.* The formal part of the certificate and the directions are printed.]

PORT ROSS, AUCKLAND ISLAND.

Medical Certificate of the Cause of Death.

Name _____ Downes, _____.
 Aged _____ last birth-day; was attended by me, and,
 Died on the 21st day of February 1852.

	Cause of Death.	Duration of Diseases.
Primary Disease (a)	Dysentery.	Came under my charge, Feb. 9th.
Secondary Diseases, (b)	-	
(if any) - (c)	Salivation.	
(d)		

(Professional titles.)

(signed) *J. S. Rodd*, M.R.C.S.L., L.A.C.

Have the goodness to state the primary and only important secondary diseases, with the time between the attacks and the death, in hours, days or years.—Example, Measles, 21 days, Pneumonia, 7 days. Use, if convenient, the names in the first column of the statistical nosology. Add P.M., when a post mortem inspection has taken place. If this form should, by accident, fall into the hands of any unqualified practitioner, he is recommended not to fill it up.

* These reports were made in the evening of the several days on which they are dated.

† "O. D." signifies "off duty."

‡ This diet (as shown by an earlier entry respecting Wright) consisted of 1 lb. of lean meat, 1 lb. of flour, and tea and sugar, the usual shore rations.

§ This man was one of two convalescents who had been appointed to attend upon the sick, in accordance with general practice.

Enclosure 3, in No. 25.

Encl. 3, in No. 25.

STATEMENT by Mr. *Rodd*, Chief Surgeon at the Auckland Islands, as to his having visited the Ship "Lord Nelson," on her arrival.

Port Ross, 8 February.

I HEREBY certify that I have been on board the "Lord Nelson," and find that the captain has been very ill; also that two seamen are now suffering from scurvy: one of the name of Wright, is very ill, and the sooner he comes on shore the better. This is a general report, the particulars will be mentioned in my daily report.

8 February 1852.

(signed) *J. S. Rodd.*

P.S.—One man has died on the voyage.
300 barrels of oil (sperm)."

Enclosure 4, in No. 25.

Encl. 4, in No. 25.

EXTRACTS from the Register of Stores issued at the Auckland Islands, by the Storekeeper, *Thomas Goodger*, showing the Supplies to three Invalids from the Ship "Lord Nelson," one of whom was the Seamen *Downes*.

1852:

February 9, Invalids from "Lord Nelson."

Flour	-	-	-	14 lbs.
Mutton	-	-	-	14 lbs.
Tea	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Sugar	-	-	-	2 lbs.
Porter	-	-	-	3 pints.

Downes, one blanket.*

February 10, "Lord Nelson." Invalids.

Flour	-	-	-	7 lbs.
Mutton	-	-	-	6 lbs.
Sugar	-	-	-	1 lb.
Tea	-	-	-	4 oz.
Porter	-	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
Butter	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Saucepan	-	-	-	one.
Plates	-	-	-	three.
Pannicans	-	-	-	three.
Knives and Forks	-	-	-	two.

February 11, "Lord Nelson." Invalids.

Porter	-	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
Lime-juice	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Pearl Barley	-	-	-	2 lbs.
Lamp Cotton	-	-	-	2 oz.
Whale Oil	-	-	-	1 pint.

February 12, "Lord Nelson." Invalids.

Tea-kettle	-	-	-	one.
Porter	-	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
Lime-juice	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

February 13, "Lord Nelson." Invalids.

Beer	-	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
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February 14, "Lord Nelson." Invalids.

Fresh Meat	-	-	-	21 lbs.
Flour	-	-	-	21 lbs.
Tea	-	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Sugar	-	-	-	3 lbs.
Porter	-	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

February 15, "Lord Nelson." Invalids.

Porter	-	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
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February 16, "Lord Nelson." Invalids.

Lime-juice	-	-	-	1 pint.
Porter	-	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

February 17, "Lord Nelson." Invalids.

Porter	-	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
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February 18, "Lord Nelson." Invalids.

Beer	-	-	-	3 pints.
Sherry Wine	-	-	-	3 glasses.

February 19, "Lord Nelson." Invalids.

Porter	-	-	-	3 pints.
Sherry Wine	-	-	-	3 glasses.
Brandy	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

February 20, "Lord Nelson." Invalids.

Brandy	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Chloride of Lime	-	-	-	2 lbs.
Soap	-	-	-	1 lb.
Beer	-	-	-	3 pints.

February 21.

Medical Stores: Rum, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, Granger.
"Lord Nelson": Brandy, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, Downes.
Porter, 3 pints."

Note.—Of the above supplies, the wines and brandy were exclusively for Downes.

Enclosure 5, in No. 25.

Encl. 5, in No. 25.

EXTRACTS from the Official Reports of the Special Commissioners of the Southern Whale Fishery Company at the Auckland Islands, to the Court of Directors, from the 23d January to the 21st February 1852.

"1852: January 23.—In consequence of the two surgeons, Mr. Rodd and Dr. Ewington, having gone off yesterday to the "Earl of Hardwicke," and got hold of some spirits there, whereby

* In addition to his own bedding from the ship.

whereby they became intoxicated, we considered it necessary to send to each of them the following notice :—

“ The Special Commissioners request, that on all future occasions of ships entering the harbour, { Mr. Rodd
Dr. Ewington } will not go on board without authority from them.

“ This prohibition gave them great offence, and they called on us in turn to remonstrate against it. Dr. Ewington was so extremely insolent in his manner and behaviour, and so manifestly disposed to set our authority at naught, that we were compelled to assert it by sending him his dismissal: he appears to have entirely misconceived his position.

“ January 24.—Having occasion to see Mr. Rodd to-day respecting a medical return we had called for, we found that a great improvement had taken place in him since yesterday. Of his colleague we have not seen or heard anything. In the course of the day we addressed to them the following note :—

“ Gentlemen,—We request that you will, either collectively or individually, report to us daily, in writing, for the future, the names of all parties under medical treatment, stating at the same time the nature of their disorder.

“ February 5.—About 11 A.M., the signal of a ship being in sight was made, and shortly afterwards a sail was seen off Ocean Island making for the harbour. We immediately manned the cutter, and despatched her to put the pilot on board the approaching vessel, which the cutter soon effected. On the return of the cutter, Brown, her commander, reported the ship boarded by Gillett (the pilot) to be the ‘ Brisk,’ and that she was short of hands, three of her crew, besides, being ill. We thereupon sent Brown in a whale-boat with five more hands to assist in bringing the vessel to her moorings, and also sent in the same whale-boat Mr. Rodd, to report on the condition of the crew. Though it was blowing heavily at the time, Brown and his party succeeded in getting safe on board, and about three the ‘ Brisk’ cast anchor.

“ Mr. Rodd having reported that the three invalids on board the ‘ Brisk’ required to be lodged on shore, we had them at once conveyed thither, and provided for according to their necessities.

“ February 7.—In the evening a sail reported off Enderby Island. Gave directions to Gillett and Mr. Rodd, to be in readiness to go off to her when necessary.

“ February 8 (Sunday).—On rising this morning, saw at anchor the ship reported yesterday evening as being off Enderby Island, and which proved to be the ‘ Lord Nelson.’ Like the ‘ Brisk,’ she has had much sickness on board, and also one death. She came in about 12 o’clock last night, but was not seen until near Shoe Island, when Brown, the boatman, and Mr. Rodd, went off, Gillett following them immediately he became aware of her arrival, in order to place her in a proper anchorage.

“ In conversation with Captain Freeman and Mr. Hunt, we elicited enough to satisfy us that everything here has hitherto been anarchy and confusion, no authority being either recognised or obeyed. We learnt as much to-day from Mr. Rodd, who is now behaving himself more to our satisfaction, and appears to be desirous to amend. He expressed contrition for his past disregard of our authority, and stated that he was instigated by Dr. Ewington on that occasion. In compliance with his recommendation, we had one of the invalids of the ‘ Nelson’ removed to the infirmary on shore.

“ In reply to an observation which we made to Mr. Rodd, to the effect that we were determined to maintain proper discipline, he replied, that he entirely concurred in the propriety of our measures, and considered it a matter of regret that we had not arrived long ago to carry them into operation, as by that means the Company would have been saved a heavy loss, more especially as regards the stores: he did not scruple to declare, that Mr. Enderby, as we only too well know, had sent home false and delusive statements in regard to the islands.

“ February 9.—Made arrangements for the sick.

“ February 10.—Looked after the invalids from the ships who are located on shore, and appointed two (convalescent) to attend upon the rest.

“ No less than 18 persons on the sick list to-day, whereof 10 from the two ships ‘ Brisk’ and ‘ Nelson,’ and eight from the shore establishment.

“ February 11.—Visited the invalids, and found them getting better.

“ February 14.—Still several invalids, amongst whom eight men from the ships.

“ February 17.—It is lamentable that we have not a single vegetable of any kind to give the crews now in port, though many of the men much need them.

“ February 19.—The surgeon having reported Downes (a black), one of the invalids from the ‘ Nelson,’ to be in a dying state, we appointed a man to sit up with him to-night.

“ February 20.—Downes still alive, but fast sinking.

“ February 21.—Downes, one of the invalids of the ‘ Nelson,’ placed on shore, died this evening about 11 o’clock.

“ Mr. Riley, chief officer of the ‘ Lord Nelson,’ informed us that the crew of that vessel were far more manageable and obedient than when last here, and that the change was to be attributed to the altered state of things which they found here on their arrival.”

Enclosure 6, in No. 25.

Encl. 6, in No. 25.

CERTIFICATE of the Directors of the late Southern Whale Fishery Company.

London, 31 March 1855.

WE, the undersigned Directors of the late Southern Whale Fishery Company, hereby certify that by virtue of a resolution of the Court of Directors of the said Company, Mr. George Dundas, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Robert Preston, proceeded, in August 1851, to the Company's settlement at the Auckland Islands, in the South Seas, in the capacity of Special Commissioners of the Company, and were duly appointed by deed,¹ the Company's attornies, to exercise there and elsewhere out of the United Kingdom the same powers in all respects as the Court of Directors itself could exercise within it, under the Company's Royal Charter of Incorporation and deed of settlement: that they arrived at the Auckland Islands in December 1851, and remained there until April 1852, subsequently proceeding on the Company's affairs to New Zealand and the Australian Colonies, one of them returning, in July 1852, for a short period to the Auckland Islands, for the purpose of superintending the removal of the Company's establishment: that their mission was rendered necessary by the state of the Company's affairs at the Auckland Islands, which were under the conduct and control of Mr. Charles Enderby, the Company's Commissioner there at the time of their arrival, who also held the titular office of Lieutenant-governor of the said islands: that the Court of Directors were fully informed from time to time of all the acts, measures and proceedings of Messrs. Dundas and Preston, as the Company's Special Commissioners and attornies aforesaid, from the commencement of their mission until its termination in November 1853, and have full cognizance of all documents, matters and things relative thereto: that the administration of the Company's affairs by Messrs. Dundas and Preston, whether jointly or singly, during the whole period of their mission was, without exception, such as to inspire the Court of Directors with the highest confidence in their judgment, prudence and capacity, and that the whole of their proceedings have met with the court's entire and unqualified sanction, approval and confirmation: that the shareholders of the Company fully participated in this feeling, as is shown by the following resolutions passed by them at two general meetings, held respectively on the 28th February and the 23d November 1853; viz. :—

“Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to George Dundas, Esq., M.P., and T. R. Preston, Esq., for the eminent services rendered by them to this Company on their mission to the Auckland Islands.”

“Resolved, That the best thanks of this meeting be presented to Mr. Preston for the very able manner in which he has concluded the business of the special mission, and for the vigilance and perseverance which he has manifested in dealing with the difficult circumstances in which the Special Commissioners found the Company's affairs in the South Seas.”

(signed) *J. D. Powles*, Chairman.
John Gilmore.
Wm. Gladstone.
W. S. Lindsay.

Henry H. Willis.
Robert Brooks.
James Peek.
John Entwistle.

A P P E N D I X

(Referred to at page 49.)

— No. 1. —

No. 1.

T. R. Preston, Esq.,
to the Right hon.
Sir George Grey,
Bart.
13 June 1854.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. R. Preston*, Esq., to the Right Honourable
Sir George Grey, Bart.

Southern Whale Fishery Company,
37, Old Broad-street, 13 June 1854.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, on behalf and by desire of the Directors of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, to transmit to you herewith a book containing a record of marriages and deaths of persons in the company's service, and of births and baptisms, as also deaths of children of such persons, at Port Ross, Auckland Islands, during the occupancy of those islands by the company; which book was kept in the company's office there, and brought thence, with the rest of the books and documents of the company, on the removal of their establishment.

As the document in question serves the purpose of a register, and as certificates of the marriages, deaths, births and baptisms recorded may hereafter be required by the parties entitled to claim them, the Directors beg to place it in your hands, conceiving that it rests with you, rather than with them, to determine where and in whose custody it shall be deposited, now that the company's operations have ceased.

They request you will be pleased to cause your decision on this point to be communicated to them, in order that they may be prepared to answer any inquiries on the subject that may be made of them by the company's late servants; and will be further pleased, meanwhile, to direct their transmission of the book to you to be acknowledged.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. R. Preston*,

Late one of the Commissioners of the Company
at the Auckland Islands.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.

The Right hon.
Sir George Grey,
Bart., to the Officer
administering the
Government, New
Zealand.
5 August 1854.

(No. 10.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *Sir George Grey*, Bart.,
to the Officer Administering the Government, New Zealand.

Sir,

Downing-street, 5 August 1854.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith the accompanying register of births, deaths and marriages which took place in the Auckland Islands during their occupation by the Southern Whale Fishery Company, from which company the register in question has been received.

After consulting with Governor *Sir George Grey* as to the place where it would be most desirable that the volume should be deposited, it is now forwarded to you, in order that it may be placed in the office of the Registrar-general; and I have to instruct you to cause a notice to be published in the Government Gazette, stating where the register has been deposited, and that it is accessible to the public under the usual regulations.

You will also publish an abstract of the register in the New Zealand Government Gazette, for the benefit of persons unconnected with New Zealand, who have resided in the Auckland Islands.

I am, &c.

(signed) *George Grey*.

— No. 3. —

COPY of a LETTER from *T. R. Preston*, Esq., to *H. Merivale*, Esq.

No. 3.
T. R. Preston, Esq.,
to H. Merivale, Esq.
13 Nov. 1854.

Sir,

Southern Whale Fishery Company,
37, Old Broad-street, 13 Nov. 1854.

REFERRING to my letter to Sir George Grey of the 13th June last, which has remained without reply, I beg, on behalf and by desire of the Directors of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, to repeat the request contained in it, to be furnished with an acknowledgment of the receipt of the document by which it was accompanied; and to be informed, for the reasons stated in that letter, where and in whose custody the document in question has been placed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. R. Preston*.

— No. 4. —

COPY of a LETTER from *H. Merivale*, Esq., to *T. R. Preston*, Esq.

No. 4.
H. Merivale, Esq., to
T. R. Preston, Esq.
20 Nov. 1854.

Sir,

Downing-street, 20 November 1854.

HAVING laid before Secretary Sir George Grey your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed to acquaint you in reply, for the information of the Directors of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, that the register which accompanied your letter of the 13th of June last, of births, deaths and marriages at the Auckland Islands, was, with the advice of the late Governor of New Zealand, transmitted to the Acting Governor, with instructions to cause it to be placed in the office of the Registrar-general of that colony, and to have a notice published in the Government Gazette, stating where the register had been deposited, and that it would be accessible to the public under the usual regulations.

It was further directed, that an abstract of the register should be published in the New Zealand Government Gazette, for the benefit of persons unconnected with that colony, who had resided in the Auckland Islands.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Merivale*.

AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to Mr. *Enderby*,
the late Lieutenant-Governor of the *Auckland*
Islands (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper,
No. 122, of Session 1853).

(*Mr. Muntz.*)—(*Mr. Lindsay.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 July 1855.

[*Price 9d.*]

369.

Under 12 oz.

C A N A D A.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 15 May 1855;—for,

“COPIES of an ADDRESS from the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of *Canada*, during their present Session, touching the Legal Position of the BISHOPS and other Members of the Church of England in that Colony :”

“And, of the VOTES of the respective HOUSES on any such ADDRESS, if received.”

Colonial Office, }
25 May 1855. }

JOHN BALL.

— No. 1. —

ADDRESS to the QUEEN from the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and ASSEMBLY of *Canada*.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach your Majesty for the purpose of representing that the Legislature of this Province during the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, has passed an Act, by which it is declared that there shall be an entire separation between Church and State in Canada, and that the clergy reserve funds and lands shall be appropriated to secular purposes, after providing for the salaries of existing incumbents.

That the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province are under disadvantages that are felt by no other denomination in the Province, inasmuch as they are unable to meet with their bishops and clergy in synod in their several dioceses, to frame rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, as large numbers of them conscientiously believe that they are under restrictions, from the existence of Imperial Statutes, against the holding of such synods, and inasmuch as they are hereafter required to provide for the maintenance of the bishops of their Church, while they are not allowed to have any voice in their selection or appointment; and we therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament during its present Session to remove all obstructions that may exist, or be supposed to exist, under any statute now in force in Great Britain, to prevent the meeting of the bishops, clergy, and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in their several dioceses in this Province, in synod, to frame rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, and to enable them to proceed hereafter to the election of their own bishops; provided that such rules and canons are not repugnant to the laws of this Province, nor to any Act or Acts that the Legislature of Canada may hereafter pass in reference thereto.

(signed) *John Ross*, Speaker, L. C.
L. V. Sicotte, Speaker, L. A.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Friday, 30 March 1855.

Legislative Assembly Hall, Canada, Quebec,
Thursday, 29 March 1855.

— No. 2. —

EXTRACT from the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Legislative Assembly
of *Canada*.

Quebec, Thursday, 29 March 1855.

Hon. Mr. Cameron moved to Resolve,—That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, informing Her Majesty that the Legislature of this Province, during the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, has passed an Act by which it is declared that there shall be an entire separation between Church and State in Canada, and that the clergy reserve funds and lands shall be appropriated to secular purposes, after providing for the salaries of existing incumbents; that the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province are under disadvantages that are felt by no other denomination in the Province, inasmuch as they are unable to meet with their bishops and clergy in synod in their several dioceses, to frame rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, as large numbers of them conscientiously believe that they are under restrictions, from the existence of Imperial Statutes, against the holding of such synods, and inasmuch as they are hereafter required to provide for the maintenance of the bishops of their Church, while they are not allowed to have any voice in their selection or appointment, and praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament during its present Session to remove all obstructions that may exist, or be supposed to exist, under any Statute now in force in Great Britain, to prevent the meeting of the bishops, clergy, and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in their several dioceses in this Province, in synod, to frame rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, and to enable them to proceed hereafter to the election of their own bishops; provided that such rules and canons are not repugnant to the laws of this Province, nor to any Act or Acts that the Legislature of Canada may hereafter pass in reference thereto.

YEAS.

Messieurs Alleyn, Bellingham, Bourassa, Brodeur, Burton, Cameron, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Chisholm, Clarke, Cooke of Ottawa, Crawford, Crysler, Daly, Daoust of Beauharnois, Daoust of Two Mountains, Desaulniers, De Witt, Dionne, Dorion of Drummond and Arthabaska, Dorion of Montreal, Dostaler, Attorney-General Drummond, Dufresne, Egan, Felton, Ferres, Fournier, Galt, Camble, Gill, Hincks, Holton, Jobin, Langton, Laporte, Larwill, Lemieux, Loranger, Macbeth, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McCann, Marchildon, Masson, Meagher, Mongenais, Morrison of Niagara, Murney, Papin, Poulin, Pouliot, Powell, Rankin, Robinson, Roblin, Solicitor-General Ross, Ross of Northumberland East, Shaw, Solicitor-General Smith, Somerville, Taché, Thibaudeau, Whitney, Wilson, and Yeilding,—70.

NAYS.

Messieurs Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Christie, Church, Cook of Oxford South, Darche, Delong, Ferrie, Foley, Frazer, Gould, Hartman, Jackson, Lumsden, Macdonald of Glengary, Mackenzie, Matheson, Mattice, Munro, Niles, Patrick, Rolph, Sanborn, Scatcherd, Smith of Northumberland West, Spence, Terrill, and Wright,—30.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Cameron, a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address to Her Majesty upon the said Resolution.

Mr. Cameron then reported the said Address, which was read twice at the clerk's table.

Mr. Cameron moved that The House do concur in the said Address.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, in amendment, that the following be added to the Address: "And provided also that nothing in this Address shall be understood as giving any authority to the British Government to veto the appointment of any bishop so to be appointed."

YEAS.

YEAS.

Messieurs Frazer, Mackenzie, and Rolph,—3.

NAYS.

Messieurs Aikins, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chapais, Chisholm, Christie, Clarke, Cook of Oxford South, Crawford, Crysler, Daoust of Beauharnois, Darche, Desaulniers, De Witt, Dionne, Dorion of Drummond and Arthabaska, Dorion of Montreal, Dostaler, Dufresne, Egan, Felton, Ferres, Ferrie, Foley, Fournier, Galt, Gamble, Gould, Hincks, Lemieux, Loranger, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McCann, Marchildon, Masson, Morrison of Niagara, Munro, Papin, Poulin, Powell, Rankin, Robinson, Solicitor-General Ross, Sanborn, Shaw, Solicitor-General Smith, Somerville, Spence, Terrill, Thibaudeau, Wilson, and Wright,—58.

The question being again proposed upon the Hon. Mr. Cameron's motion,

Mr. Brown moved, in amendment, That the said Address be not now concurred in, but that it be referred back to the Committee, with an instruction to amend the prayer thereof, so that the repeal of the English Statutes affecting the Church of England in Canada shall be its sole demand; that no new provision may be imposed by the Imperial Parliament; but that the said Church, and all other Churches, may be left entirely free from the control of Imperial Statutes.

YEAS.

Messieurs Aikins, Bell, Brown, Christie, Ferrie, Foley, Frazer, Hartman, Mackenzie, Munro, Rolph, Sanborn, and Spence,—13.

NAYS.

Messieurs Bellingham, Cameron, Cartier, Chapais, Chisholm, Clarke, Crawford, Crysler, Daoust of Beauharnois, Dionne, Dorion of Drummond and Arthabaska, Dorion of Montreal, Dostaler, Attorney-General Drummond, Dufresne, Egan, Felton, Ferres, Fournier, Gamble, Hincks, Langton, Lemieux, Loranger, Macbeth, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Marchildon, Masson, Mongenais, Morrison of Niagara, Poulin, Robinson, Solicitor-General Ross, Shaw, Thibaudeau, and Wilson,—36.

The question being then put upon Honourable Mr. Cameron's motion, it was agreed to.

On motion of Honourable Mr. Cameron, the Address was ordered to be engrossed, and a Message was ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council, communicating the said Address, and requesting the concurrence of their Honors thereto.

— No. 3. —

EXTRACT from PROCEEDINGS of Legislative Council of *Canada*,
Friday, 30 March 1855.

"A Message was received from the Assembly, with an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada, and requesting the concurrence of this House thereto.

"The said Address being read and agreed to, the Assembly was acquainted thereof."

CANADA.

COPIES of Address from the LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL and LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of
Canada, touching the Legal Position of the
BISHOPS and other Members of the Church
of England in that Colony;—And, of the
VOTES of the respective HOUSES on any such
Address, if received.

(*Mr. Gladstone*.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 May 1855.

CLERGY RESERVES (CANADA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 March 1855;—for,

A “COPY of an ACT passed by the LEGISLATURE of *Canada*, and assented to by the GOVERNOR, on the 18th day of December 1854, intituled, ‘An Act to make better Provision for the Appropriation of Monies arising from Lands heretofore known as the CLERGY RESERVES, by rendering them available for Municipal Purposes.’”

Colonial Office, }
12 March 1855. }

G. GREY.

C A N A D A.

CAP. II.

AN ACT to make better Provision for the Appropriation of Moneys arising from the Lands hitherto known as the CLERGY RESERVES, by rendering them available for Municipal Purposes.

WHEREAS by the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the Session held in the 31st year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled, “An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty’s reign, intituled, ‘An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,’” it is, among other things, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, his heirs or successors, to authorise the Governor or Lieutenant-governor of each of the Provinces of Upper Canada and of Lower Canada respectively, or the person administering the government therein, to make from out of the lands of the Crown within such provinces such allotment and appropriation of lands as therein mentioned, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy within the same; and it was further enacted, that all and every the rents, profits, and emoluments which might at any time arise from such lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, should be applicable solely for the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy within the province in which the same should be situated; and to no other purpose whatever: And whereas, in pursuance of the said Acts, such allotments and appropriations of land as aforesaid have been from time to time reserved for the purposes therein mentioned, which lands are known in this province by the name of the Clergy Reserves: And whereas, by another Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom, passed in the Session held in the 7th and 8th years of the reign of King George the Fourth, and intituled, “An Act to authorise the Sale of a Part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada,” the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government of the said provinces, or either of them, was empowered, with the consent of the Executive Council of such province, and in pursuance of His Majesty’s instructions, to sell and convey in fee simple, or for any less estate or interest, a part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said provinces, not exceeding in either province one-fourth part of the Reserves within the same, nor exceeding 100,000 acres in either of them in any one year; and it was enacted, that the proceeds of such sales should by the proper officers be invested in the public funds of the United Kingdom, and that the dividends and interest of the monies so invested should be appropriated in the

manner provided by the last-mentioned Act; and further, that it should be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government of either of the said provinces, with the consent of the Executive Council thereof, and in pursuance of His Majesty's instructions, to give or grant in exchange for any part of the said Clergy Reserves any lands within the said province of equal value with such Clergy Reserves so to be taken in exchange, or to accept in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves from any person or persons any lands of equal value; and that any lands so taken in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves should be holden by the Crown in trust for the purposes to which the Clergy Reserves were appropriated by the Acts firstly and secondly above cited: And whereas, by another Act of the said Parliament, passed in the Session held in the 3d and 4th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the Distribution of the Proceeds thereof," other and further provision is made for the sale of the whole of the said Clergy Reserves, and for the investment of the proceeds of such sale, and the distribution of the interest and dividends on such investments, and of the interest on sales of Clergy Reserves on credit, or rents arising from Clergy Reserves demised for a term of years, subject to the provision that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold in any one year shall not in the whole exceed 100,000 acres, without the previous approbation in writing of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and to other the restrictions and conditions in the said Act mentioned and imposed; and so much of the Act herein first cited as relates to any reservations of land to be made after the passing of the Act herein last cited in Upper Canada or Lower Canada for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy is repealed: And whereas, by another Act of the said Parliament, passed in the 16th year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled, "An Act to authorise the Legislature of the Province of Canada to make Provision concerning the Clergy Reserves in that Province, and the proceeds thereof," it is in effect enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Legislature of the Province of Canada from time to time, by any Act or Acts to be for that purpose made and enacted, in the manner and subject to the conditions required by the Act of the said Parliament passed in the Session thereof held in the 3d and 4th years of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled, "An Act to reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," sections 37, 38, and 39, in respect of Acts made and enacted by the said Legislature, to vary or repeal all or any of the provisions of the Act herein last above cited, for or concerning the sale, alienation, or disposal of the said Clergy Reserves, and for or concerning the investment of the proceeds of all sales then made or thereafter to be made of such Reserves, and for or concerning the appropriation and application of such proceeds and investments, the interests and dividends accruing on sales on credit of such Reserves, the rents of such Reserves for the time being unsold, and all other the profits of or accruing from such Reserves, and (notwithstanding the said Act herein thirdly above cited) to make such other provisions for or concerning the sale, alienation, or disposal of the said Clergy Reserves and such investments as aforesaid, and for or concerning the appropriation and application of such Clergy Reserves, proceeds, investments, interests, dividends, rents, and profits as to the said Legislature may seem meet; subject to the proviso, that it shall not be lawful for the said Legislature by any Act or Acts thereof as aforesaid, to annul, suspend, or reduce any of the annual stipends or allowances which have been already assigned and given to the clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, or to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in Canada (and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged), during the natural lives or incumbencies of the parties now receiving the same; or to appropriate or apply to any other purpose, such part of the said proceeds, investments, interests, dividends, rents, and profits as may be required to provide for the payment of such stipends and allowances during such lives and incumbencies: And whereas it is expedient to alter in certain particulars the provisions of the Act thirdly above cited, touching the matters subjected by the Act fourthly above cited, to the control of the Legislature of this province; Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the

the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada;" and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. The monies arising from the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada shall continue to form a separate fund, which shall be called the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund; and the monies arising from the Clergy Reserves in Lower Canada shall continue to form a separate fund, which shall be called the Lower Canada Municipalities Fund.

2. The Municipalities Fund for each section of the province respectively shall consist of all monies arising from the sale of Clergy Reserves in that section of the province whether now funded or invested either in the United Kingdom or in this province, or remaining uninvested, or hereafter to arise from such sales, the interest and dividends of monies forming part of such fund, the interest upon sales of Clergy Reserves in that section of the province, on credit, and rents, issues and profits, arising from Clergy Reserves therein demised, or to be demised for any term of years, and other casual and periodical incomings arising from Clergy Reserves therein, after deducting therefrom the actual and necessary expenses attending the sales of the said Clergy Reserves, and managing the same and the funds aforesaid; and the monies forming the said funds shall be paid into the hands of the Receiver-general, and shall be by him applied to the purposes hereinafter mentioned, under the authority of this Act, or any general or special order or orders to be made by the Governor in Council.

II. The annual stipends or allowances which had been, before the passing of the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, passed in the 16th year of Her Majesty's reign, and cited in the Preamble to this Act, assigned or given to the clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, or to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in either section of the province, and chargeable under the Act of the said Parliament on the Clergy Reserves in such section (and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged), shall, during the natural lives or incumbencies of the parties receiving the same, at the time of the passing of the said Act, be the first charge on the Municipalities Fund for that section of the province, and shall be paid out of the same in preference to all other charges or expenses whatever: Provided always, that the annual allowance heretofore payable to the Roman Catholic Church in Upper Canada, and to the British Wesleyan Methodist Church for Indian missions, shall continue to be payable during the 20 years next after the passing of this Act, and no longer.

III. And whereas it is desirable to remove all semblance of connexion between Church and State, and to effect an entire and final disposition of all matters, claims, and interests arising out of the Clergy Reserves, by as speedy a distribution of their proceeds as may be; Be it therefore enacted, that the Governor in Council may, whenever he may deem it expedient, with the consent of the parties and bodies severally interested, commute with the said parties such annual stipend or allowance for the value thereof, to be calculated at the rate of Six per cent. per annum upon the probable life of each individual; and in the case of the bodies above particularly specified in the second section of this Act, at the actual value of the said allowance at the time of commutation, to be calculated at the rate aforesaid; and such commutation shall be paid accordingly out of that one of the Municipalities Funds upon which such stipend or allowance is made chargeable by this Act: Provided always, that no commutation shall take place but within one year next after the passing of this Act; provided also, that in case of commutation with either of the said bodies or denominations, it shall not be lawful for them, or either of them, to invest the monies paid for such commutation, or any part thereof, in real property of any kind whatsoever, under penalty of forfeiting the same to Her Majesty; and that the said bodies or denominations shall lay before the Legislature, whenever called on so to do, a statement of the manner in which said monies shall have been invested or appropriated.

IV. So long as any such stipend or allowance shall be chargeable upon either of the said Municipalities Funds, a portion of such fund, producing annually

4 COPY OF ACT RELATING TO CLERGY RESERVES (CANADA).

interest sufficient to pay every such stipend or allowance then chargeable thereon, shall be retained by the Receiver-general, and appropriated for that purpose; and if not already invested, shall be by him invested in public British securities, or in any provincial debentures or securities which, under the Act to establish freedom of banking, or any Act amending the same, may be accepted by the Receiver-general in exchange for registered bank notes, as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct; and the Receiver-general being thereunto authorised, by order of the Governor in Council, shall have full power to dispose of any securities in which such monies are or shall be invested, and to invest the proceeds in any other such securities as aforesaid, or to apply them to the payment of the commutation aforesaid.

V. The amount of the Municipalities Fund, in and for either section of the Province, remaining unexpended and unappropriated under the foregoing provisions of this Act, on the 31st day of December in each year, shall, by the Receiver-general, be apportioned equally among the several county and city municipalities in the same section of the province, in proportion to the population of such municipalities respectively, according to the then last census, made either under the Act to provide more effectually for taking a periodical census of the province, or any other Act under which census may be legally taken of the municipalities in either section of the province; and the portion thereof coming to each municipality shall be paid over by the Receiver-general to the Treasurer, Chamberlain, or other officer having the legal custody of the monies of such municipality, without other authority than this Act, and shall make part of the general funds of the municipality, and be applicable to any purpose to which such funds are applicable: Provided always, that if at the time when such payment is to be made, any sum of money shall be payable by any such municipality to the Receiver-general for any cause whatever, and shall be overdue, he may retain in his hands, in satisfaction or part satisfaction thereof, the sum which would otherwise be payable to such municipality, or so much thereof as may be equal to the sum so payable to him by the municipality and overdue, and shall deliver to the Treasurer, Chamberlain, or other officer as aforesaid, a discharge in favour of the municipality for a sum equal to that so retained by him; and for the purposes of this section, each municipality into which any county in Lower Canada may be at the time divided, and each union of counties for municipal purposes in Upper or Lower Canada, shall be taken to be a county municipality.

VI. So much of the Act thirdly cited in the Preamble of this Act, as limits the quantity of lands forming part of the Clergy Reserves which may be sold in any one year, without the previous approbation in writing of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and so much of the said Act as makes any appropriation of any monies forming part of the Clergy Reserves' Fund, or arising from the sale of Clergy Reserves, other than such as is made by this Act, or as may be in any way inconsistent with this Act, shall be, and so much of the said Act, is hereby repealed.

VII. Any lands which may have been under the authority of the Acts hereinbefore cited, or any of them, accepted in exchange for lands originally forming part of the Clergy Reserves, in any part of this province, shall be deemed to be Clergy Reserves for all the purposes of this Act.

I CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true copy of a Bill passed by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Canada, and assented to in Her Majesty's name by his Excellency the Governor-general, on Monday the 18th December 1854.

(signed) *J. F. Taylor*,
Clerk of Legislative Council.

CLERGY RESERVES (CANADA).

COPY of ACT passed by the LEGISLATURE of
Canada, intituled, "An ACT to make better
Provision for the Appropriation of Monies arising
from Lands heretofore known as the CLERGY
RESERVES, by rendering them available for
Municipal Purposes."

(*Sir George Grey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 March 1855.

CLERGY RESERVES, &c. (CANADA).

DESPATCH from the Governor-General of *Canada*, referring to the CLERGY
RESERVES, and FEUDAL TENURES ACTS.

Colonial Office, }
25 January 1855. }

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Earl of *Elgin* and *Kincardine*
to the Right Honourable Sir *George Grey*, Bart.

(No. 71.)

Government House, Quebec, 18 Dec. 1854.

(Received 11 January 1855.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith a list of Acts passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of this province, to which I have this day given the Royal Assent. The more important of these Acts are the "Act to make better Provision for the appropriation of Monies arising from Lands heretofore known as the Clergy Reserves, by rendering them available for Municipal Purposes," and the "Act for the Abolition of Feudal Rights and Duties in Lower Canada."

2. The former of these Acts* passed the Legislative Assembly on a division of 62 yeas and 39 nays, the great majority of the nays being votes of the extreme section of the Liberal party; and it passed the Legislative Council with only three dissentient voices, two of them being those of French Canadian Roman-catholics, and the third that of a Lower Canadian member of the Church of England. The latter Act, after being amended in the Legislative Council, passed the Assembly on a division of 74 yeas and 19 nays.

3. The continuance of agitation on these intensely exciting questions was greatly to be deprecated; and their settlement, on terms which command the general acquiescence of those who are most deeply interested, can hardly fail to be attended with results in a high degree beneficial.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Elgin* and *Kincardine*.

* These Acts have not yet been received.—Colonial Office, 25 January 1855.

CLERGY RESERVES, &c. (CANADA).

DESPATCH from the Governor-General of
Canada, referring to the CLERGY RESERVES,
and FEUDAL TENURES ACTS.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 January 1855.*

GIBRALTAR.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Lord *Panmure* to General Sir *R. Gardiner*, K.C.B., relative to the recent Ordinance to prohibit unlicensed Printing.

Colonial Office, }
12 July 1855. }

JOHN BALL.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Panmure* to General Sir *R. Gardiner*, K.C.B.

(No. 60.)

Sir,

War Department, July 5, 1855.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 152, of the 23d May, in which you enclose a copy of the "Gibraltar Chronicle" of the 19th ultimo, containing an ordinance to prohibit unlicensed printing within the city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, and the proclamation for putting the same in force.

2. It appears from the correspondence in the Colonial Department, that in 1841 the Governor (Sir Alexander Woodford) reported that a printing press, supposed to have been originally intended for printing proclamations for Don Miguel, had been for some time in possession of a person in Gibraltar named Porral (*sic*), and that he had reason to believe that the proprietor was making arrangements to print and publish matters of a political or controversial nature to the prejudice of Government. He therefore submitted a draft of an ordinance to prohibit unlicensed printing within the garrison and territory of Gibraltar, to be promulgated if necessary.

3. Lord John Russell approved of the ordinance, but desired that the Governor would not issue it unless some attempt was made to set up a newspaper in Gibraltar.

4. In 1848, a Mr. Blount, whom the Governor (Sir Robert Wilson) described as a needy adventurer, and whose brother had been confined at Gibraltar for eleven months as a fraudulent bankrupt, proposed to publish a newspaper in the Spanish language; but his proposal was rejected by Earl Grey on the ground that there were already 13 Spanish newspapers received at Gibraltar three times a week, besides various provincial periodicals from different cities in Spain.

5. A further correspondence took place in the same year respecting Mr. Blount's proposal, which ended by Lord Grey's informing Sir Robert Wilson that he approved of his refusal to allow Mr. Blount's publication.

6. With respect to the draft ordinance of 1841, which was never published, Lord Grey pointed out to Sir Robert Wilson that the "additional Royal instructions" of 1846 had rendered it necessary that every new enactment should be published as a draft for a month before it can become law, which regulation would equally apply to the case of an ordinance drawn up at an earlier period, but never published; such an ordinance being evidently a new enactment within the meaning of the instructions. But (Lord Grey added) so long as the power recognised by usage as belonging to the Governor to refuse permission for the publication

publication of a newspaper is undisputed, he was not aware of any necessity for publishing any ordinance on the subject, and would not require the Governor to do so, unless he had reason for thinking it advisable.

7. You have now promulgated this ordinance with a proclamation, stating that you have done so "in virtue of the power and authority vested in you by one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State."

8. For this authority you can only refer to Lord John Russell's decision in 1841; but in 1846 Lord Grey pointed out to your predecessor that the case was altered by the additional instructions. The Royal instructions furnished to you, in which the additional instructions above mentioned are inserted, require, moreover, that no ordinance shall be published and promulgated without the previous sanction of the Crown, except in cases of serious emergency.

9. Such being the circumstances under which this proceeding has been taken by you, it appears that you have contravened the Royal instructions under which you are bound to act, in several particulars. You do not appear to have published a draft of this ordinance a month before it was promulgated; nor have you reserved it for the Crown's assent, but brought it into immediate operation; and, lastly, you have, up to this time, sent no authentic copy of the ordinance.

10. As, however, your instructions allow you to dispense both with previous publication of the draft and with the reservation for the Crown's assent in cases where the security of the garrison and welfare of Her Majesty's subjects appear to require it, I do not suppose that the legality of the ordinance is at all affected by these omissions. But Royal instructions must not be thus disregarded without at least an explanation of the reasons which have induced such disregard. I must therefore call upon you to explain more fully than is done by your present despatch what are the dangers which you anticipate, and why measures of prevention, whether in themselves desirable or not, were of such immediate emergency on the present occasion.

11. With respect to the general policy to be observed regarding the press, I can have no difficulty in saying that there must exist at Gibraltar a discretionary power to prohibit or control the publication of newspapers. To admit a complete liberty of the press in a fortress would be, according to a well known remark, like having freedom of the press on board of a man-of-war.

12. Nor can I doubt that this discretionary power should be placed in the hands of the Governor. I likewise think that a press which might be dangerous in time of war should not be allowed to acquire license and power in time of peace. In the first place a press entirely free would probably be busy in canvassing the personal merits and fomenting the private dissensions of the officers of the garrison, and would so far be purely mischievous. In the next place the owners of printing presses, the editors, writers, compositors, and printers, accustomed to such liberty, and having vested capital in these speculations, would complain of injury if the newspapers were to be suppressed and prohibited for urgent reasons occurring at any subsequent time.

13. With respect to the permission to publish a second newspaper under due control, and with a clear notice that it might at any time be suppressed, you must exercise your own discretion. Her Majesty's Government will gladly assent to any limited authority given to publications calculated to diffuse information of a useful or harmless character.

To General Sir R. Gardiner, K. C. B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Panmure.*

GIBALTAK.

COPY of a Двѣрдгон from the Right Honourable
Lord *Palgrave* to General Sir *R. Gardiner*, K.C.B.,
relative to the recent Ordinance to prohibit
unlicensed Printing.

(*Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 July 1855.

QUARANTINE (GIBRALTAR).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 March 1855;—for,

A “COPY of the REPORT made by Dr. *Baly* to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon the subject of QUARANTINE at *Gibraltar*, under Date the 6th day of May 1854.”

Colonial Office, }
30 March 1855. }

G. GREY.

To his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, Secretary of State for the
Department of the Colonies.

My Lord Duke,

45, Queen Anne-street,
Cavendish-square, 6 May.

PURSUANT to the instructions with which you honoured me, I proceeded to Gibraltar on the 27th of February last, and inquired into the subject of quarantine in its relation to that station. I now beg leave to submit to you the results of my investigations, with the opinion I have been led to form on the subject, more especially with reference to the application of quarantine to vessels arriving at Gibraltar from Great Britain during the prevalence of cholera in this country.

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Gibraltar having, under ordinary circumstances, free land communication with Spain, obviously cannot be disregarded by the Spanish Government in the adoption of means for excluding pestilential diseases from their own territory. The quarantine regulations enforced at the Spanish ports would be in a great measure nugatory, unless similar regulations were put in force at the port of Gibraltar, or unless all communication between that British station and the neighbouring districts of Spain was actually or virtually interrupted. My attention, therefore, has been chiefly directed to the practical question, whether, under the circumstances referred to, Gibraltar, and the different interests there involved, would suffer less from the enforcement of quarantine on British vessels arriving in the port, or from the imposition of a cordon by the Spanish Government, interrupting the land communication between Gibraltar and Spain.

Chief question to
be considered.

Before stating the grounds on which a decision of this question may be based, I must advert to the practice hitherto adopted at Gibraltar in relation to this matter, and to some of the considerations by which the future proceedings of the Spanish Government are likely to be much influenced.

Practice hitherto
adopted.

Except in regard to plague, no very regular system for the exclusion of infection seems to have been formed or acted on, either at Gibraltar or in Spain, until after the year 1828, when a severe epidemic of yellow fever ensued upon the arrival at Gibraltar of an infected ship from the West Indies, called attention to the subject.

In July 1830 an Order was made by his Majesty William the Fourth in Council, to regulate and provide for the performance of quarantine at the garrison and territory of Gibraltar; and a Board of Commissioners (entitled the Board of Health of Gibraltar, and to be constituted of the Governor, the Civil Secretary, the Captain of the Port, the Police Magistrate, and the Inspector of Health for the time being), was then empowered to carry into effect the regulations and provisions of the said Order of his Majesty in Council.

The earlier proclamations of the Board of Health had for the most part reference to ships coming from the countries in which plague and yellow fever were known to arise. But quarantine against cholera was imposed upon vessels coming from England and the northern ports as early as 1831-32, and again in 1848-49; on both these occasions the Board of Health of Gibraltar bringing their own regulations with regard to cholera, as they had usually done with regard to plague and yellow fever, into a general conformity with those enforced at Cadiz and Malaga. This conformity however appears not to have been strict

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in all cases. Indeed more or less independence of action in regard to quarantine has been enjoyed by the different Spanish ports, each local Board of Health having exercised the power of regulating the duration of the quarantine, as well as less important details, although they observed the same general rules as to the circumstances in which it should be enforced.

Such was the practice until November 1853; Gibraltar having frequently imposed quarantine on ships coming from England on account of the prevalence of cholera in that country, and never having been cut off from Spain by a "sanitary cordon," except on occasions when, as in 1834, a pestilential disease was actually prevailing in Gibraltar, or in time of war between Spain and England.

Events of the winter 1853-54.

The order of events at Gibraltar during the past winter must now be noticed. Cholera, after raging in the Baltic, had appeared in August and September 1853 in the north of England, and on the 29th of September the Board of Health of Gibraltar imposed a "Quarantine of Observation" of three days on ships coming from England. On the 23d of October the term of quarantine on ships from Great Britain was extended to eight days. Thus far the regulations of the neighbouring Spanish port of Algeçiras had been adopted. But on the 1st of November, H. M. S. "Leopard" arrived from England with troops, which on the following day were landed; quarantine was then broken, and the Board of Health at the same time issued a proclamation, removing quarantine from all ships coming from England with clean bills of health, and imposing a "Quarantine of Observation" of seven days only on vessels with "touched" bills of health. The Boards of Health at the Spanish ports still enforced a quarantine of eight days on all ships from England. To maintain the integrity of their system, therefore, the governor of Algeçiras deemed it necessary to exclude Gibraltar from intercourse with Spain by a "cordon," which was established on the 2d of November. On the same day the British Lines were closed against persons entering from Spain, so that all communication by land was now entirely intercepted.

This state of things continued upwards of three months, namely, from the 2d of November 1853 to the 7th of February 1854. At the latter date the Board of Health of Gibraltar, yielding to urgent representations of the discomfort and distress suffered by the inhabitants, reimposed the quarantine of eight days on ships arriving from British ports; and the land communication with Spain was then reopened. In the meantime, however, alterations had been made in the quarantine regulations of Spain; the different local Boards of Health of the maritime districts were deprived by a Royal Order, dated Madrid, 8 November 1853, of much of their independence of action, and were directed to adhere to, and enforce, certain uniform rules prepared by the Supreme Council of Health of Madrid. The power of the nearest Spanish Board of Health, that of Algeçiras, to sanction regulations at Gibraltar not altogether in accordance with those of Spain, is thereby lost; and for the future it is necessary, as well as more seemly, that the question should be placed on a permanent footing, by means of a direct negotiation between the two Governments.

Appendix (A.)

Probable course of the Spanish Government in future.

With regard to the future proceedings of the Spanish Government, it is important to notice some facts which render it improbable that quarantine itself will be speedily abandoned in that country. In England, it is true, the conviction has become very general that quarantine is not an effectual means of excluding cholera, and that even if it is capable of diminishing the risk of the introduction of the disease, the advantage thus afforded by it does not compensate for the injury it inflicts on trade. But these opinions are by no means universally prevalent throughout Europe. In the resolutions adopted at the "Congress on Quarantine," held at Paris in the year 1851, it was not proposed to abandon quarantine altogether, even with respect to cholera, but merely to shorten its duration; and it is worthy of remark, that the resolutions of the congress, so far as they related to cholera, were opposed and protested against by both the delegates of the Spanish Government (M. Segovia, the Spanish Consul, and Dr. Moulau, a former secretary of the Royal Council of Health), on the grounds of the proposed regulations for quarantine being too lax, and its proposed duration too short.

It cannot be denied, indeed, that strong *prima facie* grounds exist for the belief entertained by the Spanish people, if not by the Spanish Government, that cholera, as well as yellow fever, is introduced by shipping, and may be shut out

out by quarantine. Since 1828, when yellow fever prevailed so severely at Gibraltar, that epidemic disease has shown itself in the Peninsula only in one exceptional instance; and this immunity of the Peninsula from yellow fever, is generally attributed by the people to the stringent quarantine regulations established in the year 1830, with regard to ships coming from yellow fever countries.

During the previous 20 years, there had been several outbreaks of the epidemic, all contemporaneous with, or immediately subsequent to the arrival of infected ships from places in which the disease already prevailed; and the exceptional instance referred to, that of the slight manifestation of the yellow fever at Oporto in 1851, tends to confirm the same view, since all the cases that occurred were traced to communication with two infected ships coming from Brazil, which, contrary to the quarantine regulations, had been admitted to pratique.

So again, with regard to cholera in 1831 and 1832, when neighbouring countries suffered so severely, the Peninsula escaped, in consequence, as it is believed there, of the stringency of the quarantine regulations, while the appearance of cholera in Spain in 1834 is ascribed to the influx of strangers and the lax observance of the laws attendant on a state of civil war.

The Peninsula escaped a second time in 1848 and 1849, while Gibraltar, which had more frequent intercourse with England than any part of Spain or Portugal, experienced a slight visitation; and the reported appearance of the disease at Vigo during the past winter may be plausibly connected with the fact of that port being the first lazaretto station for all the northern ports of Spain.

It is needless to discuss in this report the justice of the conclusions founded on these facts; they are admitted in Spain, and will in all probability influence the measures taken by the Spanish Government with regard to cholera for many years to come.

It appears consequently to me that in the measures to be adopted with regard to Gibraltar, no abandonment by Spain of her quarantine laws must be reckoned on, although the Spanish Government would probably offer no obstacle to any partial modification of the quarantine regulations which the circumstances of Gibraltar might seem obviously to call for, and that the British Government must make choice between these alternatives—the allowing Gibraltar to follow Spain in the attempt to exclude cholera by restrictions imposed on the ships coming from countries in which cholera exists—and the submitting to an occasional interruption of intercourse with Spain for months together, for the sake of keeping the port open at all times.

In estimating the relative advantages and disadvantages of these two modes of procedure, the military government of the place, with the interests of the garrison, is, of course, to be considered, as well as the civil population and its well-being.

But the facts which I shall lay before your Grace will, I think, make it apparent that the interests of these two portions of the community of Gibraltar are only in a minor degree opposed to each other in regard to this matter; that in the main the same measures are most advantageous for both.

Before proceeding to detail the facts on which an independent opinion may be based, I may remark that the preference expressed in Gibraltar in favour of the quarantine in ships, and the deprecation of any renewal of the cordon at the isthmus, were all but universal amongst the persons of all classes with whom I conversed, and that the evils directly produced by the cordon during the past winter were admitted by all. There was, however, much difference in the estimate formed of the amount and degree of these evils; and a very few persons advocated the separate action of Gibraltar in regard to quarantine against cholera, and supported their position by one or more of the following arguments:—

1. That the arrivals of troops and other like occurrences render it impossible that a strict quarantine should be maintained at Gibraltar with relation to England, without injury to the imperial interests.
2. That, with a view to military contingencies, it is important to make Gibraltar independent of Spain for its supplies, and that this result would follow from a continued interruption of intercourse by a cordon at the isthmus.
3. That in so important a fortress, the interests of trade demand only a secondary consideration.
4. That a great part of the trade carried on between Gibraltar and Spain is of an illicit character; that it is a duty of the British Government to discourage, and in every

Feelings and opinions expressed in Gibraltar.

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possible way, aid in the suppression of this infringement of Spanish laws; and that the interruption of intercourse for sanitary purposes tends at the same time to effect that object. 5. Lastly, that quarantine is an useless as well as burdensome practice; that being abandoned at home, it should not be maintained at a foreign station, and that it would at length be relinquished by the Spanish Government if the local government of Gibraltar showed itself determined to submit to exclusion from Spain rather than adopt her quarantine regulations.

The improbability of Spain abandoning the quarantine system has already been shown. The other arguments just cited need not be fully discussed here. It will be sufficient to remark that quarantine may be so conducted as to oppose no obstacle to the immediate landing of troops. 2. That although supplies of the necessaries of life might undoubtedly be obtained from Barbary, yet the character of the Moorish Government being considered, it is very doubtful whether the constancy of the supply from such a source could be safely depended on; that at all events a considerable time must elapse before an adequate quantity of several important articles of food could be there obtained; and that it would be unreasonable, without strong grounds, to reject the great present advantage of so convenient a market as that afforded by Spain, for the sake of possible and distant contingencies. 3. And that no circumstances connected with Gibraltar as a fortress seem to require the sacrifice of the interests of the trading community.

[Whether the British Government should actively engage in the prevention of smuggling from Gibraltar into Spain is an abstract question of international right, which does not fall within the scope of this report; but it may safely be assumed that the British Government will not with this object adopt measures which would be found injurious to the majority of the British subjects residing at Gibraltar.]

Effects of quarantine and the "cordon."

The amount of injury or inconvenience resulting to the civil community of Gibraltar from quarantine enforced against British ships, and from the interruption of intercourse with Spain respectively, must now be set forth as precisely as the information at my command will permit, or as the decision of the question at issue seems to require; the different effects produced by these two measures on trade being first noticed.

On trade.

Quarantine in the port interferes with the trade of Gibraltar in a comparatively trifling degree. For the goods brought from England to Gibraltar can at once be discharged into quarantine hulks, and the ships themselves are not detained. The ultimate distribution of the goods to Spain by steamers, coasting vessels, or boats, is also unchecked, as long as Gibraltar enforces quarantine in conformity with the regulations of Spanish ports; the goods having undergone quarantine in the mass are removed piecemeal to the different Spanish ports, and the vessels conveying these are admitted to pratique without restriction.

Again, under the same circumstances, the goods from England which have undergone quarantine in the port, being landed, can be at once sent into Spain; and the large retail trade, presently to be noticed as subsisting between Gibraltar and Spain, remains altogether untrammelled.

On the other hand, when, in consequence of Gibraltar maintaining free "pratique" with England, it is excluded from intercourse with Spain, a most serious check is given to the transit trade of the place; the trade by the isthmus is entirely interrupted, and the country trade with Spanish ports in a great measure stopped.

In the course of the year 1853, the transit trade of Gibraltar had considerably increased owing to the removal, in December 1852, of restrictions on the conveyance of British manufactures from Gibraltar to Spanish ports. The Spanish steamer and other Spanish vessels had been enabled to take freights of British goods brought to Gibraltar in British vessels; but, as soon as Gibraltar, on the 2d of November 1853, was excluded from communication with Spain, each vessel returning from Gibraltar had to perform quarantine at a Spanish port; the steamers and many other vessels consequently ceased to touch at Gibraltar, and the goods remained at that place, until they accumulated to a sufficient quantity to form cargoes for vessels specially chartered to convey them. This caused delay and expense, and I was informed Spanish merchants were compelled to ship goods direct from England.

The extent to which the coasting trade of Gibraltar was affected by the interruption

interruption of free intercourse with Spain during the past winter is shown in some measure by the diminution in the number of aliens entering by the harbour or "water-port" side during the continuance of that state of things.

With the increase of trade in the year 1853, the number of aliens entering had increased, and in the four months, July to October, ranged from 7,245 to 7,760 in each month. In November it amounted to only 4,068, in December to 3,178, and January to 3,365.* The interruption to intercourse with Spain ceased before the middle of February, but it required time to enable the coasting trade to recover itself, and in February the number of aliens entering Gibraltar by the harbour was only 4,345.* (See Appendix.)

The trade with Spain on the land side was of course more completely stopped as long as the cordon existed, and the loss which consequently fell upon the trading part of the population of Gibraltar may be more nearly estimated. The return from which the facts above quoted are drawn gives also the number of persons not British subjects, who entered Gibraltar by the "Land-port" in each month of the last two years. It shows that the number had gradually increased during the two years 1852 and 1853, and in the last four months preceding the period of the cordon, had risen from 12,807 to 14,781. On the first two days of November 1,111 entered Gibraltar from Spain by the isthmus. From that time to the 8th of February 1854, all were excluded, and thus the traffic with nearly 500 persons daily was lost to Gibraltar. Many of the aliens entering Gibraltar undoubtedly brought with them supplies of articles of food for the inhabitants, but a very large number, it is equally certain, carried out with them goods purchased in the town, especially cotton goods, haberdashery, and hardware.

In order to learn, as nearly as possible, in what degree the individual tradesmen of Gibraltar were thus temporarily affected, I examined the books of several who have shops in the main street. The result was that the average diminution of their cash returns during the operation of the "cordon" was about 40 per cent. In some cases it was as much as 60, in others not more than 30 per cent.; the proportion of course depending on the degree in which the individual's trade lay amongst the Spanish visitors to the town rather than amongst the inhabitants. The cash receipts from retail trade during the existence of the "cordon" and the four preceding months were, in one case, that of a large dealer in hardware, as follows:

					<i>Dollars.</i>
In July	-	-	1853	-	1,341
August	-	„	-	-	1,172
September	-	„	-	-	1,331
October	-	„	-	-	1,168
November	-	„	-	-	736
December	-	„	-	-	807
January	-	1854	-	-	861
February	-	„	-	-	908

From the books of another general dealer the following data were obtained:

Cash receipts during the four months from	}	11,095 dollars, or about
March 1853 to June 1853 inclusive		2,724 dollars per month.
Cash receipts during the four months, July	}	10,109 dollars, or about
to October inclusive		2,528 per month.
Cash receipts during the four months, No-	}	5,282 dollars, or about
vember 1853 to February 1854 inclusive		1,320 per month.

The decrease in receipts is shown in this instance still more strikingly when the last four months are taken separately:

					<i>Dollars.</i>
Cash receipts during	November	-	-	-	1,149
„	December	-	-	-	990
„	January	-	-	-	1,065
„	from 1st to 15th February	-	-	-	679
„	from 16th to 28th February when the	-	-	-	
	cordon had been removed	-	-	-	1,389

As long as the cordon was maintained, therefore, the diminution of receipts was here more than 50 per cent.

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* So in copy.

Appendix (B.)

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In a third instance, that of a haberdasher, the cash receipts from the 2d of November 1853 to the 31st of January 1854 amounted to only 4,610 dollars, while during the corresponding period of 1852-53 they were 7,546 dollars.

These examples show in what degree the individual retail dealers suffered. The result they afford is confirmed by the following statement of the value of the goods sold at public auction by the merchants to the retail dealers, principally Jews, at corresponding periods of two years:

	1852-53.		1853-54.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>	
September	- 4,538	(Jews' holidays)	- 7,992	
October	- 14,592	- - -	- 5,582	(Jews' holidays.)
November	- 17,960	} 39,468	- 5,240	} 16,820 dollars.
December	- 7,967		- 5,051	
January	- 13,541		- 6,529	
February	- 10,450		- 13,221	

Here the depression of trade during the persistence of the cordon is shown to be very great, while, as in the second instance before given, the sudden increase of the sales in February, when it was removed, is very remarkable.

Such an injury to trade could not but affect a large portion of the population in different degrees. The retail dealers suffered most, and had the interruption of intercourse with Spain been longer continued, many of them must have relinquished their trade, or would have been ruined. The result to the merchants engaged in the transit trade would, perhaps, eventually have been the same; and, on the other hand, a very large number of persons in the employ of merchants and tradesmen, must have been in part deprived of their ordinary means of obtaining a livelihood. Such would be the case especially with clerks, journeymen, porters, carters, boatmen, and lightermen; and if to these were added the many poor people of Gibraltar, who at other times live by bringing in from Spain milk, vegetables, and other articles, and selling them in Gibraltar, it will be obvious that the effects of the exclusion from Spain must have been, and would always be severely felt by a large part of the population.

The relative effects of quarantine and the cordon on the civil inhabitants in other ways than through their influence on trade, must now be inquired into.

Effects of quarantine and the "cordon" on the richer inhabitants, and on visitors.

Quarantine enforced on ships in the harbour is scarcely felt at all as a disadvantage by the inhabitants of Gibraltar. A few passengers arriving on business or pleasure are inconvenienced by their detention in quarantine, and some visitors by their dislike of this ordeal are altogether prevented from landing; but such inconveniences as these are much more than counterbalanced by the freedom of communication with Spain. When the port is open, and the communication with Spain is cut off, the upper classes are confined to the rock, and any visitors coming to Gibraltar, usually with the view of extending their journey into Spain, are precluded from entering in that way, have a great difficulty in obtaining any conveyance by water, and did they find one, would still have to undergo quarantine at a Spanish port.

Effects of quarantine on the supply of food

But more direct evils were suffered by all classes of the inhabitants of Gibraltar from the cordon on the isthmus during the last winter. The greater part of the food of the inhabitants of Gibraltar (especially the mutton, the pork, and the vegetables) is derived from Spain, and the imposition of the cordon impeded, though it did not altogether put a stop to the introduction of these supplies. No provisions were allowed to pass the Spanish lines; and had the Governor of Algeçiras not permitted their conveyance to Gibraltar by another channel, great suffering would undoubtedly have resulted. They were brought across the bay from Algeçiras, and in smaller part from Estepona. From Algeçiras they were carried by the Spaniards in boats to an isolated rock in Algeçiras Bay, called the "Galeea," and boats from Gibraltar were at certain hours of the day permitted to approach and remove them. The boats bringing provisions from Estepona on their return thither, had to perform eight days' quarantine. The expense thus increased of course limited the supply from this source; and even from Algeçiras the supply was attended with more trouble and expense, and was less abundant than it would have been, had the provisions been brought direct from Spain by land.

The evidence I obtained with respect to the prices of provisions was contradictory. The official statements of the prices of the principal articles of food in the

the Gibraltar market, furnished me by Mr. Adderley, the Colonial Secretary, show scarcely any alteration in their prices from their rate in the same month of the preceding year. But the accounts I received from individual inhabitants, both military and civil, agreed so entirely as to the increase of price, especially of vegetables, and charcoal (which is the ordinary fuel of the place) that, considering also the difficulty attending the supply, I cannot doubt either the fact itself, or its being in great part the result of the interrupted communication by land with Spain.

Under the circumstances in which a large portion of the poorer inhabitants were placed by the extreme depression of trade, this must have been felt a great hardship. It is, therefore, important to bear in mind that this was not the necessary result of the cordon. On former occasions when, owing to the prevalence of infectious or epidemic diseases in the town or garrison, communication with Spain was cut off by a cordon, namely, during the prevalence of yellow fever in 1813, 1824, and 1828, and during the cholera epidemic of 1834, Gibraltar was supplied with provisions at the isthmus by means of what is called a "pallenque" (a space at the Lines included between two lines of posts and ropes, about 200 paces apart, in which the Spaniards placed the provisions, and whence, after the Spaniards had retired, the merchant dealers of Gibraltar approaching took them away).

In these cases the supply of provisions seems to have been ample, and attended with little increase of expense.

There is no apparent reason why the same arrangement was not made during last winter, and the serious evils which resulted from its omission prevented. It is at all events obvious that such an important matter as the supply of food to the inhabitants of Gibraltar, should not be subject to the caprice of local Spanish authorities, or even to the feelings of the Government of the time. I would, therefore, suggest that it should be made a permanent stipulation with Spain that whenever a "cordon" is imposed at the isthmus in time of peace, a market, or "pallenque," should be established as on former occasions at the Lines.

To return, however, to the question of the effects produced by the cordon on the civil population of Gibraltar, there cannot be a doubt that much distress was produced by its existence during last winter amongst the poorer portion of the population, although in the absence of any public pauper establishment, statistical evidence of this distress could not be obtained. The poor apply for alms every Saturday at a fixed hour, at the homes of such persons of the middle and upper classes, as are in the habit of dispensing them; and I was assured by several respectable and most trustworthy inhabitants, that the number of these alms-seekers increased in a large ratio during the continuance of the "cordon." I was also informed that many persons just above the lowest class, persons ashamed to beg thus publicly, were driven to ask for help privately, and to pledge their goods for the means of obtaining food.

Amount of distress produced by the "cordon."

In consequence of representations made to his Excellency the Governor of the distress which was beginning to result, and which it was thought must result from the cordon, his Excellency gave from his private purse 100*l.* to be distributed amongst the most necessitous of the inhabitants. The distribution of this fund was entrusted to three gentlemen, Mr. Francia; Mr. Cresswell, the port master; and Mr. O'Flaherty, staff surgeon; the last-named gentleman informed me that 600 persons applied, representing, with their families, about 2,000 persons, but that those visited by him, although poor, "could not attribute their necessities to the exclusion from Spain, as they existed before." I did not find this to be the opinion or experience of the other two gentlemen, who stated that undoubtedly a considerable amount of poverty and distress, though not generally of an extreme degree, did result from the operation of the "cordon."

One other fact must be mentioned, with respect to which there was no difference of statement, namely, that in the neighbouring Spanish villages poverty and distress of the most abject degree were produced amongst the peasantry who had previously obtained a subsistence by supplying the Gibraltar market. This does not, of course, immediately concern the British Government, but it is a result which would not willingly be produced, and which, being the result of the interruption of intercourse between the two places, must be taken into consideration.

There was no increase of disease or sickness in the population. This is explained by the destitution having been only partial, and not extreme, and by its having continued only a comparatively short period. If the same state of things had continued longer; if the food of the poor, especially the vegetable food, had been

Effects of the "cordon" on the health of the population.

Report.

Effects of quarantine and the "cordon" on the garrison.

scanty for six months instead of three, disease would have ensued, and a general deterioration of health, which would have shown itself in disastrous results, had a pestilential disease gained entrance into the town.

Quarantine in the port of Gibraltar, against England, and the interruption of intercourse by land between Gibraltar and Spain, must next be considered in their relations to the garrison.

By the strict enforcement of quarantine on troops arriving at Gibraltar from England, great inconvenience would doubtless be caused. It is, perhaps, under certain circumstances essential that they should be landed immediately; and the same observation applies to some civil officials. But, supposing that this difficulty could not be avoided if quarantine be enforced at Gibraltar against England, it must be noticed that the land "cordon" of Spain against Gibraltar is attended by evils of perhaps greater magnitude. It cannot be necessary that I should do more than refer in this report to the difficulty that was experienced during the "cordon" in obtaining forage for the horses; to the inability of the contractor for the supply of beef to the troops to fulfil his contract owing to the want of forage (chopped straw derived from Spain) for the cattle; to the consequent necessity that arose for issuing salt meat on an additional day in each week, and to the considerable cost thus incurred by the Government for the rations of the troops. I may, however, remark that if any risk of the reimposition of the "cordon" should be allowed to continue, contractors will, of course, take this risk into account, and will raise the terms on which they will supply the fresh meat for the troops and the forage for horses. It must be remarked too, that the comparative scarcity and dearness of vegetables which soldiers buy for themselves, would affect them as well as the civil population.

The effect of the "cordon" on the officers would be the same as on the upper class of civil residents.

Great evils, then, even as respects the troops, result from the "cordon" between Spain and Gibraltar; and it is obvious that, for the garrison itself, quarantine against England would be preferable if some modification of it could be devised, which would at the same time satisfy Spain and answer the occasional requirements of the British Government.

Having thus stated all the principal facts which I have been able to collect on the subject of the respective effects of quarantine against England, and of the interruption of intercourse with Spain, I may sum up the objections to each of these modes of meeting the difficulties which arise when Spain institutes quarantine, and then state the information I have gained, and the opinions I have formed as to the possibility of alleviating the inconveniences attending on each, while I shall state the decided preference which, in my opinion, must be given to the plan hitherto in almost every case followed, of adopting the local practice at Gibraltar to the system of Spain.

Summary of the effects of the "cordon."

The interruption of communication with Spain has been injurious by checking or altogether stopping trade by land, and by rendering the supply of food more difficult. The chief sufferers were the shopkeepers and the merchants. The lower classes suffered in part directly, from losing their occupation, and from the increased price of provisions, and in part indirectly through the injury done to the classes above them. The higher ranks, including the officers of the military service, were much inconvenienced by the loss of free entrance into Spain, and by the increased cost of provisions. Even the troops suffered by the great cost of certain articles of food not included in their rations; and the Government was inconvenienced and put to increased expense for the rations themselves, in consequence of the contractor being unable to supply fresh meat, and of the difficulty and cost of procuring provender for horses. The last would be a permanent evil if the garrison remained liable to the risk of the reimposition of the "cordon," while the long continuance of such a state of things would probably be followed by much greater suffering, and by disease among the lower classes of the population.

To these obvious ill effects, must be added, the discontent and irritation produced among the inhabitants, of all classes, by the losses and inconveniences to which they were subjected, and, in their belief, subjected unnecessarily.

Means of alleviating the effects of the "cordon."

I have mentioned that a part of the evils might be avoided by stipulating with the Spanish Government that, under such circumstances, a "pallenque" should always be permitted; this would prevent, in a great measure, the increased price and scarcity of food, but the interruption to trade, and the consequent poverty

poverty of the lower classes, would remain; and there would still be, though in a less degree, the risk that pestilential disease arising among the people would, owing to the circumstances in which they would be placed, prove widely destructive of human life.

Report.

This danger would exist whenever Gibraltar should be placed in an isolated state, either in consequence of a war existing between Spain and England, or in consequence of the existence of infectious diseases in Gibraltar while Spain was free from them; and, to meet the danger, it is important to consider the sanitary state of the place, whether it is such as to render entrance of epidemic disease little formidable, or, on there existing such, it would probably promote the spread of such a pestilence in an aggravated form.

The objections to which quarantine is liable are few, and the actual evils it produces very inconsiderable. It may sometimes be productive of inconvenience to the military government of Gibraltar; it is annoying to visitors and to inhabitants returning from England; that it imposes additional expense on merchants importing goods from England: these are the chief ill effects which I believe can be imputed to it. That it is a system which has been abandoned in England, and the other arguments which have been put forward in support of an opposite course, seem to me to have but little real weight, while quarantine enforced at Gibraltar, under the circumstances in question, saves the inhabitants from the very serious inconvenience and injury which follow from an interruption to the intercourse with Spain. I do not therefore offer any further statement of the reasons which induce me to recommend to your Grace that, in future, Gibraltar should so far conform to the quarantine regulations of Spain as may be necessary to keep open the communication between the fortress and that country, but I shall proceed to show how the arrangements for the performance of quarantine at Gibraltar may be improved, and shall subsequently offer one or two suggestions with regard to the matters to be insisted on in negotiation with the Spanish Government, on the whole subject.

Summary of the objections to quarantine.

At present quarantine is performed, not on the shore, but in the Bay itself; the passengers arriving from England in steamers are transferred to hulks provided by the companies to whom the packets belong. The character of these hulks is a subject of complaint on the part of persons detained in them. Those passengers who arrive at Gibraltar from Southampton in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-packet Company's ships are transferred to the hulk which serves as a dépôt for coals for the steamers of that company; they enter through the coal store on the lower deck; after ascending to the quarter-deck are lodged in very confined and ill-furnished cabins, and are necessarily much crowded together.

Proposed alterations in the quarantine regulations.

There is no provision for the separation of persons recently entered, from those who have already passed some days in quarantine; so that these must be liable to have their time of detention almost doubled. This state of things is not seemly, and if quarantine be enforced by the Government, more fitting accommodation ought to be provided. Moreover, the present arrangement is unsafe; for if disease arose in the ship, it would, owing to the crowding at night, and the want of accommodation, be almost sure to spread; and the sick would be exposed to the want of necessary comforts and to an ill chance of recovery, while the spread of the disease in the hulk would be attended with peril to the crews of the ships in the harbour and even to the inhabitants of the town.

I think it most desirable that a lazaretto should be provided on shore for passengers, the hulks being used only for merchandise and heavy luggage. The lazaretto should be so constructed that persons arriving at different times could be kept separate, and should have, at a proper distance from the main building, a hospital for sick persons. It might be made self-supporting during the existence of quarantine, so that the only expense to Government need be the cost of first construction, and of the care of it at times when it is not in use.

With regard to the site of this proposed lazaretto, I consulted with the Captain of the Port, Captain Grey, and with Colonel Rose, of the Royal Engineers, and others. Two sites had been pointed out to me, one the Glacis, close to the North Port, between the lagoon or "inundation" situated there, and the fortifications at the foot of the rock; the other, a part of the Neutral Ground, close to the Bay, and just within the British Lines, and near to a jetty which already exists. The latter situation is decidedly the preferable one, because it is suffi-

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ciently distant from the town, which the other is not; and because its situation would be such that any disease introduced would more speedily cease; it being completely open to the wind, and the experience of former epidemics having shown that inhabitants and troops encamped there, did not suffer—that disease did not spread amongst them. Such a lazaretto would be useful at times when quarantine was not in force, if any pestilence arose in the town, for it would then serve either as a hospital for the reception of the sick, or as a house of refuge for the poor inhabitants of any locality in the town in which the epidemic might be raging.

It can scarcely be necessary for me to explain, that in suggesting the provision of this lazaretto, I do not at all contemplate the making Gibraltar a foul lazaretto station, or any alteration in the present quarantine laws with regard to plague and yellow fever.

The case of troops arriving from England must be provided for in a different manner. The placing them on the Neutral Ground would be liable to objections of various kinds; but the southern portion of the Rock presents ample space for them, and great facilities for keeping them isolated. At “Europa,” a building called the “Europa Mess-house,” but originally built for a hospital, already exists, which would accommodate 300 men temporarily, and if an entire regiment arrived, the remainder might be received either into barracks on Windmill Hill, or in the summer season might be sheltered for a few days in tents.

The troops might be landed at Rosia Bay, and be marched up to Europa or Windmill Hill, without any communication with the population of Gibraltar, and when they had reached the place fixed upon for their quarantine quarters, their insulation might be easily maintained by a few sentries.

This mode of dealing with the case of a body of troops arriving from England while quarantine is in force, has been already here practised, and, quite irrespective of the views and wishes of the Spanish Government, it would be right to keep for a time in a state of isolation any body of troops coming from a country known to be infected with cholera, more especially if the disease had shown itself among them during their passage; for it is admitted, even by the decided opponents of quarantine, and of the contagion theory, that the infection of cholera may be conveyed by a body of men, though not by individuals. In the elevated and open situations in which it is proposed that troops under these circumstances should be temporarily quartered, all infection would soon be checked.

To this mode of carrying out quarantine with regard to troops arriving at Gibraltar, there is no reason to think that the Spanish Government would offer any objection; but, if it did object, the British Government might stipulate that the permanent interruption of intercourse with Spain should not be the consequence; but that the cordon at the isthmus should be imposed only for a limited number of days.

It remains only to add, that military officers arriving without troops, and civil officials, might pass their term of quarantine either in the Mess-house at Europa, or in the proposed lazaretto, at the Neutral Ground.

Conclusion.

Having thus laid before your Grace the results of my inquiries on the subject of quarantine at Gibraltar, with the suggestions for such alterations in the present system as appear to me desirable, I shall conclude my report by a brief recapitulation of the points which seem to deserve attention in the future arrangements at Gibraltar, or in negotiations with the Spanish Government.

1. It is most desirable for the interests of all classes of persons at Gibraltar that when Spain places England in quarantine the communication between the former country and Gibraltar should be kept open.

2. For this purpose it is necessary that the Board of Health of Gibraltar should in principle conform to the quarantine regulations of Spain in regard to cholera.

3. The nature of these regulations should be made the subject of negotiation and agreement with the Spanish Government; with the view of obtaining a reduction in the term of quarantine, and the admission of certain modifications in the system which the military requirements of Gibraltar may render necessary. For the former object the resolutions of the Congress on Quarantine, held at

Paris

Paris in 1851, might be taken as the basis of the negotiation, and especial attention should be directed to the time occupied by the voyage in the case of ships arriving with clean bills of health and with good health on board.

4. Persons arriving at Gibraltar from England during the existence of quarantine, should no longer be subjected to the unnecessary discomfort, and even danger attending their detention in hulks. But a lazaretto should be provided on the Neutral Ground for their reception.

5. Troops arriving under the same circumstances should be landed at Rosia Bay, and marched direct to quarters on Windmill Hill, or at Europa, where they might be kept isolated from the other inhabitants of the Rock during the term of quarantine.

6. It should be part of the agreement with the Spanish Government, if this arrangement should be unsatisfactory to them, or if in any case it were not satisfactorily carried out, that the consequence of the landing of troops should be only a temporary interruption of intercourse between Spain and Gibraltar, namely, for only so many days as would be sufficient to show whether cholera had been introduced by the troops.

7. Whenever intercourse between Spain and Gibraltar is interrupted in time of peace, the only occasion on which this could occur being the prevalence of an infectious epidemic in Gibraltar, the kind of market called a "pallenque" should be established at the Lines, for the supply of provisions to the inhabitants of Gibraltar. And this should, by agreement with the Spanish Government, be made a permanent rule.

8. The liability of Gibraltar to epidemic disease and the extreme danger that would arise if, during such an epidemic, the Spanish government deemed it right to interrupt intercourse with the place, render it essential that great attention should be paid to the sanitary condition of the town.

On this last topic I shall, with your Grace's permission, submit a special report.

I have, &c.

(signed) *William Baly, M.D.*

A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX (A.)

Appendix.

(A.)

ROYAL ORDER.—Uniform system of Quarantine on Vessels coming from Countries infected, or suspected of being infected with Cholera.

(Circular.)

Si al recorrer en 1848 el colera-morbo Asiatico el norte de Europa, se dictaron todas aquellas medidas de precaucion que aconsejaba la prudencia con el objeto de evitar los estragos terribles de tan funesta epidemia, en la actualidad, que de nuevo aflige á varrios estados, y que acaba de invadir la Inglaterra y la Bélgica, amenazando nuestro territorio en frecuente comunicacion con aquellos, se hace necesario no solo recomendar unas disposiciones, cuya bondad tiene acreditada la esperiencia, sino dictar otras nuevas que cierren en lo posible la entrada del terrible contagio en la Peninsula Española. Este proposito puede hoy realizarse con mejores condiciones de acierto y con menos perjuicios en la contratacion, teniendo á la vista el resultado que ofrecieron las reglas dictadas en 1848, los conocimientos y a delantos obtenidos desde esta epoca y mediante la solicitud del Gobierno sobre el origen, naturaleza y propagacion del cólera, así como las variaciones proximas á introducirse en nuestro actual sistema cuarentenario, por resultado de las conferencias sanitarias recientemente celebradas en Paris. Bajo estos principios, y reconocida la conveniencia y la necesidad de establecer ciertas reglas fijas á que se atengan estrictamente las juntas sanitarias del litoral, una de los mayores ventajas que con la presente resolucion habran de obtenerse es la de evitar continuas reclamaciones que se dirigen contra las espresadas juntas,

Appendix.

(A.)

por la varia aplicacion de los reglamentos vigentes. A cuyo fin, la Reina (Q. D. G.), conformandose con el parecer del consejo de sanidad, se ha dignado acordar las disposiciones siguientes:

Primera.—Son de patente sucia: 1° Los buques procedentes de puertos donde á su salida se padescan el cólera-morbo Asiático; 2° Los que procediendo de puertos libres de esta enfermedad cuando salieron, hayan hecho escala ó arribada en algun puerto donde se padezca; 3° Los que en la travesía hayan tenido roce con otro Buque de los comprendidos en las dos anteriores declaraciones; y 4° Los que hallandose en algunos de las circunstancias precedentes hayan sufrido tan solo en puerto extranjero una cuarentena de observacion sin descarga y espurgo de los generos y efectos.

Segunda.—Son de patente apestada: Los Buques á que se refieren las disposiciones precedentes, cuando concurren en ellos algunos de estas circunstancias; 1° Haber tenido enfermo ó muerto del cólera-morbo en la travesía, cuando no hayan trascurrido treinta dias desde el fallecimiento ó curacion del ultimo; 2° Tener á bordo algun colérico al tiempo de su arribada; y 3° Su invadido de la enfermedad algun pasajero ó tripulante mientras dure la cuarentena.

Tercera.—Son de patente sospechosa: 1° Los Buques procedentes de puertos que, hallandose libres del cólera al tiempo de su partida tienen comunicacion franca con otros puertos en que la enfermedad existe; 2° Los que procedan de puertos que se hallan en libre comunicacion con puntos del interior en que reina el cólera-morbo, cuando distan menos de treinta leguas; y 3° Los comprendidos en un territorio que el gobierno declare sospechoso.

Cuarta.—Los Buques de patente *sucia* sufriran diez dias de cuarentena en los lazaretos de Mahon y de Vigo. Los de patente *apestada*, sufriran quince dias de cuarentena en los mismos lazaretos. Los de patente *sospechosa* que arriben á nuestros puertos en lastre ó sin traer á su bordo géneros susceptibles de contagio, harán en cualquier puerto habilitado una observacion de tres á cinco dias, segun la mayor ó menor duracion del viage. Los mismos Buques de patente sospechosa que traigan á bordo generos ó efectos susceptibles de contagio, harán en los puertos de Barcelona, Palma, Valencia, Tarragona, Mahon, Alicante, Cartagena, Almeria, Málaga, Cadiz, Vigo, Coruña, Gijon, Santander, Bilbao, San Sebastian, y Santa Cruz de Tenerife, una cuarentena de observacion de cinco á ocho dias segun el tiempo invertido en el viage, con ventilacion al aire y espurgo de los generos y efectos.

Quinta.—Las cuarentenas correspondientes á las patentes *sucia* y *apestada*, se harán con todo rigor, y en conformidad á lo prevenido en la recopilacion de operaciones sanitarias del lazareto de Mahon, y á las demas disposiciones vigentes. Los dias de cuarentena han de ser completos ó de veinticuatro horas, y empezarán á contarse para los Buques desde que terminen la descarga, y para las personas desde su entrada en el lazareto. Las cuarentenas que corresponden á la patente sospechosa, se harán igualmente observando en lo posible lo dispuesto en la mencionada recopilacion.

Sexta.—Los Buques de patente sucia que acrediten haber hecho en lazaretos extranjeros una cuarentena menor que la exigida en España, con descarga y espurgo de los generos y efectos, solamente sufrirán los dias de cuarentena que les faltan.

Setima.—A las embarcaciones que entren en nuestros puertos por arribada forzosa, se les facilitarán cuantos auxilios necesiten, pero conservandolas siempre en la mas estrecha comunicacion hasta que puedan hacerse á la vela y sujetarse al trato que corresponda á su patente.

Octava.—Cualquiera duda que ocurra respecto á la imposicion de las cuarentenas será resuelta por las juntas de sanidad con presencia: 1° De la patente, rol, manifiesto y demas papeles; 2° De las noticias oficiales que tengan, bien sea del gobierno, bien de nuestros agentes consulares residentes en el extranjero, ó en fin de otras juntas; y 3° De las noticias extraoficiales que adquieran por los periodicos por cartas particulares ó por viajeros.

Novena.—Los gobernadores de las provincias maritimas cuidarán de que las juntas de sanidad de los puertos ejerzan la mayor vigilancia con los barcos pescadores, no permitiendo pasar mas de una nodre en la mar, ni que tengan roce detenido con otro Buque.

Decima.—Tambien cuidarán los gobernadores, con esquisito celo, del cumplimiento de estas disposiciones, haciendo castigar cualquier infraccion sanitaria, y poniendo en conocimiento del gobierno las faltas que cometan los empleados de sanidad.

De Real Orden lo dijo á V. S. para su inteligencia y cumplimiento.

Dios Guarde á V. S. muchos años, Madrid, 8 de Nov^{bre} de 1853.

(firmado) San Luis.

APPENDIX (B.)

Appendix.

(B.)

RETURN of ALIENS who entered the Garrison of *Gibraltar*, in each Month, from the 1st March 1852 to 1st March 1854, distinguishing those who came by the Land and those by the Water-Port Gates.

MONTH.				BAY SIDE.	WATER PORT.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1852	-	March	- - -	8,951	4,249	13,200	
		April	- - -	8,960	4,946	13,906	
		May	- - -	8,451	5,825	14,276	
		June	- - -	8,312	5,433	13,745	
		July	- - -	9,158	4,627	13,785	
		August	- - -	9,204	4,451	13,655	
		September	- - -	8,651	4,817	13,468	
		October	- - -	8,917	4,698	13,615	
		November	- - -	8,690	4,256	12,946	
		December	- - -	9,107	4,479	13,586	
1853	-	January	- - -	9,394	4,681	14,075	
		February	- - -	7,888	4,335	12,223	
		March	- - -	10,059	4,177	14,236	
		April	- - -	10,527	4,496	15,023	
		May	- - -	10,786	5,124	14,910	
		June	- - -	11,018	5,039	16,057	
		July	- - -	12,807	7,400	20,207	
		August	- - -	13,834	7,760	21,594	
		September	- - -	14,661	7,245	21,906	
		October	- - -	14,781	7,659	22,440	
		November	- - -	1,111	4,068	5,179	
		December	- - -	- - -	3,178	3,178	
1854	-	January	- - -	- - -	3,865	3,865	
		February	- - -	9,490	4,349	13,839	

Police Office, Gibraltar, 22 March 1854.

No record kept of British subjects entering.

S. Paget, Police Magistrate.

QUARANTINE (GIBRALTAR).

COPY of the REPORT made by Dr. Bailey to the
Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon the
subject of QUARANTINE at Gibraltar, under
Date the 6th day of May 1854.

(*Mr. John Lewis Ricardo.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 March 1855.*

G I B R A L T A R.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 May 1855;—for,

“COPY of the Separate REPORT of Dr. *Baly* on the SANITARY STATE of
Gibraltar.”

Colonial Office, }
24 May 1855. }

JOHN BAILL.

REPORT of Dr. *Baly* on the SANITARY STATE of *Gibraltar*.

45, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square,
20 July 1854.

Sir,

THE subject of the following observations did not come strictly within the limits of the inquiries I was commissioned by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to institute at Gibraltar; but it appears to me of sufficient importance to justify me in the request that you will submit this letter to the consideration of Sir George Grey.

The position of Gibraltar, on the steeply inclined side of a nearly insulated rock, would, at the first glance, be thought in every respect most conducive to a pure state of the atmosphere of the place, and to a generally healthy state of the inhabitants. But the site itself has its disadvantages. The prevalent wind during half the year is the east wind; and, as Gibraltar is built on the western face of the rock, the city is entirely sheltered from the direct action of this wind. During its continuance, therefore, the atmosphere is apt to become nearly stagnant, except when gusts or hurricanes sweep round the end or over the crest of the rock.

Moreover the east wind, as it reaches Gibraltar, after passing over the Mediterranean Sea and its shores, comes charged with moisture, and sometimes, perhaps, with malaria. It cannot be wondered at, therefore, that while this wind blows, the inhabitants find the atmosphere oppressive by its stagnancy and its saturation with moisture, and that fever and dysentery, which are frequent along the shores of the Mediterranean, sometimes appear at Gibraltar.

The effects, however, of the stagnancy and moisture of the atmosphere, and even of any portions of malarial poison conveyed by it, on the health of the inhabitants, would not be of a serious character, were it not that foul and noxious vapours are constantly being poured into the air from innumerable sources in the place itself.

In my Report on the relations of Gibraltar to Quarantine Regulations I mentioned that the city and garrison had experienced several fatal visitations of pestilences. In my Report on the Convict Establishment the fact was noticed that fever and dysentery are every year more or less prevalent among the convicts, and this was attributed in part to their exposure to the foul emanations from sewers. It is now my object to direct more special attention to the defective state of the sewerage of Gibraltar; to point out its effect on the atmosphere of the place, and on the spread of epidemic diseases; and to suggest the measures which seem to be most obviously needed.

In every part of the town, in the streets, but more especially in the houses and courts inhabited by the middle and lower classes of the population, the effluvia from the drains connected with the sewers are most offensive. Along the Line Wall, especially at certain parts, namely, near some of the principal
forts,

forts, and at the chief landing place, the Old Mole, the emanations from the mouths of the sewers render the air intolerably fœtid; and it was matter of great surprise to me that the complaints on this subject were not louder and more constant.

It is, however, to the bearing of this state of things on the health of Gibraltar that I would now call attention. No truths in sanitary science are better established than these: that a foul state of atmosphere, though it cannot originate epidemic diseases, yet determines more than any other circumstances the rapidity and extent of their ravages; and that in the absence of epidemics, the same state of the air exerts a most deleterious influence on those who breathe it, especially upon the young and those already in an infirm state of health.

The foul exhalations are, of course, carried away more or less quickly when the wind is blowing upon Gibraltar from the west, north or south; but during the prevalence of the east wind, they remain, and impregnate the then nearly stagnant and damp atmosphere, giving it a part of that oppressive quality which is complained of as so unfavourable a character of the climate at a certain season. And if at this time any germs of an infectious disease chance to be brought, either by the wind itself or in other ways, the poison finds in the air abundant materials for its increase. The disease must, then, almost certainly become epidemic, and the population would find safety only at the neutral ground which is swept by the wind from whatever quarter it is blowing.

These exhalations from the sewers and drains of the town constitute, then, an evil which would imperatively call for a remedy even if only the civil population were concerned. But the importance of the case is immensely increased by the fact of Gibraltar being a fortress including a numerous garrison. And it is this consideration which has confirmed me in the resolution to lay before Sir George Grey what appear to me to be the sources of the evil, and the measures required for its removal.

In the first place, then, I would notice that the sewers which, in their course through the town to the Bay, necessarily have a considerable inclination, seem to become too nearly horizontal at their outfall, the accumulation of their contents at this part being thereby favoured.

Next, they open at the Line Wall, or very near to it, in very shallow water; so that at some places the ordure is there exposed to the air and to view in the open sewers. And, when this is not the case, a great accumulation of the matters they discharge takes place in the shallow and stagnant space between the Line Wall and the Breakwater.

Thirdly, the openings of the drains in the houses of the inhabitants, and in the streets in some parts, are not provided with "traps" to prevent the escape of foul gases; and in consequence of the inclination of the main sewers and the obstructed state of their mouths, the gases which accumulate in them are constantly seeking vent at the innumerable openings of drains.

Lastly, it is to be noticed that the supply of water which, if ample, might have mitigated the evils resulting from the defects just noticed, is very scanty, quite inadequate to wash out the solid matters from the lower and more horizontal parts of the sewers, and to prevent their accumulating in the shallow water around their mouths.

The difficulties which would attend the removal of these defects are, I believe, by no means insurmountable, for the following seem to be the main desiderata:

1. That the sewers should be carried out beyond the breakwater, and should be covered in their whole extent, from the Line Wall to their mouths.

2. That all drains communicating with the sewers, whether in the streets, in public buildings, or in private houses, should be "trapped."

3. That a way of exit for the foul gases should be provided, by carrying up chimneys from the upper extremities of the main sewers along the face of the rock to a considerable elevation above the houses of the inhabitants.

4. That a more abundant supply of water, by means of which the sewers might be frequently washed out, should be procured by collecting the rain, which falls
in

in such abundance on the rock, but now runs at once to the sea and is lost. Water tanks for the use of the garrison and the shipping already exist ; but it is most desirable that other tanks should be constructed at some height above the town, to receive the rain water which would be collected by channels upon the surface of the rock. This might, by the use of convict labour, be effected at no great cost. There would then be a supply of water for the flushing of the sewers, and also for the general use of the inhabitants of the town, and, in both ways, the measure would prove, in a high degree, conducive to the public health. These ample reservoirs of water would also serve as a means of safety against fire.

These, as I have said, are the measures which the evils I have pointed out seem to call for. The science of a civil engineer would be needed to determine whether all of them are the best that could be adopted. But no engineering science is needed to prove that some measures of the kind are essential for the continued health of the civil inhabitants and of the troops.

Herman Merivale, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Baly*, M.D.

GIBRALTAR.

COPY of the Separate Report of Dr. Baly on the
SANITARY STATE of Gibraltar.

(*Mr. Ricardo.*)

*Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 May 1855.*

57

G O L D C O A S T.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 30 March 1855;--for,

“ANY further PAPERS relating to the GOLD COAST (in continuation of
Parliamentary Paper, No 703, of Session 1852-3.)”

Colonial Office, }
3 August 1855. }

JOHN BALL.

(*Sir Joshua Walmsley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 August 1855.

SCHEDULE.

DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR HILL.

Number in Series.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
	1853:		
1	9 May - (47)	Intentions of the King of Ashantee; objects of his recent Expedition against the Assins. Letter addressed to the King of Ashantee - - - -	3
		ACTING-GOVERNOR FITZPATRICK:	
2	3 August (66)	Report of recent occurrences; course pursued with Ashantee traders; Message from the King relative to the purchase of Warlike Stores. Information relative to the Warlike Intentions of the Ashantee chiefs, &c. - - - -	4
		LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR CRUICKSHANK:	
3	1 Sept. - (70)	Opinion relative to present relations with the Ashantees; proposed meeting of Deputies for the purpose of making a Treaty - - - -	5
4	4 Nov. - (92)	Mr. Blankson, a native merchant, despatched on a Mission to the King of Ashantee - - - -	6
5	29 Nov. - (95)	Adverting to the proposed appointment of a British Agent at Coomassie -	6
	1854:		
6	12 January (2)	Return of Mr. Blankson from Mission to Ashantee, accompanied by messengers and a Letter from the King, giving a detailed account of his reasons for not signing the proposed Treaty - - - -	7
		Copies of Instructions to Mr. Blankson, Letter to the King, and proposed Treaty - - - -	10
		Copy of Treaty with King of Ashantee, dated April 1831 - - - -	11
		Removal of restrictions on Sale of Warlike Stores, and return to amicable relations - - - -	12
		GOVERNOR HILL:	
7	13 February (8)	} Reporting the appointment of an Agent of the Local Government at Coomassie	12
8	4 March (9)		
9	17 March (12)		13
		Friendly Letter from King of Ashantee, and satisfactory state of present relations - - - -	

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

	1853:		
1	25 Sept. - (54)	In reply to Acting-Governor's Despatch, No. 66, 3 August 1853, reporting occurrences since the late threatened attack of Ashantees - - - -	14
2	20 Oct. - (59)	Transmitting copy of a Letter from Major Hill on the above subject, and approving the proposed renewal of Treaty with the King of Ashantee - -	14
3	22 Oct. - (60)	Calling for a Report on the question of appointing a British Consul at Coomassie	15
4	7 Dec. - (67)	Acknowledging Governor's Despatch, No. 92, 4 November, reporting Mr. Blankson's Mission to Ashantee - - - -	15
	1854:		
5	19 January (75)	Relative to the proposed appointment of a British Consul at Coomassie - -	15
6	23 February (9)	Acknowledging Governor's Despatch, No. 2, 12 January 1854, reporting the result of Mr. Blankson's Mission - - - -	16
7	10 June - (93)	In reply to Governor's Despatch, No. 12, 17 March 1854, reporting the satisfactory state of relations with the Ashantees - - - -	16
		THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY, BART.:	
8	3 August (97)	Conveying sanction for appointment of Mr. G. Musgrave as Agent at Coomassie, in Ashantee, with a salary of 100 £ per annum - - - -	16

COPIES of any further PAPERS relating to the GOLD COAST (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 703, of Session 1852-53).

Despatches from the Governor.

— No. 1. —

(No. 47.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hill* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, 9 May 1853.

(Received, 14 July 1853.)

My Lord Duke,

No. 1.
Governor *Hill* to
the Duke of New-
castle.
9 May 1853.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Grace that from accounts received from Coomassie it would appear the King of Ashantee was much chagrined in consequence of the failure of his expedition, which was sent not only for the purpose of securing the "Assins," but to make a dash at Cape Coast, and carry away as much plunder, and as many slaves as might fall into the hands of the invading army.

I am given to understand the intention of his Majesty the King of Ashantee is to allow the present excitement to pass over, and his late act of aggression to be forgotten, and some years hence, when the local Government is less prepared or watchful, to renew his attempt to recover his lost authority over the Fantee tribes, and I have every reason for believing that such is the resolve of King Quacoe Duah and his people; I shall therefore keep a strict guard along the frontier, and caution the allied natives under British protection, to watch narrowly the proceedings of the Ashantees, and stand prepared for any emergency. I have at the same time given orders that no Ashantee entering the Fantee territory for the purpose of trading, or other peaceable intention, should be molested or annoyed in any way.

I beg leave to transmit herewith, for your Grace's information, the copy of a letter which I considered it my duty to address to the King of Ashantee, and trusting the same will meet with your Grace's approval,

Dated
28 April 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stephen J. Hill.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

To His Majesty *Quacoe Duah*, King of Ashantee.

Your Majesty,

Cape Coast Castle, 28 April 1853.

As quiet is now restored, I consider it my duty to bring under your notice that your subjects who lately invaded my Government have done most serious damage to this country, burning down 12 crooms, taking all or nearly all Mr. Brownell's, my officer's clothes, furniture, and working tools which were at Foosooway, eating up the provisions in that part of the country, and obliging my people, in self-defence, to leave their homes at a considerable expense to all and each of them, added to which the local Government have had to pay large sums on account of this act of unprovoked aggression on the part of your subjects.

From the friendly relations existing between us, I could not believe your Majesty authorised what has occurred, and I must presume it was the act of some of your captains. I therefore, having great confidence in your Majesty's honour and justice, appeal to you that those captains who caused all this evil, and might have brought on a war between us, should be made to pay the amount of damage and expense their conduct caused, as a small remuneration for their act of wanton aggression; and I leave the matter in your Majesty's hands, satisfied you will see justice done to my Government, and the people under the protection of the Queen of England, who are the injured parties.

Your Majesty is aware that I protected your people who had been seized, restored the property detained, and I am prepared to direct that all property that belongs to your subjects,

subjects, and remains in this country, should be given up whenever you consider the country restored to such a peaceful and quiet state that you can send your people for it.

My acts towards your Majesty have always been truthful and just, and I look with confidence for the same friendship and faithfulness on the part of your Majesty.

Wishing your Majesty long life, and a happy and peaceful reign,

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Stephen J. Hill*,
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief.

— No 2. —

No. 2.

Acting Governor
Fitzpatrick to the
Duke of Newcastle.
3 August 1853.

(No. 66.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor *Fitzpatrick* to the
Duke of *Newcastle*.

Cape Coast Castle, 3 August 1853.

(Received, 10 September 1853.)

(Answered, No. 54, 25 Sept. 1853, page 14.)

My Lord Duke,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your Grace's despatch No. 32, addressed to his Excellency Major Hill, respecting the recent transactions with the King of Ashantee, I do myself the honour to inform your Grace of a few circumstances which have occurred since Major Hill left, on the 7th June last.

The first party of Ashantee traders who visited the coast since the invasion of the Assin territory, were expected to arrive at Cape Coast on the day of the Governor's departure, and I consequently requested of him to give me instructions as to whether I should permit them to purchase warlike stores, or place any obstacle in the way of their doing so; and, as he wished me to exercise my own discretion on this subject, I considered it my duty to advise the merchants in the British settlements on the Gold Coast to abstain for the present from selling such commodities to them, at the same time to do so in a manner as little calculated as possible to cause annoyance or distrust in the minds of the Ashantees. This advice having met with general concurrence, was acted on almost universally; and the King has since sent messages and letters to the effect that he has no quarrel with the English, and means to be at peace with them. He therefore hopes that the Governor will direct the merchants to sell powder and guns, &c. to his people, as he wants these for his customs and hunting.

To these I replied, that as there was a good deal of uneasiness in the minds of the Fantees, still, as to his Majesty's intentions towards them, I thought it better that his people should for the present supply themselves with the other articles they required, and defer their purchases of guns, &c. for a short time, at least until the Governor returned. In the mean time I had instructed Mr. Brownell to keep up his correspondence with the King, and always to choose the most intelligent and trustworthy of his men as his messengers, who were to collect as much information as they could for him. One of these men, Sergeant Hay, of the Gold Coast Corps, returned to Mr. Brownell on the 30th ultimo, and he reports, that the King is the only man in Coomassie who does not avow his wish to go to war with the English, all the other chiefs and captains are most anxious to commence hostilities.

It is his opinion that the King is as anxious as the rest, and is making all the preparations he can in secret, and Mr. Brownell adds, that this is his opinion also. The King has sent his chief, named Acampon, who led the party of Ashantees to Assin, into the interior, as he alleges, to purchase a horse for Mr. Brownell, but Sergeant Hay heard it was to collect all the force he could to concentrate on Coomassie, in two or three months. The greater part of this, your Grace will perceive, is only the opinion and conjectures of an humble man; but I am at the same time bound to inform your Grace, that it is the opinion of the persons here most competent to form a correct judgment, in which I fully coincide, that it would be desirable to have a conference take place between persons deputed by the King of Ashantee and the Governor, and a public renewal of the treaty, as the present state of uncertainty, and mutual suspicion, is dangerous as well as unsatisfactory.

Under these circumstances, I would respectfully suggest to your Grace the propriety

propriety of forwarding the presents mentioned in Governor Hill's despatch No. 34, by an early opportunity, so as to be at his Excellency's disposal as soon as possible, as, whether the renewal of amicable relations be the result of a visit or conference, presents must equally be exchanged on the occasion, according to the custom of this country.

And as it is important that this step, if at all desirable, should be taken during the present season of inaction, I propose, in case the Governor should not return this month, to invite the King of Ashantee to send a person to the frontier, in September next, qualified to treat with an officer from the Governor as to the removal of the prohibition on the purchase of powder, &c. which the Governor can take advantage of for the more important object of renewing the treaty, if he think it desirable to do so on his return, and so avoid the usual African delays. I also beg leave to inform your Grace that in the month of March 1852, the officer in charge of the Ordnance here received advice that certain mountain howitzers, with their equipments, had been ordered for this place, but they have not arrived.

They are the only species of artillery that are serviceable here, and in case of hostilities would be most valuable; and I would respectfully suggest that an intimation of your Grace's wishes on the subject would expedite their transport.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James C. Fitzpatrick,*
Acting Governor.

— No. 3. —

(No. 70.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Cruikshank* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

Cape Coast Castle, 1 September 1853.

(Received, 24 October 1853.)

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Her Majesty's commission, appointing me Lieutenant-governor for the British settlements on the Gold Coast during the absence of his Excellency Major Hill.

2. This is an honour for which I was quite unprepared; but as your Grace has thought fit to bring my name before Her Majesty for this appointment, I will not shrink from the duties and great responsibilities which it entails, especially at this moment. I am satisfied that Major Hill was under a wrong impression, in considering our amicable relations restored with Ashantee, from the mere fact of the retirement of the Ashantee force; with such people, peace and a good understanding are never restored without a distinct avowal of the same, which has not yet been made with that unreserve which gives reason to hope that the affair is at an end; and the communications which have passed between the Acting-governor, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and the King, although outwardly friendly on the part of the King, nevertheless show a latent feeling of suppressed anger, which might end in a second invasion.

3. I am happy to inform your Grace, that Mr. Fitzpatrick seems entirely to have taken this correct view of the case, and has sent to the King, recommending a meeting of deputies in a town within our jurisdiction, for the purpose of making a treaty. This I consider in every respect preferable to any officer from this Government being sent to Coomassie, as a treacherous advantage might be taken of such a step, which would only precipitate the necessity for hostilities.

I am led to believe that the King will meet our wishes, and I only wait to know the result of Mr. Fitzpatrick's communication before I send a special messenger to point out the necessity of a distinct understanding, for in the present state of matters, from want of confidence, the trade of the settlements is completely paralysed.

I hope to be able soon to report to your Grace that all cause for alarm upon this point is at an end.

I have, &c.

(signed) *B. Cruikshank,*
Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 3.

Lieut.-Governor
Cruikshank to the
Duke of *Newcastle*.

1 Sept. 1853.

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Lieut.-Governor
Cruickshank to the
Duke of Newcastle.
4 Nov. 1853.

(No. 92.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Cruickshank* to the
Duke of *Newcastle*.

Cape Coast Castle, 4 November 1853.

(Received, 2 Dec. 1853.)

(Answered, No. 67, 7 Dec. 1853, page 15.)

My Lord Duke,

IN my despatch No. 70, I had the honour to inform your Grace that Acting-governor Fitzpatrick had intimated to the King of Ashantee a wish that deputies from this Government should meet some of his chiefs at Mansue, for the purpose of having the matters at issue between us definitely settled. The King having declined to do so, I sent Mr. Blankson, a native merchant, on a mission to Ashantee, and I had hoped to be able by this opportunity to give your Grace an account of the result; but owing to the dilatory forms of Ashantee diplomacy, I am yet without a final answer.

2. It gives me pleasure, however, to state, that Mr. Blankson has been very cordially received by the King and his chiefs, and his explanation of my views, which were entirely of a peaceful character, had been well received. His last communication was dated on the 24th ultimo, and was of a satisfactory nature. The treaty of peace which I had submitted to his Majesty was receiving their best consideration, and my agent had great hopes of success.

Rear-Admiral Bruce, in Her Majesty's ship "Penelope," arrived here on the 29th ultimo, and sailed for Lagos on the 2d instant. He intends returning about the 17th of this month, to learn the result of Mr. Blankson's mission, and to give the necessary support to the Government here, if it should be necessary. The admiral had previously sent at different times the "Teazer," the "Volcano," and the "Ferret," to our assistance, but not seeing any cause for detaining them, I did not think proper to require their presence. It gives me great satisfaction to report to your Grace how very cordially the admiral has tendered his support.

I have, &c.

(signed) *B. Cruickshank*,
Lieutenant-Governor.

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
Lieut.-Governor
Cruickshank to the
Duke of Newcastle.
29 Nov. 1853.

(No. 95.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Cruickshank* to the
Duke of *Newcastle*.

Cape Coast Castle, 29 November 1853.

(Received, 9 January 1854.)

(Answered, No. 75, 19 January 1854, page 15.)

My Lord Duke,

* Page 14.

WITH reference to your Grace's despatch No. 59,* you will have observed from my despatch No. 92, that I had anticipated your Grace's instructions upon the subject of a renewal of the treaty with the King of Ashantee.

I regret to say, that owing to the very dilatory proceedings of the King, the agent sent by me to Coomassie has not yet been able to bring this matter to a termination; although in despatches received from him of dates the 1st and 2d instant, confident hopes are expressed of a favourable result.

I shall take an early opportunity of learning the King's sentiments in reference to the appointment of a British Consul at Coomassie, as directed in your Grace's despatch No. 60; but I would venture to suggest, that an agent appointed by the Secretary of State, under the control of the local Government, would tend more to maintain a good understanding with that monarch. The references daily made by the King to the Governor of the Gold Coast present obvious difficulties, when viewed in connexion with the duties of an officer acting under the immediate orders of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have, &c.

(signed) *B. Cruickshank*,
Lieutenant-Governor.

— No. 6. —

(No. 2.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Cruickshank* to the
Duke of *Newcastle*.

Cape Coast Castle, 12 January 1854.

(Received, 13 February 1854.)

(Answered, No. 79, 23 Feb. 1854, page 16.)

My Lord Duke,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 92, in which I reported to your Grace that I had sent Mr. Blankson, a native merchant, to Coomassie, for the purpose of obtaining a renewal of the treaty of peace with the King of Ashantee, I have the honour to inform your Grace that Mr. Blankson returned to Cape Coast on the 2d instant, accompanied by messengers from the King, and bearing a letter from his Majesty, giving a detailed account of his reasons for not signing the new treaty which I had proposed to him.

2. In order that your Grace may fully comprehend the whole bearings of this mission, I deem it necessary to enclose, for your Grace's information, copies of my letter of instructions to Mr. Blankson, my letter to the King, and the proposed treaty; I also forward a copy of the former treaty, which was entered into in April 1831, and which the King in his letter has declared his intention to confirm and to abide by.

3. Although the King has refused to sign the treaty which I submitted to him, I am induced to regard his letter as equally satisfactory; he has acknowledged himself to be bound by the former treaty, and has only abstained from a formal renewal of it lest by so doing he should convict himself of a breach of the former agreement. He evidently seems conscious of having been guilty in this respect, but fearful of making this admission by acknowledging the necessity for a new treaty; he has cunningly chosen to construe some proceedings which took place between Lieutenant Brownell and the commander of his forces at Foosooway, and Governor Hill's invitation to resume commercial intercourse with the settlements, as an acknowledgment that he had done no wrong. From this ground Mr. Blankson found it impossible to cause him to recede, as he was afraid that I, notwithstanding the tenor of my letter, might base upon his acknowledgment of the necessity for a new treaty an implied admission of wrong on his part, and thus obtain a clearer right for demanding compensation. Such unworthy suspicions are quite in accordance with the crafty policy of these people, and I do not therefore impute any sinister intentions to his refusal. Indeed, the whole tenor of his letter, as well as his communications with Mr. Blankson at Coomassie, and the assurances of his special messengers to myself, evince the strongest desire to be on a friendly footing with this Government; more than all, his anxiety to have his conduct fairly represented to Her Majesty's Government affords a convincing proof that he is sincere in his desire to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain.

4. Mr. Blankson has informed me, that the King dictated his letter to me sentence by sentence, and it will, I think, afford your Grace an ample proof of his talent, and of the extreme caution of his diplomacy. But at the same time that it displays a certain manliness of tone, the arguments made use of are based upon assumptions dictated by cunning, and by moral perceptions of a very inferior nature. It is true that he expressed to Governor Winniett, while at Coomassie, his desire to have the Assins again his subjects, and the Governor promised to consult the wishes of the Assins themselves, and to act in accordance with them. Upon his return from Ashantee, he sent for the Assin Chiefs, and informed them of the King's wish; but they preferred to remain under British protection. I am not aware that Governor Winniett communicated their determination to the King; but upon an after application to Acting-governor Fitzpatrick, the King was most distinctly informed, that the Assins were to be considered independent of Ashantee, and that the British Government would maintain them in their independence. The King's plea in reference to this matter is therefore untenable, and after Mr. Fitzpatrick's declaration, his intrigues with the Assin chiefs constituted a clear breach of the treaty. The King appears to have been perfectly conscious of this, and hence the construction, which he chose to put upon a declaration made by Mr. Brownell to his general, that he had not done wrong in coming into Assin, which,

No. 6.

Lieut -Governor
Cruickshank to the
Duke of *Newcastle*.
12 January 1854.

although he must have been aware that Mr. Brownell could give no authoritative expression in reference to a matter of this description, he nevertheless interpreted into an acknowledgment of acquittal of wrong-doing from which he would not recede. He attempts also to insinuate, in the postscript to his letter, that the treaty had been infringed by this Government, inasmuch as a sufficient punishment had not been inflicted upon two individuals who had insulted him by abusive language, for which the punishment of death is awarded in Ashantee; but which some years ago, after a reference had been made to the Secretary of State upon the subject by Governor Winniett, he was persuaded to overlook, and to rest satisfied with the explanations which I myself in my capacity of Acting Judicial Assessor made with regard to the offence, and to the English ideas of justice in reference to it. His allusions to this subject of complaint, and his pretence of regarding it as a set-off against his infringement of the treaty, must therefore be considered as a mere subterfuge. He appears also to place great importance upon the restriction put upon the sale and transport of munitions of war to his country, after Governor Hill's invitation to him to renew commercial intercourse with the settlements. This measure was adopted by Acting-governor Fitzpatrick, and seemed necessary to force the King into a distinct understanding respecting his intentions. It has had much weight in calling forth the very pacific tone of his communication to me, and has already obtained your Grace's approval.

5. Apart from the untenable ground which the King has assumed in many of his arguments, I regard his letter as perfectly satisfactory, in as far as it is a full and explicit declaration of his pacific intentions, for which our best guarantee is in the respect with which the very spirited conduct of the natives under our protection, and the vigorous measures of Governor Hill, have inspired him. He has declared, in his letter, that if he had seen any means of recovering the Assins without an application to Governor Winniett, he would not have scrupled to have attained his object. This desire may possibly still continue to influence him; but peace is ensured in the meantime, founded, too, upon a much higher respect for our means of resistance than the Kings of Ashantee have ever before acknowledged.

6. I hope these explanations will be satisfactory to your Grace, and that you will approve of my having removed all restrictions upon the sale of warlike stores, and having returned to our former amicable relations with the King, as well as of my general proceedings throughout this affair. Governor Hill, rather as a suggestion than as a demand, requested the King to give some compensation to the Assins for the destruction of some of their villages; but his reply, which arrived after the Governor's departure for England, clearly indicated that this could not be insisted upon without risking a war. I therefore confined myself solely to a renewal of our friendly relations, and the Assins have considered themselves indemnified by such protection as they received after the first outbreak, and by a remission of the poll-tax during the past year.

7. It gives me great pleasure to express my entire satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Blankson has conducted his very important mission, and I have the honour of recommending his services to your Grace's favourable consideration. An account of the expenses incurred in his journey, and during his residence in Coomassie, will be transmitted to your Grace by next opportunity.

8. I have, at the same time, great pleasure in acknowledging the countenance and support of Rear-Admiral Bruce, who, during those proceedings, has frequently visited Cape Coast, and has never left the settlements long without the presence of one of his cruisers, which has tended much to increase the weight of our influence. The Governor of the Dutch possessions upon the coast has also co-operated in enforcing the restrictions imposed by this Government, and deserves to be honourably mentioned in reference to those proceedings.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Cruickshank*,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Encl. 1, in No. 6.

His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor *B. Cruickshank*.

Your Excellency,

Coomassie, 28 November 1853.

I HAVE the honour now to reply to your Excellency's letters on the subject of the new treaty, by Mr. George Blankson, who, according to your Excellency's request, has given the explanation and contents of them all to the hearing of myself and all my captains, since his arrival at the town; which subject we have taken into our deep consideration, and arrived at the conclusion in refusing to sign the new treaty, as I have good reasons in so doing; because I consider that I have not violated any of the rules in the old treaty since it was drawn at Cape Coast Castle, until the occurrence of the recent excitement, caused by the evil conduct of the Assins, which case I thought that I was justified in sending a body of people to escort them to Ashantee country, at their own wish and request, without letting Governor Hill know of it. The reason was, that at the time the late Governor Winniett visited the capital, and about to leave, I brought under his notice the same subject, to interfere on my behalf in getting the Assins and Denkeras to return to Ashantee, and live with me, as they formerly were my subjects, after his arrival, who kindly promised in doing so for me; but he did not fulfil the promise, or as much as even sent to tell me anything respecting it. Since that I have had a different opinion, that I thought it unnecessary for me to bring under the notice of any Governor a subject of this nature, in consequence of which I embraced the chance in sending the body of people to escort the Assins to me, at their own free offer, will, and desire, without my asking them to come or sent to encourage them; but it was a matter that I, for several years elapsed sought, and only opportunity failed me, otherwise I would not have brought under Governor Winniett's notice. However, my people met with disasters in bringing the Assins, but met the Lieutenant Brownell at Fessoowley, who was, as the representative of the Governor, stopped the people in advancing, investigated the matter, and decided in my favour; and according to the rules and custom in my country, Asamwah Quantah, the commander of the body of people, paid four ounces eight ackies gold dust, half of which was given to the Lieutenant Brownell, on the behalf of the British Government, and the other half on mine. Thus the case was settled, then my people returned back to Ashantee, and he to the coast; after that, notwithstanding his judgment in the matter in deciding it in my favour, but the then Governor Hill himself sent to confirm the decision by sending to tell me that the case was over, and we were at peace, and that he desired me to send a party of trade to the coast, and people to bring the remainder of my property seized by the Fantees, when the excitement took place, to show that the matter was over, and I had nothing on my part to say after. I consented at the Governor's wish, and acted upon it; but to my greatest surprise, the tradesmen returned from the coast, reported that a restriction placed on the selling of powder and warlike stores, and only a portion of my property sent to me, which conduct is not found among the whites or Europeans. In fact I was greatly annoyed at such treatment and dealings, summing up all these and put together, I consider myself blameless in the affairs throughout, from the beginning of Governor Winniett's conduct and others, and have not infringed the old treaty, which require a new to be made or renewed, as you requested. In the mean time I still confirm the old treaty, and will act upon it, and in future also I shall never do anything without letting your Excellency know of it, as you had proposed, in reference to any injury that may be done to my-elf, or any of my subjects, the demanding of a debt or debts, or any other minor cases. Trusting you will not feel hurt of my refusing to renew the treaty, as I do not see any blame in the case on your part, but if there will be any at all is attached to the Lieutenant Brownell and Governor Hill; the former decided the case in my favour, the latter confirmed it, in sending to request me to send trade to the coast, as the matter was over; and if I was wrong in my proceedings, I ought to have been told plainly and justly, and not to be dealt with in such a way, and disappointed in many ways, independent to what I have said in writing. I send messengers to accompany Mr. George Blankson to confirm it verbally, hoping you will take my word that I will do nothing without letting you know, and wishing that you will do the same towards me. I can assure your Excellency also, that if I have violated the rules in the treaty which deserve a fine, and you asking me to lodge gold in the castle, I shall not show any reluctance in doing so, knowing that it shall be sent to me again at the expiration of the period of time fixed on delivery of the gold, as the whites or Europeans never will cheat people or depriving them of their lawful and rightful property; above all I beg your Excellency to represent the statement of the case to the British Government in England, that they might not think that I have done wrong in these matters, and refusing to sign the new treaty, as I have already given you my reasons of the same. I beg to return you my hearty and sincere thanks for your best wishes, and prudent act in sending a person like Mr. Blankson to my country on the mission, who should have returned to the coast ere this, but regretted to say that he arrived in bad time, just as the commencement of the new yam, and other customs taking place; and in that case I cannot act otherwise; this is the cause of his being detained until now.

Wishing your Excellency every good health, and successful to all your undertakings during your administration of the Government, and with my compliments to you also.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *King Quacoe Duah.*

P. S.—Mr. Blankson has let me to understand also of your proposal to send a British Resident here after his arrival on the coast, who will act, and carry on the same system as the late Governor Maclean's time, which proposal I am quite pleased, and shall be glad to see the individual at any time in the capital.

(signed) *K. Q. D.*

P. S.—I beg to remark to your Excellency the two former injuries done to myself by the soldier at Accra in cursing me and King Ammonoo's niece in abusing me, you will find in the old treaty that these offences were named in the treaty; that any persons that abused me should be punished; but since these occurred no proper satisfaction or redress have been given me. However, I gave up the matter of Annamaboe to yourself and drop off; because I have no palaver with the whites, and should always pay the due respects to them. I brought these remarks under your notice to assure you that I have no bad intentions against anybody.

(signed) *K. Q. D.*

Encl. 2, in No. 6.

Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

Sir,

Cape Coast Castle, 5 September 1853.

As I have great confidence in your courage and prudence, I have selected you to undertake an important mission to the King and people of Ashantee. Your intimate acquaintance with them both points you out as eminently fitted to deal with them without being intimidated by their noisy threats and hostile demonstrations upon all occasions of the kind.

It will be necessary for you to keep the greatest guard over your temper, and to maintain a calm but firm demeanor.

You will deliberately read the letter which I enclose for his Majesty, and explain it carefully, paragraph by paragraph. Impress upon him and his captains the great affront which they offered to the British nation in marching an armed force into territory under its protection.

Point out to them their error in carrying on intrigues with the chiefs of Assin, at the time that the King was in friendly correspondence with the Governor, who had charge of the Assin country; and that the roguery of those chiefs who have suffered death for it does not excuse the conduct of the Ashantees, who ought to be compelled to give compensation for their ravages in Assin. Convince them of the moderation which induces me to forego this claim for compensation, and the generosity of the Government in paying it for them.

You will perceive that all that is demanded of the King is to sign a treaty of peace, which also guarantees the independence from Ashantee of the allied tribes.

As some security for the faithfulness of the Ashantees, I am anxious that you should obtain 600 ounces of gold, to be kept in the Castle for five years; but it must depend upon the temper in which you find the King and people, as I do not wish the demand made unless you feel assured that it will be conceded. Copies of the treaty in duplicate are herewith enclosed; one to be left with the King when signed, and the other returned to me; and when you are ready to return, it would be proper that messengers from the King should accompany you to see the treaty ratified by me, and the peace announced in the usual manner by a salute.

After the verbal instructions and recommendations which I have given you, it is unnecessary to say more.

Your expenses will be paid by the Government, and any remuneration of your services will rest with the Secretary of State.

I wish you health and a happy issue to your important mission.

I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Cruickshank,*
Lieutenant-Governor.

George Blankson, Esq., Annamaboe.

Encl. 3, in No. 6.

Enclosure 3, in No. 6.

His Majesty *Quacoe Duah*, King of the Ashantees.

Cape Coast Castle, 5 September 1853.

BEFORE I had any thought of being honoured with Her Majesty's commission as Lieutenant-governor, I wrote to you a friendly letter by Mr. Ossoo Ansah, recommending you to renew a treaty of peace and friendship with the Governor on behalf of the Queen and the native tribes enjoying her protection. Ansah has returned, and brought me your letter of the 18th August, which I only received yesterday.

2. I now

2. I now hasten as Governor to carry into effect the measures which as a private individual I had recommended. You mention that you had received great wrong from the Assins. It is true that Chibboo and Gabil had intrigued with you, and for this they have suffered a just death; but your Majesty had no right to enter into their intrigues, as you were well aware that they have been long under the protection of the British Government, and no overtures should have been received by you from them without communicating them to the Governor. But you did more than intrigue: you sent an armed force into the Assin country, which you knew to be under the protection of the Queen's Government; an act which by all nations is considered tantamount to a declaration of war; and it was only the Governor's great forbearance that prevented this fearful calamity. Your people destroyed many villages and ravaged the country. For this the Governor has, I understand, demanded from you compensation for those people, who looked to him for protection, and upon which he had a perfect right to insist.

3. The Queen's Government is determined to give full protection to the Assins, but is at the same time most peaceably disposed towards you; and to convince you of this, I am willing to forego the demand for compensation, which the English Government will have the generosity to make good to them in your stead. This concession proceeds from no fear of the consequences of a just war, but solely with the view of averting its horrors, and is made only upon the condition of your renewing the treaty acknowledging the independence of the Assins and other tribes, who have hitherto enjoyed the advantage of British protection. Mr. Blankson will present such a treaty for you and your captains, which I expect you will sign in good faith. Your refusal will be a proof to me that peace is not yet restored, in which case I shall take measures to prevent any intercourse with your country from Assinee and Grand Bassam all the way to the Volta. At present there is a restriction placed upon gunpowder and other warlike stores, but I will make it general on all things, and use all the power of the Government to carry it into effect if you do not agree to my most just and moderate demands.

4. I say not this by way of threat to offend you, but to give you clearly to understand in what light I should regard your refusal to sign the treaty. If you do refuse, and war should be the consequence, upon you and your people will be the blame clearly manifest to all the world, and the issue is with God.

5. I confidently hope, however, that your sense of right and justice will convince you and all your people that I am acting with great moderation, and as one earnestly desirous to be your friend. I am anxious above all things to see our relations to each other and to the tribes under British protection, restored to the same cordial footing of confidence and friendship which existed in the days of Governor Maclean.

I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Cruickshank,*
Lieut.-Governor.

Enclosure 4, in No. 6.

Encl. 4, in No. 6

ARTICLES of a Treaty entered into by *Quacoe Duah*, King of Ashantee, on the one hand, and *Brodoie Cruickshank*, Lieutenant-Governor of the British Settlements on the Gold Coast, on the other.

1st. It is hereby mutually stipulated, that peace and friendship be permanently established between the King of Ashantee and the British Governors of the Gold Coast, and that this peace be understood to extend to all the subjects of the King on the one hand, and to all the native tribes living under British protection on the other.

2d. The King of Ashantee acknowledges the independence of the chiefs and people of Appolonia, of Eastern and Western Wassah, of Tueful, and Denkera, of Ahantah, of Fantee, of Assin, of Akim, of Aquapim, of Aqumboo, and of all the counties adjacent to the sea-coast, to the southward of these states, stretching from Appolonia to the Volta; and he agrees for himself, his heirs and people, to respect the territory of these chiefs, and not to send hereafter any armed force into them, inasmuch as he acknowledges one and all of them to be under the protection of the Queen of England, and he will, in all cases, seek redress from the British Governor, for any injury he or his subjects may sustain from any of the afore-mentioned chiefs or their people.

3d. The Lieutenant-governor undertakes, for himself and future British Governors of the Gold Coast, to give the fullest protection to Ashantees travelling through or trading in any of the afore-mentioned countries under British protection, and to give redress to the King for all injuries sustained by him or his people, through any one of those chiefs or their people.

4th. The King and Lieutenant-governor, shall mutually apply to each other for the recovery of such debts as may be due in the respective countries subject to their rule, which it may be found impossible to get paid without such application.

5th. That upon the signing of this treaty by the King, and its transmission to Cape Coast Castle, the trade shall be immediately thrown open for gunpowder, lead bars, and all articles of lawful commerce.

Encl. 5, in No. 6.

Enclosure 5, in No. 6.

WE, the undersigned; namely, the Governor of Cape Coast Castle and British Settlements, on the part of His Majesty the King of England; the Princess Akiavva and the Chief Quaqua, on the part of the King of Ashantee; Aggery, King of Cape Coast; Adookoo, King of Fantee; Ammonoo, King of Annamaboe; Chibboo, King of Dinkara; Ossoo Okoo, King of Tufel; Annimine, King of Wassaw; Chibboo, King of Assin; the Chiefs of Adjumacoon, and Essacoomah, and all other Chiefs in alliance with the King of Great Britain, whose names are hereunto appended, do consent to and hereby ratify the following Treaty of Peace and of Free Commerce betwixt ourselves and such other Chiefs as may hereafter adhere to it.

1st. THE King of Ashantee having deposited in Cape Coast Castle, in the presence of the above-named parties, the sum of 600 ounces of gold, and having delivered into the hands of the Governor two young men of the Royal Family of Ashantee, named Osso Ansah and Osso Inquantumissah, as security that he will keep peace with the said parties in all time coming; peace is hereby declared betwixt the said King of Ashantee and all and each of the parties aforesaid to continue in all time coming. The above securities shall remain in Cape Coast Castle for the space of six years from this date.

2d. In order to prevent all quarrels in future which might lead to the infraction of this treaty of peace, we, the parties aforesaid, have agreed to the following rules and regulations for the better protection of lawful commerce.

3d. The paths shall be perfectly open and free to all persons engaged in lawful trade; and persons molesting them in any way whatever, or forcing them to purchase at any particular market, or influencing them by any unfair means whatever, shall be held guilty of infringing this treaty, and be liable to the severest punishment.

4th. Panyarring, denouncing, and swearing on or by any person or thing whatever, are hereby strictly forbidden; and all persons infringing this rule shall be rigorously punished; and no master or chief shall be answerable for the crimes of his slaves, unless done by his orders or consent, or when under his control.

5th. As the King of Ashantee has renounced all right or title to any tribute or homage from the Kings of Dinkara, Assin, and others, formerly his subjects, so on the other hand, these parties are strictly prohibited from insulting, by improper speaking, or in any other way, their former master, such conduct being calculated to produce quarrels and wars.

6th. All palavers are to be decided in the manner mentioned in the terms and conditions of peace already agreed to by the parties to this treaty.

Signed in the Great Hall of Cape Coast Castle, this 27th day of April 1831, by the parties to this treaty, and sealed with the Great Seal of the colony in their presence.

— No. 7.—

No. 7.

Governor Hill to
the Duke of New-
castle.
13 February 1854.

(No. 8.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hill* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

Christiansborg Castle, Accra, 13 February 1854.

(Received, 5 June 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Grace, that agreeably to an arrangement made by Lieutenant-governor Cruickshank, at the desire of the king of Ashantee, I have placed at Coomassie as an agent of the local Government, in the absence of an European, Mr. George Musgrove, an educated native of this coast, at a salary of 100 l. per annum.

Begging your Grace's approval of this appointment,

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stephen J. Hill*,
Governor.

— No. 8. —

(No. 9.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hill* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

Christiansborg Castle, Accra, 4 March 1854.

(Received, 5 June 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Grace's despatch No. 75,* of the 19th January, relative to the contemplated appointment of a British Consul at Coomassie, and requesting I would furnish a report of my own views on this subject.

Agreeably to your Grace's desire, I beg leave most strongly to recommend that an agent under the control of the local Government should be stationed in the capital of Ashantee, as I quite agree with Mr. Cruickshank that any officer placed at Coomassie under the immediate orders of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and acting independently of the Governor of these settlements, must tend to weaken the respect of the Ashantee King for the authority of the local Government, and prove detrimental in maintaining peace with that potentate.

On my arrival here I found that the Lieutenant-governor had already made arrangements, in the absence of an European, for sending an educated native at a salary of 100 l. per annum, as a medium of communication between the King of Ashantee and this Government, which arrangement I have carried out, subject to your Grace's approval.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stephen J. Hill,*
Governor.

No. 8.

Governor Hill to
the Duke of New-
castle.

4 March 1854.

* Page 15.

— No. 9. —

(No. 12.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hill* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

Cape Coast Castle, 17 March 1854.

(Received, 5 June 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

(Answered, No. 93, 10 June 1854, page 16.)

I HAVE the honour to forward the copy of a letter received from the King of Ashantee, expressing a friendly and very kind feeling towards myself as Governor of these settlements; and as I firmly believe our relations with the King and his people are now on a proper and stable footing ensuring a lasting peace, I transmit this satisfactory document for your Grace's information.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stephen J. Hill,*
Governor.

No. 9.

Governor Hill to
the Duke of New-
castle.

17 March 1854.

Dated Coomassie,
2/3/54.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Encl. in No. 9.

Sir Stephen John Hill,

Coomassie, 2/3/54.

I HAVE received your kind letter regarding your arrival from England; I am agreeably happy to hear of your safe arrival, I also rejoice that we may live together in unity of mind, and resume our domestic business in friendly terms, without any disturbance and interruption about your co-operating with me in trade, or to promote me anything I shall be in need of. I am very much thankful, and shall send for whenever is convenient, may this ensure your entire confidence that I have not the least spark of anger in me, I am glad to be always at peace with you, as the late Governor Maclean does with me that in his time, no disturbance at all; I hope you may go on so with me the same, and I shall accommodate you anything likewise you shall want from me. I am quite well, hoping you are the same, with my best compliments to you.

I remain, your Excellency,

(signed) His Majesty, *Quacoe Duah.*Writer (signed) *William Duncan.*

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.

(No. 54.)

Duke of Newcastle
to the Officer
Administering the
Government.
25 Sept. 1853.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Duke of *Newcastle* to the Officer Administering the Government at the *Gold Coast*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 25 September 1853.

* Page 4.

I HAVE received Acting-governor Fitzpatrick's despatch of the 3d ultimo, No. 66,* reporting the circumstances which have occurred since the late threatened attack of the Ashantees.

I approve of the measures adopted by Mr. Fitzpatrick for the prohibition of the sale of arms and gunpowder to the Ashantees, who repaired to Cape Coast Castle for the alleged purpose of traffic, and of his proceedings generally.

I have requested the Board of Ordnance to hasten the departure of the mountain howitzers, required by Major Hill's despatch of 17th November 1851, No. 86, and I have at the same time instructed the Colonial Agent-general to procure and forward to the Gold Coast, with as little delay as may be practicable, the presents enumerated in that officer's despatch of the 13th of April last, No. 34.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Newcastle*.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.

(No. 59.)

Duke of Newcastle
to the Officer
Administering the
Government.
20 October 1853.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Duke of *Newcastle* to the Officer Administering the Government at the *Gold Coast*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 20 October 1853.

I HAVE received Mr. Fitzpatrick's despatch No. 66, of the 3d August, reporting the circumstances which have occurred at the Gold Coast since the late threatened attack of the Ashantees; and I transmit for your information a copy of a letter from Major Hill, to whom Mr. Fitzpatrick's despatch was referred.

I approve of the renewal of the treaty with the King of Ashantee, and directions have been given to forward to you, with as little delay as possible, the presents for that chief, mentioned in Major Hill's despatch of the 13th April last, No. 34.

I have to apprise you that the mountain howitzers were sent from this country in August last.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Newcastle*.

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Major *Hill* to *H. Merivale*, Esq.

" Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall,
14 October 1853.

" I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th instant, forwarding copy of a communication from the Acting-governor of the Gold Coast, reporting the circumstances which have occurred since the late threatened attack of the Ashantees, and requesting I would offer, for the information of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, any remarks that I may wish on this subject.

" Agreeably to his Grace's permission, I beg leave to express my doubts as to the correctness of Sergeant Hay's information and opinion as respects any immediate prospect of a hostile movement on the part of the Ashantees.

* * * * *

" Although

"Although I do not expect any act of aggression on the part of the Ashantees, more particularly during the lifetime of the present King, yet as uncivilised people are not to be trusted, and this nation have ever been warlike and anxious for any event that may bring to them conquest and plunder, I would respectfully suggest, in order to quiet the minds of all concerned, and as a measure that cannot do any possible harm, that Mr. Fitzpatrick's recommendation be attended to, and the treaty renewed, exchanging the customary presents; and as the present Acting-governor possesses the confidence of all parties, instructions to such effect should, in my humble opinion, be sent out to Mr. Cruickshank without delay, together with the required presents.

"The mountain howitzers would prove most useful in the event of hostilities taking place, and I am glad to remark that his Grace has been pleased to call upon the Board of Ordnance to hasten their departure for the Gold Coast."

— No. 3. —

(No. 60.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Duke of *Newcastle* to the Officer Administering the Government at the *Gold Coast*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 22 October 1853.

I HAVE to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the question of appointing a British Consul at Coomassie, with a view to maintain friendly relations with the King of Ashantee; but as some doubt is entertained whether the king would be favourable to such a proposal, I should wish you to ascertain his feelings on the subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle*.

No. 3.
Duke of Newcastle
to the Officer
Administering the
Government.
22 October 1853.

— No. 4. —

(No. 67.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Duke of *Newcastle* to Acting-Governor *Cruikshank*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 7 December 1853.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th ultimo, No. 92,* reporting the mission of Mr. Blankson to Ashantee, and his cordial reception by the king and chiefs of that country.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle*.

No. 4.
Duke of Newcastle
to Acting Governor
Cruikshank.
7 December 1853.

* Page 6.

— No. 5. —

(No. 75.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Duke of *Newcastle* to Governor *Hill*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 19 January 1854.

I HAVE received Acting-governor Cruickshank's despatch of the 29th* of November last, suggesting with reference to the contemplated appointment of a British Consul at Coomassie, that an agent under the control of the local Government, would tend more to maintain a good understanding with the King of Ashantee, than an officer acting under the immediate orders of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have referred to the consideration of the Earl of Clarendon, the expediency of adopting this suggestion, and in the meantime I have to request that you will furnish me with a report of your own views on this subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle*.

No. 5.
Duke of Newcastle
to Governor Hill.
19 January 1854.
* Page 6.

— No. 6. —

No. 6.

Duke of Newcastle
to Governor Hill.
23 February 1854.

(No. 79.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Duke of *Newcastle* to Governor *Hill*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 23 February 1854.

I HAVE received Acting-governor Cruickshank's despatch of the 12th ultimo, No. 2, reporting the result of the mission which, by his direction, was undertaken by Mr. Blankson to the King and people of Ashantee.

I approve of Mr. Cruickshank's proceedings on that occasion, and I concur in his opinion, that the explanatory communication from the King may be considered satisfactory so far as the maintenance of friendly relations is concerned.

I have to request that you will convey to Mr. Blankson my acknowledgment of the judicious manner in which he has performed the service entrusted to him.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle*.

— No. 7. —

No. 7.

Duke of Newcastle
to Governor Hill.
10 June 1854.

(No. 93.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Duke of *Newcastle* to Governor *Hill*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 10 June 1854.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 12, of the 17th March, transmitting a copy of a letter addressed to you by the King of Ashantee, expressing a friendly feeling towards you as Governor of Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast.

I am glad that you are enabled to report that our relations with the Ashantees are now on a satisfactory footing.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle*.

— No. 8. —

No. 8.

Sir G. Grey to
Governor Hill.
3 August 1854.

(No. 97.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *G. Grey* to Governor *Hill*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 3 August 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 8* and 9,* of the 13th February and 4th of March, and I have to convey to you my sanction for the appointment of Mr. G. Musgrave as Agent for your Government at Coomassie in Ashantee, with a salary at the rate of 100 *l.* per annum.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey*.

* Pages 12 & 13.

G O L D C O A S T.

COPIES of further PAPERS relating to the GOLD
Coast (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper,
No. 703, of Session 1852-53).

(*Sir Joshua Walmesley.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 August 1855.*

4.5b.

Under 2 oz.

575

IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 15 March 1855;—for,

“RETURN, showing the Number of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS
admitted into each of the *British West India* Colonies, as well as the
Places from whence they were introduced, for each Year since 1847 :”

“And, similar RETURN for *Mauritius* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper,
No. 86, of Session 1854).”

Colonial Office, }
16 April 1855. }

JOHN BALL.

(*Mr. Moffatt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 April 1855.

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS introduced into the *West Indian Colonies* and *Mauritius*, in each Year from 1847 to the End of 1854, so far as known.

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	J A M A I C A.								T R I N I D A D.							
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	TOTAL	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	TOTAL
Darien, U. S. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Great Britain -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Havannah -	49	79	61	39	16	32	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saba -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone -	1,148	228	177	317	-	-	-	1,870	207	255	471	-	-	-	-	933
Kroo Coast -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helena -	743	773	*230	452	-	-	-	2,198	-	1,290	304	-	14	4	-	1,612
Rio de Janeiro -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323	-	-	-	-	-	323
Madeira -	-	-	-	-	-	167	-	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azores -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	634	-	-	173	1,809	2,089	687	4,892
China -	-	-	-	-	-	-	472	472	-	-	-	-	-	988	-	988
Madagascar -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	1,940	1,080	468	808	16	199	472	4,983	873	1,868	775	173	1,323	3,081	687	8,780

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	B R I T I S H G U I A N A.								S T. L U C I A.							
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	TOTAL	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	TOTAL
Darien, U. S. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Britain -	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Havannah -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saba -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone -	821	-	428	453	140	-	-	1,842	-	365	186	-	-	-	-	551
Kroo Coast -	-	-	-	-	-	273	-	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helena -	876	-	719	-	15	-	-	1,610	-	-	568	-	-	-	-	568
Rio de Janeiro -	-	111	72	-	113	-	-	296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira -	300	86	1,040	1,101	1,009	2,567	648	6,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azores -	-	-	-	164	-	-	-	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Indies -	3,545	-	-	517	2,805	2,022	1,928	10,817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China -	-	-	-	-	-	647	-	647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	5,542	197	2,259	2,256	4,082	5,509	2,576	22,421	-	365	754	-	-	-	-	1,119

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	S T. V I N C E N T.								G R E N A D A.							
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	TOTAL	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	TOTAL
Darien, U. S. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Britain -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Havannah -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saba -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone -	-	234	-	-	-	-	-	234	-	711	261	-	-	-	-	972
St. Helena -	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	575	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	85
Rio de Janeiro -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira -	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
Azores -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	86	234	575	-	-	-	-	895	-	796	261	10	23	-	-	1,090

* These Africans were landed direct from a captured slaver.

RETURN of Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into the *West Indian Colonies and Mauritius, &c.*—continued.

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	A N T I G U A.								S T. K I T T ' S.							
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	TOTAL	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	TOTAL
Darien, U. S. -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies -	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	95
Kroo Coast -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	137
Rio de Janeiro -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira -	7	132	63	180	21	335	167	905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - -	7	132	63	180	21	354	167	924	—	95	137	—	—	—	—	232

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	T O B A G O.								T O T A L T O W E S T I N D I E S.							
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	TOTAL	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	TOTAL
Darien, U. S. -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Great Britain -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21
Havannah -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	79	61	39	16	32	—	276
British West Indies -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	19
Saba -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	23
Sierra Leone -	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	46	2,176	1,888	1,523	816	140	—	—	6,543
Kroo Coast -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	273
St. Helena -	—	—	—	246	—	—	—	246	1,619	2,148	2,533	698	29	4	—	7,031
Rio de Janeiro -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	434	72	—	113	—	—	619
Madeira -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393	218	1,103	1,291	1,030	3,069	815	7,919
Azores -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	164
East Indies -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,179	—	—	690	4,114	4,111	2,615	15,709
China -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,635	472	2,107
Madagascar -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - -	—	—	—	292	—	—	—	292	8,448	4,767	5,292	3,719	5,465	9,143	3,902	40,736

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	M A U R I T I U S.							
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	*1854.	TOTAL
Darien, U. S. -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies -	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,295	16,796	12,144	2,399	63,042
Madagascar -	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	39
TOTAL - -	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,334	16,796	12,144	2,399	63,081

* The Return of Immigration for the first quarter only of 1854 has as yet been received.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park-street, Westminster,
27 March 1855.(signed) S. Walcott,
Secretary.

IMMIGRANTS
AND LIBERATED AFRICANS.

RETURN, showing the Number of IMMIGRANTS
and LIBERATED AFRICANS admitted into each
of the *British West Indian Colonies*, and
Mauritius, as well as the Places from whence
they were introduced, for each Year since 1847.

(*Mr. Moffatt*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 April 1855.

MALTA CRIMINAL CODE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 12 July 1854;—for,

- “ COPIES of so much of the CODE of CRIMINAL LAWS for the Island of *Malta*, appended to the Order of the Privy Council of the 30th day of January 1854, and promulgated by the Governor of Malta on the 10th day of March 1854, as is contained under the heading of Preliminary Provisions, pages 1 and 2; also of the Article No. 312 of Book 3, Title 2, page 83 :”
- “ Of the particular LAWS and REGULATIONS relating to OFFENCES against RELIGION, which, in consequence of the Provisions in Article 312, now remain in force :”
- “ Of Article 596, Lib. 3, Tit. 6 :”
- “ And, of Article 307, No. 14, p. 79, Book 3, Tit. 1. Cap. 1.”

Colonial Office, }
6 August 1855. }

JOHN BALL.

COPY of so much of the CODE of CRIMINAL LAWS for the Island of *Malta*, appended to the Order of the Privy Council of the 30th day of January 1854, and promulgated by the Governor of Malta on the 10th day of March 1854, as is contained under the heading of Preliminary Provisions, pages 1 and 2.

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

“ Article 1. THE penal provisions now in force, and contained in the Roman laws, or in any local law whatsoever of the Island of Malta and its dependencies, are hereby repealed, saving the provisions of Article 312.”

“ 2. Grievous offences are designated crimes, and minor offences are designated contraventions.”

“ 3. Every offence creates a liability to a criminal action, and a civil action.

“ A criminal action is prosecuted before the courts of criminal jurisdiction, and the punishment of the offender is demanded thereby.

“ A civil action is prosecuted before the courts of civil jurisdiction, with a view to the civil consequences contemplated by the law.

“ 4. A criminal action is in its essence a public action, and is vested in the Government which prosecutes the same in the name of Her Majesty, by means of the executive police, or of the Crown Advocate, as provided by law.

“ A criminal action is prosecuted *ex-officio* in all cases where a private application is not requisite to set it on foot, or where the law does not expressly leave the prosecution of it to a private party.

“ 5. A criminal action may be prosecuted in the Island of Malta and its dependencies, according to the laws thereof,

“ 1st. Against any person who shall commit an offence in the Island of Malta or its dependencies, or upon the seas in any place within the territorial jurisdiction of the Island of Malta.

“ 2d. Against any native or naturalized Maltese who shall commit an offence upon the seas beyond such limits, on board of any vessel or boat, belonging to the said Island of Malta or its dependencies.

“ 3d. Against any native or naturalized Maltese, who shall have in any other country committed an offence against the safety of the Government, or falsified any Government debentures designated in Article 160, or any papers designated in Article 161, or committed the offence designated in Article 186 of these laws, or any other offence against the person of a subject of Her Majesty; provided that he shall not have been tried for the same out of the Island of Malta and its dependencies.

“ Provided always, that no criminal action shall in any case be prosecuted against the head of the Civil Government for the time being, or against the Bishop of Malta.

“ 6. A criminal action and a civil action may be instituted independently of each other.”

COPY of ARTICLE No. 312 of Book 3, Title 2, page 83.

GENERAL PROVISION.

“ Article 312. IN all matters which are not regulated by the present laws, and which form the subject of particular laws and regulations, such particular laws and regulations shall be observed.”

COPY of the particular LAWS and REGULATIONS relating to OFFENCES against RELIGION, which, in consequence of the Provisions in Article 312, now remain in force.

Note.—THERE are now no particular laws and regulations relating to offences against religion remaining in force.

The only two written laws relating to offences against religion were repealed by the Order in Council of the 30th January 1854, giving effect to the code of Criminal Laws for the Island of Malta and its dependencies.

COPY of ARTICLE 596, Lib. 3, Tit. 6.

GENERAL PROVISION.

“ Article 596. Notwithstanding any provision contained in this second part of the Criminal Laws, the special procedure established and hitherto practised in trials of cases in contravention of Ordinance No. 4 of 1839, for abolishing the censorship, and for providing against abuses of the consequent liberty of publishing printed writings, shall continue to be observed.

“ The

“The Court, however, shall be composed of one of Her Majesty’s Judges, who shall sit with a jury, in the same manner as for other offences punishable under these Criminal Laws.”

COPY of ARTICLE 307, No. 14. p. 79, Book 3, Tit. 1, Cap. 1.

"307. The following persons are guilty of contraventions against public
order: * * * * * *

“14. Whosoever, without being duly licensed, shall open or keep any place for public worship.”

MALTA CRIMINAL CODE.

COPIES of so much of the CODE of CRIMINAL Laws for the Island of *Malta* as is contained under the heading of Preliminary Provisions, pages 1 and 2 ; also of the Article No. 312 of Book 3, Title 2, page 83 : of the particular Laws and REGULATIONS relating to OFFENCES against RELIGION, which, in consequence of the Provisions in Article 312, now remain in force : of Article 596, Lib. 3, Tit. 6 ; and of Article 307, No. 14, p. 79, Book 3, Tit. 1, Cap. 1.

(*Mr. Kinnaird.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 August 1855.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 26 March 1855 ;—for,

“COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State
and the Governor of *Newfoundland*, on the recent CHANGES in the
CONSTITUTION of that Colony.”

Colonial Office, }
24 May 1855. }

JOHN BALL.

(*Sir George Grey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 May 1855.

SCHEDULE.

No. in Series.	From Whom.	Date.	No.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1	The Duke of Newcastle to Governor Hamilton.	1854: 21 Feb. -	49	Announcing the Intentions of Her Majesty's Government as to the Concession of the system of Responsible Government to Newfoundland, as soon as certain necessary preliminary Con- ditions have been acceded to on the part of the Legislature - - - - -	1
2	Governor Hamilton to the Duke of Newcastle. (Extract.)	23 Feb. -	86	Opening of Session of Legislature; Governor's Speech on the occasion, and Address adopted by Assembly in reply; Adjournment of As- sembly until Settlement of Question of Respon- sible Government - - - - - Report of Delegates to the Imperial Govern- ment on the subjects of Responsible Government, Free Trade, and other Affairs of the Colony of Newfoundland:—com- prising the Correspondence of the Dele- gates and Mr. Hume, M.P., with the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Frederick Peel - - Address of Assembly to Duke of Newcastle, dated 21 February 1854 - - - - - Memorial from St. John's Chamber of Com- merce, 23 February 1854 - - - - -	2 8 35 36
3	The Duke of Newcastle -	17 March	50	Acknowledging the preceding communications -	37
4	Governor Hamilton -	20 Feb. -	85	Forwarding a representation from Mr. Crowdy on the subject of certain Assertions injurious to him, contained in a Statement to the Duke of Newcastle from the Delegates from the House of Assembly in Newfoundland - - -	37
5	The Duke of Newcastle -	21 March	52	In reply - - - - -	38
6	Governor Hamilton -	23 March	89	Forwarding a Petition to Her Majesty from the Protestant Residents of St. John, praying that until the Electoral Districts be subdivided, and Representation fairly apportioned, Respon- sible Government may not be established in Newfoundland - - - - - Address of Committee connected there- with, &c. - - - - -	38 39
7	The Duke of Newcastle -	20 April -	56	Acknowledging the above Petition - - -	41
8	Governor Hamilton	23 March	90	With copy of Message to the House of Assembly; forwarding copy of the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, No. 49, of 21 February, on the subject of the new system of Government -	41
9	Governor Hamilton -	24 March	92	Transmitting an Address from the House of Assembly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 24 March 1854, objecting to the conditions proposed for the concession of Responsible Government by the Duke of New- castle's Despatch, No. 49, of 21 February -	42

No. in Series.	From Whom.	Date.	No.	SUBJECT.	Page.
10	Governor Hamilton	1854 : 14 June -	104	Reporting the Prorogation of the Legislature to the 14th August; Governor's Speech on the occasion; the ordinary Supplies left ungranted Address of Assembly to the Duke of Newcastle, 10 June 1854 - - - - Statement of the Business of the Session - Proceedings with reference to the Representation Bill; Copy enclosed; Address of Council to the Duke of Newcastle; and Minutes of Conferences between the Council and Assembly on the subject - Observations relative to the state of Parties -	44 46 44 46 45
11	Governor Hamilton	15 June -	107	Transmitting an Address from the House of Assembly, notifying the Appointment of Delegates to the Imperial Government on the subject of Responsible Government - - -	59
12	The Right Honourable Sir G. Grey, Bart.	6 July -	3	Acknowledging the preceding Despatches, Nos. 104 and 107, reporting the Prorogation of the Legislature, &c. - - - - Regret expressed at the present Religious Differences, and the Stoppage of the Supplies - - - - Cannot hold out expectation of Parliamentary interference in the Political Affairs of the Colony - - - -	59 59 59
13	Governor Hamilton	26 June -	108	Submitting Question relative to the Indemnification of the present Holders of Office - - Case of the Attorney-general - - - Message to Assembly, and Address in reply, on this subject - - - -	60 60 60
14	Governor Hamilton	28 June -	109	Appointment, at the request of the Council, of Messrs. Archibald and Row, as Delegates to bring under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the present condition of Newfoundland - - - -	62
15	The Right Honourable Sir G. Grey, Bart.	14 August	8	Statement of Views on the pending question with reference to the disputes between the Council and Assembly, and to the recent Addresses forwarded from these bodies - - - - Results of recent personal communication with the gentlemen deputed to represent both those Legislative bodies. Impossibility of interference by the Imperial Parliament. Questions of allowances to Retiring Officers, and payment of Members of Assembly for their expenses and attendance. Correspondence with the Delegates, comprising Letters from Messrs. Little, Emerson, Archibald, Row, &c.	62
16	Governor Hamilton	19 Sept. -	120	Inquiring whether if the Council and Assembly of Newfoundland agree upon the details, the Governor may assent to a Bill for increasing the number of Representatives of the General Assembly, without a clause suspending it for the Royal Assent - - - -	80
17	The Right Honourable Sir G. Grey, Bart.	24 Oct. -	13	In reply - - - -	81

No. in Series.	From Whom.	Date.	No.	SUBJECT.	Page.
18	Governor Hamilton (Extract.)	1854 : 3 Oct. -	- -	Communication from Official Members of Council relative to the settlement of the points in dispute between the two Branches of the Legislature on the Representative Bill - - - - -	81
19	Governor Hamilton	14 Oct. -	123	Opening of the Session of the Legislature on the 18th October ; Governor's Speech and Address of Council and Assembly in reply - - -	82
20	Governor Hamilton	26 Oct. -	124	With copy of the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislature from the commencement of the Ses- sion, which comprises a copy of a Report from the Delegates from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland to the Imperial Government on the subject of Responsible Government, with annexed Correspondence of the Delegates with the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Mr. Frederick Peel, Mr. Hume, &c. &c. &c. -	84
21	Governor Hamilton	14 Nov. -	127	Reporting the adoption by the Legislative Council of the Representative Bill as finally amended by the Assembly - - - - -	102
				Progress of Legislation, with a view to the early termination of the Session. Pro- posed Pension Bill - - - - -	103
				Steps for holding the New Elections, and for securing the greater freedom of Elections -	103
				Opinion of Law Officers on the subject -	104
22	Governor Hamilton	29 Nov. -	130	Reporting progress of events of the Session in connexion with the Representatives and Pen- sions Bills. Report of circumstances leading to the prolongation of the Session - - -	104
				Obstacles in the way of holding the first Election under the new Representative Act at as early a period as originally con- templated - - - - -	105
				Provision for the Registration of Voters -	105
				Resolutions of House of Assembly of 27th November 1854 - - - - -	108
				Act to provide for the Retiring Allowances of certain Public Officers of the Govern- ment of this Colony - - - - -	112
				Petition of Assembly for removal of Gover- nor, &c., 27 November 1854 - - - -	113
23	The Right Honourable Sir G. Grey, Bart.	1855 : 18 Jan. -	25	In reply to the preceding Despatch, and adverting to the Resolutions and Memorial of the House of Assembly therewith transmitted, impugning the Governor's conduct - - - - -	115
				Amended Instructions founded on the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch of 21 February 1854 will be furnished - - - - -	115
24	Governor Hamilton	1854 : 30 Nov. -	132	Address of House of Assembly, notifying the ap- pointment of Mr. Little to proceed to England to make representations to this Government on the affairs of the colony - - - - -	115
25	The Right Honourable Sir G. Grey, Bart.	30 Dec. -	21	In reply to the above Despatch - - - - -	116
26	Governor Hamilton	30 Nov. -	133	Reporting that a gentleman will proceed to Eng- land authorized by the Governor to explain the recent Legislative Proceedings - - - -	116
27	The Right Honourable Sir G. Grey, Bart.	30 Dec. -	22	Acknowledging the above - - - - -	116

No. in Series.	From Whom.	Date.	No.	SUBJECT.	Page.
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				Directions given for the necessary revision of the Registration of Voters - - -	117
				Resolutions of Assembly on the subject of the Revenue Bill - - - - -	118
				The Representation and Pension Acts sub- mitted for confirmation with as little delay as possible - - - - -	118
29	The Right Honourable Sir G. Grey, Bart. (Extract.)	1855 : 17 Jan. -	24	In reply ; the Acts referred to in the foregoing Despatches cannot receive Her Majesty's confirmation until their receipt in a duly authen- ticated form - - - - -	119
30	Governor Hamilton - (Extract.)	1854 : 14 Dec. -	137	With reference to previous Despatch, No. 133, states that Mr. Hoyles, Solicitor-general, will proceed to England authorized by the Governor to explain the recent Legislative Proceedings -	119
31	The Right Honourable Sir G. Grey, Bart.	1855 : 24 Jan. -	27	In reply ; refers to the result of Mr. Hoyles' mission - - - - -	120
32	Governor Hamilton -	1854 : 26 Dec. -	138	Address of Legislative Council relative to the mission of Mr. Crowdy, Colonial Secretary, as a Delegate for the purpose of affording Her Majesty's Government information on the re- cent Legislative Proceedings - - - -	121
33	Governor Hamilton -	29 Dec. -	142	Reporting that the Elections had been fixed to take place under the provisions of the New Representation Act, on the 7 and 12 of May, and requesting Instructions with reference to the separation of the Legislative and Executive Councils - - - - -	121
34	The Right Honourable Sir G. Grey, Bart.	1855 : 25 Jan. -	28	Acknowledging the foregoing Despatch, and stat- ing that the necessary instrument under the Royal Sign Manual for the reconstruction of the Councils will be transmitted by an early opportunity - - - - -	123

APPENDIX.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. An Act to provide for the Retiring Allowances of certain Public Officers of the Government
of this Colony - - - - - | 123 |
| 2. An Act to increase the present Number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this
Island, and to regulate the Representation thereof - - - - - | 124 |

COPIES or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State and the Governor of *Newfoundland*, on the recent CHANGES in the CONSTITUTION of that Colony.

— No. 1. —

(No. 49.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Duke of *Newcastle* to Governor *Hamilton*.

No. 1.
Duke of Newcastle
to Governor
Hamilton.
21 February 1854.

Sir,

Downing-street, 21 February 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge your despatch No. 41, of the 28th June last, transmitting an Address from the House of Assembly, announcing the appointment by that body of three of its Members to represent to Her Majesty's Government the state of the colony of Newfoundland, and operation of its present system of government, and on the establishment of reciprocal free trade with the United States of America.

2. Both during and since the visit of the gentlemen in question to England, I have given to the first of these subjects my fullest consideration, and have not failed to give due weight to the circumstance that the same expressions of opinions and wishes have proceeded from successive bodies of representatives elected by the people, with full knowledge that this important question was at issue.

3. Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that they ought not to withhold from Newfoundland those institutions, and that system of civil administration which, under the popular name of responsible government, have now been adopted in all Her Majesty's neighbouring possessions in North America.

4. They are prepared to concede the immediate application of this system, as soon as certain necessary preliminary conditions have been acceded to on the part of the Legislature.

5. The first of these is the same which has been agreed to, and put in practice when the recent change of the same description took place in Nova Scotia and in Prince Edward Island, namely, the indemnification of present holders of those offices which, by the change in question, will be rendered liable to be vacated at the will of the majority of the Legislature. The provision in question should be made either in the form of pension, or of a round sum by way of indemnity; but as to the number of officers who must be regarded as thus liable to removal, and entitled to protection, and the amount and character of the compensation so to be given, I must rely on your judgment, with the advice of your Council, and of those whom you may think fit to consult with on this occasion; and you are authorised to submit any question which cannot be thus arranged, to myself for final decision.

6. The following are the remaining conditions which I consider indispensable, and which have been suggested to me by the consideration of circumstances peculiar to Newfoundland.

7. (1).—A considerable increase of the members of the House of Assembly. I would suggest that the increase should be from the present number to 30, and that it should be effected, not by giving additional members to existing constituencies, but by subdividing, as equally as geographical positions would admit, the districts now returning members; which appear to be, in most instances, too large for the convenient exercise of the franchise.

8. (2).—In reference to my despatch on the financial condition of the colony, lately directed to be laid before the Assembly, it appears to me necessary that the

law should be assimilated to that of Nova Scotia (Revised Statutes, c. 7, s. 44) with regard to the expenses of elections, which should no longer be paid from the Colonial Treasury, but be defrayed (under proper conditions as to amount) by the members.

9. (3.)—Payment of the members for their expenses and attendance to be no longer made by the Colonial Treasury, but by local assessment, levied in each electoral district.

10. These measures having been taken by the Legislature, Her Majesty's Government will proceed to separate the Executive from the Legislative Council, and to provide, by instructions from Her Majesty, that the latter shall consist of not less than 10 nor more than 15 members, nominated by the Crown.

11. With regard to the stipulations respecting the grant of a Civil List to Her Majesty, which have usually accompanied the grant of responsible government, it appears to me sufficient to refer you to the arrangements already made under the Act of Parliament 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 78, and the Acts of the Newfoundland Legislature, 7 Vict., c. 1, & 8 Vict., c. 6, leaving it to yourself to consider whether any modification of these provisions is now required.

12. These are conditions some of which, I am persuaded, are essential to justice, and others highly important to the satisfactory working of the new system; and I trust that, with these additions, the adoption of the system in question will not merely satisfy the long-expressed desire of the majority of the people of Newfoundland for freer institutions, but will also prove favourable to practical improvements in the government of the colony.

13. As regards the portion of the Address which relates to free trade with the United States, you will inform the Assembly that Her Majesty's Government are still in negotiation with that of the United States, and that in the conduct of that negotiation every attention will be paid to their expressed wishes, and those of their constituents.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle.*

— No. 2. —

No. 2.

Governor Hamilton
to the Duke of
Newcastle.
23 February 1854.

(No. 86.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Duke of *Newcastle* ;
dated Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland, 23 February 1854.

(Received, 13 March 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

(Answered, No. 50, 17 March 1854, page 37.)

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Grace that on the 31st ultimo, I opened the Session of the Legislature with the accompanying speech, which was generally very well received, and was only excepted to by the Roman-catholic party in the House of Assembly, on account of its omission of all reference to the subject of responsible government.

A committee of five, three Protestants and two Roman-catholics, was appointed to draft an Address in reply; the three first-named of whom reported an address drawn in the manner heretofore usual, noticing the several matters referred to by me, and containing the usual assurance of a desire to co-operate in maturing the measures to which I had directed their attention.

The Address was read a first and second time, and on the 9th instant, was committed; but, on the first paragraph being proposed for adoption, Mr. Little addressed the House, and declared it to be the intention of himself and his party to permit the transaction of no further business under the present form of government;

ment; but after passing an address signifying this their determination, to await the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon their application for responsible government.

An amendment to the question was then proposed by Mr. Emerson, consisting of an address complete in itself, and which is herewith transmitted; and which after a lengthened opposition, was on the 13th instant, finally passed on the usual division; five Protestant members voting against it, seven Roman-catholic members and one Protestant (the proposer) voting for it.

On the 15th instant, I received this address, and made the reply herewith transmitted; the address being presented to me by the majority only, the minority absenting themselves on such occasion, to avoid, as I hear, the appearance of their having in any way concurred in its principle.

Having received my reply, the House adjourned to the 20th instant, the day on which the English mail was expected; Mr. Little having first given notice of a future address to the Colonial Office, should no satisfactory information be then received, and his party having expressed their determination then to adjourn for a further period of two months, to await the arrival of despatches from England.

The declaration of their intention to transact no further business, has, in the mean time, been carried into effect by their refusing to permit the introduction of a Bill, of which notice had been given by Mr. March, for the better regulation of the seal fishery now about to commence; and by the rejection on the 14th instant, of a Bill brought in by my directions, by the Solicitor-general, designed to check the ruinous traffic in bait, which has been heretofore carried on on the southern shores. The latter measure is one earnestly required by the people generally, and considered so imperatively necessary by the Assembly themselves, that during the last Session, they unanimously passed an address, praying that I would hire a steamer for effectually carrying out this service. Permitting this traffic is, in effect, a sanction of that theft of our seed which leaves our own district barren.

I need hardly observe, that this entire suspension of business, if continued, will produce a vast amount of mischief. The loss of the Bait Bill alone will most probably be felt in a failure of the fishery in many parts; without a Revenue Bill, the public creditor cannot receive his dividends, and the debt of the colony will be much increased, while the want of Supply and Education Bills will occasion great distress amongst many classes. * * *

Three courses present themselves for consideration:—First, the immediate unqualified concession of responsible government with its attendant evils and its injustice to the Protestant majority of the population. Second, its concession after a partial subdivision of the electoral districts, and an increase in the representation on a basis to be settled by Her Majesty's Government; and third, a return to the amalgamated form of government.

Having regard to the condition of the country and to the necessity for preventing future difficulties such as the present, the last system could be worked with greater certainty and with less expense than any other. Either course would, I presume, involve the principle of separate Councils, and can only be carried into effect by an Act of Parliament.

Should your Grace determine upon either of the above mentioned, or upon any other course of proceeding which will preclude the practicability of legislative action here before the expiration of the Local Revenue Act (16 Vict., c. 1), which will expire on the 28th of May, I would earnestly suggest the necessity for a short Act being passed in Parliament, continuing it for one or two years. The Assembly could then be dissolved and matters permitted to remain as at present, until the change determined on had been carried into effect. Indeed the absence of any intimation of your Grace's determination on the question is, at present, a fortunate circumstance, as it will afford the opportunity, of which I am informed the Protestant part of the population will avail themselves, to lay before Her Majesty's Government the expression of their opinions.

A report is in circulation here, founded on some private correspondence that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to concede responsible government upon certain conditions, which have not been mentioned. If these conditions be a fuller and a fairer representation in the Assembly, I very much fear—looking at the determination evinced by the Roman-catholic Members to accede to no representation which did not secure their present majority—that any proposal of that kind will prove nugatory; and, in view of such an event, the Imperial Act, for the continuance of the local Revenue Act, will still be necessary.

I annex a copy of the report of the delegates, and extracts from two local newspapers. The "Public Ledger" is the organ of the Protestant party; the "Newfoundlander" of the Roman-catholic party, in effect, of the Roman-catholic Bishop.

On Monday the 21st instant, to which day the House adjourned, to wait the arrival of the packet, Mr. Little being engaged in Court, and the Protestant minority not attending, in consequence of the resolution of the House to do no business, there was an adjournment for want of a quorum. On the next day, the minority still being absent, a vote of thanks was passed to the delegates, and the accompanying address to your Grace was adopted.

With reference to that part of the report of the delegates which relates to the acts of the Council in its legislative capacity, and on which is mainly grounded the necessity, in the judgment of the Assembly, for responsible government, I cannot do better than refer your Grace to Mr. Row, a Member of the Council, now in England, upon whose long experience, from his residence for half a century in this colony, his sound judgment and integrity, your Grace may safely rely for any explanation that you may require of the complaints of the Assembly in this respect. Without wishing to urge any opinion of my own, I may yet say that, except in the matter of the Road Bill, and then only to prevent what the Council deemed a gross injustice, they do not appear to me to have trespassed on the legitimate functions of the Assembly. The other points in discussion between the two Houses were those in which the Council might fairly differ from the views of the Assembly, and in so doing be very far from meriting the charge that they were not consulting the true interests of the country. On the contrary, in all these measures the reasons which guided the Council will, I have no doubt, on full consideration of your Grace, appear to be such as, in the independent exercise of their judgment, are fully as weighty and regardful of the public welfare as—if not more so than—those which actuated the Assembly. On all these points, however, I am glad to think that Mr. Row will be at hand to afford to your Grace every necessary information.

While writing this despatch, I have received a letter from the President of the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's, requesting me to forward the accompanying memorial to your Grace, referring to the present position of affairs here; inviting your Grace's attention to their address forwarded in February 1852, on the subject of responsible government; stating that their opinions on that subject are unchanged; and praying that the Revenue Act, now shortly to expire, may be continued by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, for such time as may be necessary to enable Her Majesty's Government fully to deal with the important subject of responsible government. This demonstration on the part of the merchants, shows that there is no desire on their part to take advantage of the opportunity which would occur, by the lapse of the Revenue Bill, of forwarding their own interests; but, on the contrary, a highly laudable desire to prevent that injury to the public credit which must inevitably result from the reckless course threatened by the Assembly.

For Report of Delegates, see page 8.
"Public Ledger,"
17 and 21 Feb.
"Newfoundlander,"
16 February.

21 February 1854.
Page 35.

23 February 1854.
Page 36.

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

End. 1, in No. 1.

SPEECH of his Excellency the Governor, on Opening the Second Session of the Fifth General Assembly, Tuesday, 31 January 1854.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Council;
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

THE duty of addressing you on your again meeting for the despatch of public business devolves upon me under circumstances which, while they demand our hearty acknowledgments to Almighty God for mercies bestowed and calamities averted, are not without alloy. While other countries have been sorely visited, we have mercifully enjoyed health and tranquillity; on the other hand, a renewed visitation, with unmitigated severity, of the potato disease in all parts of the island, and the failure of the fishery in many localities, have been followed by great distress among a large portion of our labouring population.

In closing the last Session of the Legislature, I expressed the hope that it would not be necessary for me, on our re-assembling, to make a further appeal to your liberality on behalf of the labouring population; but the great and continued prevalence of distress arising from the causes to which I have adverted, aggravated moreover, by the failure of the Electric Telegraph Company, rendered absolutely necessary the advance of a large amount in excess of the grant for the relief of the poor. I shall cause to be laid before you the details of this extra expenditure; and I rely upon your indemnifying me for an outlay, under all the circumstances of it, so unavoidable.

I am glad to be enabled to inform you that the revenue has exceeded the estimate made of its probable amount.

I shall direct to be laid before you copies of despatches on several matters which formed the subject of addresses passed during the last Session. From one of them you will learn that Her Majesty's Government decline to guarantee the repayment of the loan of 50,000 *l.* requested by you for the construction of main lines of road.

I have the satisfaction of being able to inform you, in reply to your address on the subject, that Her Majesty's Government will carefully maintain our rights of fishery, consistently with a faithful observance of the treaties with foreign powers.

To every country is assigned by Providence its peculiar productions, which may be interchanged among men for their mutual benefit. Although the climate of this colony is such that no available product is raised from the soil for export, yet we are more than compensated by the advantageous position of our shores for the prosecution of a valuable fishery. From the reports which I shall transmit to you, you will perceive that the object of the grant of the last Session, for the protection of the fisheries from external interruption, has been carried out with energy, and, to the extent of the means afforded, with success. Upon the prosperity of our fisheries the general welfare entirely depends; and it cannot, therefore, be superfluous to urge upon you the essential importance of guarding them not only against encroachment from without, but against the no less serious detriment to them resulting from the sale of bait by our own people on the southern coasts, to our great rivals. I commend, therefore, to your consideration the adoption of such legislative enactments, within the legitimate scope of the functions of the local Legislature, as will check, or greatly restrict this mischievous traffic. To enforce the provisions of the law in this respect, as well as to protect our river salmon fisheries on the west coast, I recommend you to place at the disposal of the Executive, adequate means for the maintenance of an efficient coast guard during the ensuing fishery season. A naval officer will be detached to the west coast for this last mentioned service by the Vice-Admiral commanding on the station, who has invited the co-operation of this Government.

In connexion with the subject of the fisheries, I would further submit for your consideration the expediency of reviving, in whole or in part, the Act for the inspection of pickled fish which has recently expired.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

The financial statements and estimate for the ensuing year shall be laid before you without delay.

In consequence of the omission to provide means for defraying the expenditure contemplated by the Road Act of last Session, and owing to the unavoidable necessity of exceeding the appropriation for the relief of the necessitous, the revenue has been quite inadequate to cover the total expenditure of the year. To supply the deficiency, it will be necessary, during the present Session, to authorise the raising of a further sum by loan on the credit of the colony; whereby a considerable addition must be made to the already large public debt.

I deem the present opportunity, therefore, a fitting one for calling your earnest attention to the financial condition of the colony, and to its large and increasing debt. To reduce this debt in accordance with subsisting engagements, and to maintain the public credit in a sound and healthy condition, I need hardly point out to you the imperative necessity for discontinuing, or greatly curtailing, the casual and extraordinary appropriations for services not included in the estimates. Several of these services, as well as some of those heretofore

included

included in the estimates, appear to me to be of so peculiarly local a character, as to demonstrate the reasonableness of their being made local burthens.

A disregard of economy, and a tendency to improvidence, can hardly fail to flow from a system which makes the public revenue the only fund from whence is defrayed, without discrimination or exception, the expenditure for charges and services purely local, which in other communities are provided for by local rates and assessments.

This observation will apply with equal force to the expenditure for the relief of the poor, which is defrayed entirely from the public chest; as well as to the mode of dispensing it, which, with all the precautions that, under the present system, can be observed, is still deficient in incentives to self-reliance on the part of the able-bodied poor, and calculated rather to increase than to check pauperism.

I commend these matters to your careful consideration, in the hope that you may be able to devise remedies for what cannot but be regarded as growing evils.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Council;
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly;

The laws relating to education and the administration of justice in the out-ports will again come under your revision, I shall be happy to concur with you in any well considered enactments which you may adopt for the furtherance of objects so important to the present and future well-being of all classes of the community.

The encouragement of agriculture, with a due regard to the peculiarities of this soil and climate, but especially the introduction, breeding and rearing of live stock of a superior kind, deserve your consideration. By this means the employments and interests of our increasing population will be diversified and augmented, and the general good be advanced.

In fulfilment of the benevolent provisions of the Legislature, I have, during the recess, had the gratification of laying the foundation-stone of an asylum for the reception and curative treatment of pauper lunatics. Satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of that portion of the building for which funds were provided. The report of the Commissioners I shall direct to be laid before you; and I congratulate you on the near prospect of the completion of an institution in which may be put in practice the most approved methods of ameliorating the condition of this most unhappy class of our fellow-beings.

Through the mercy of Providence there has been no actual necessity, during the past year, for putting the Quarantine Act in operation. I deem it right, nevertheless, to impress upon you the importance of supplying any defects there may be in the existing laws for the removal of nuisances, and for enforcing general cleanliness, so essential to the public health.

I will only further detain you in assuring you that upon the subjects to which I have called your attention, and others which may be discussed in either branch of the Legislature, I shall be happy to facilitate to the utmost of my power your labours for the promotion of the public good.

ON Tuesday the 14th instant, the Address of Her Majesty's Council, in answer, was presented to his Excellency at the Government House by the President and the whole House; and is as follows:—

To his Excellency *Ker Baillie Hamilton*, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland, and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

May it please you Excellency,

WE, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council of Newfoundland, in general assembly convened, beg leave respectfully to thank your Excellency for the speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

We concur with your Excellency that our humble and hearty acknowledgments to Almighty God are due for that measure of public health and tranquillity which has been graciously vouchsafed to this colony during the past year; blessings not without their alloy from the distress which unhappily prevails in consequence of the continuance of the potato disease, and the partial failure of the fishery.

Owing to the causes stated by your Excellency, it was obviously necessary to exceed the grant made last Session for the relief of the poor, and we shall readily concur in a measure to indemnify your Excellency for an outlay so unavoidable.

We are happy to learn that the revenue has exceeded the estimate made of its probable amount.

We thank your Excellency for your promise to lay before us copies of the despatches referred to by your Excellency, and we heartily rejoice to find that Her Majesty's Government will carefully maintain our rights of fishery, involving, as those fisheries do, interests of paramount importance to this colony, and of grave concern to the empire at large.

We agree in the opinion that, whilst agriculture is a valuable adjunct to our fisheries, it is upon the prosperity of these that the general welfare of this colony is dependent; and it shall be our endeavour, as it is our duty, to devise and promote the best means of guarding them against encroachments from without, and of suppressing the illicit and extremely injurious traffic in bait carried on by some of our own people with our foreign competitors.

We

We rejoice to learn that the service for which the grant made during the last Session for the protection of our fisheries has been carried out with energy, and has been productive of benefit; and we fully concur with your Excellency in the expediency of the Executive of this colony being placed in a position to maintain an efficient coast guard during the ensuing season.

We entertain the belief that there are many branches of trade connected with our fisheries that are capable of development and improvement, and which, if properly and economically conducted, would, by conducing to the maintenance and comfort of the labouring classes, ease the pressure upon the public funds for their relief, and add to the general wealth of the colony.

The laws relating to education and the administration of justice shall have, as they deserve, our best consideration.

We are happy to find that satisfactory progress is being made in the erection of a suitable lunatic asylum, and we shall hail with satisfaction the completion of an institution calculated to alleviate the condition and sufferings of that class of our fellow-creatures, who, of all others, have the strongest claim upon our protection and sympathy.

We shall cheerfully contribute our aid towards the encouragement of agriculture. We shall also devote our attention to the consideration of the Quarantine and Pickled Fish Acts.

In conclusion, we thank your Excellency for the assurance of your co-operation with us, and the other branch of the Legislature, in the promotion of such measures as may tend to the advancement of the true interests of this ancient and valuable colony.

William Robinson, President.

Council Chamber, 10 February 1854.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council,

I thank you for this address, and for the assurance it contains, that you will co-operate with myself and the other branch of the legislature in the promotion of measures recognised by you as tending to the advancement of the true interests of this ancient and valuable colony.

ON Wednesday the 15th inst., the Address of the House of Assembly was presented to his Excellency by Mr. Speaker and the whole House, and is as follows:—

To his Excellency *Ker Baillie Hamilton, Esq.*, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Newfoundland in general assembly convened, beg to assure your Excellency that while we thank your Excellency for the gracious speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature, we sincerely reciprocate your expressions of regret at the present depressed condition of this colony, and the financial difficulties of the Government, which are attributable not only to the partial failure of the fisheries, and the visitation of the potato disease, but also to the character of the trade of this colony, and the absence of a vigorous, economical, and truly British system of Government, to encourage the development of its extensive resources, to uphold the rights and interests of the operative population, and faithfully administer the public affairs.

We cordially tender our acknowledgments to your Excellency for calling our attention to several subjects connected with the welfare of the country, and for the assurance of your desire to facilitate to the utmost of your power our labours for the promotion of the public good; at the same time, we frankly avow our mature conviction, that however anxious we may be to render our best exertions conducive to the prosperity of the people, judging from the experience of the past and the avowed policy of your Excellency's confidential advisers in their legislative capacity, we entertain no hope of obtaining their necessary co-operation in measures of general practical utility, except on terms alike injurious to the public service, degrading to the people's representatives, and subversive of the rights and privileges confided to our guardianship.

Having declared, as late as the last Session of the Legislature, that neither the anomalous system of Government in force in this island, nor your Excellency's Council, possessed the confidence of the public or of this House, we addressed a memorial to the noble Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and both Houses of Parliament, praying for the immediate introduction of a responsible system of government into this colony; and we have been gratified to learn from the delegates deputed by this House to proceed to London for the purpose of promoting the objects of the memorial, that they have received such assurances from the noble Secretary, as induce us to conclude that the long-desired boon shall be conceded.

We respectfully solicit your Excellency to place before this House copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between your Excellency and the Colonial Department, since the last Session of the Legislature, on this highly-important subject, the satisfactory

settlement

settlement of which we deem essential to the useful existence of the popular branch of the Legislature, of paramount importance to the country, and indispensable to the better administration of the Government.

In conclusion, while we do not hesitate to assure your Excellency that you will be indemnified for any outlay that has been made or may be rendered necessary for the relief of the poor and the telegraph labourers, we deem it our duty to inform your Excellency, with the utmost reliance upon your Excellency's good sense and impartial judgment for a favourable construction of the motives influencing our conduct, that we have deliberately come to the conclusion to await the decision of the Imperial Government upon the right of the people of this old and loyal dependency of the British Crown to the possession of self-government, in the constitutional acceptation of the term, rather than waste our time and exhaust the patience of the public in witnessing a renewal of fruitless attempts at legislation under the present constitution.

John Kent, Speaker.

House of Assembly, 13 February 1854.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I HAVE not received a reply to my despatch forwarding the memorial of the House, praying for a change of the constitution of the colony; and I cannot adopt the irregular and inconvenient proceeding of laying before you correspondence on a subject referred to the Crown, and upon which a decision has not yet reached me. Indeed, upon this topic the delegation from your Honourable House appears to have received assurances which have not yet been communicated to myself.

I thank you for your assurance of indemnifying me for any outlay that has been made or may be rendered necessary for the relief of the poor.

I must, however, express my great regret that you have come to the conclusion to defer legislation on subjects—particularly those of vital importance to the colony—which it has been my duty to bring before you. Whether the public interests have been consulted in arriving at the determination to which you have come, is a question for your own consideration; and, with you will rest the responsibility for any detriment to those interests, which may result from the course you have resolved to pursue.

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

Encl. 2, in No. 2. REPORT of DELEGATES to the Imperial Government, on the Subjects of Responsible Government, Free Trade with the United States of America, and other Affairs of the Colony of *Newfoundland*.

THE House of Assembly having hitherto struggled in vain against the local Executive for the establishment of a thorough British system of government in this island, and their repeated addresses to the Crown for justice having been met by evasions or direct refusals, it was resolved, during the last Session of the Legislature, that delegates should be sent from the Assembly to London, for the purpose of placing the affairs of the colony before the Imperial authorities in their true light, as a conviction existed in the public mind that they had not been fairly represented, or the parent Government would have long since conceded to Newfoundland its constitutional rights and privileges.

We are accordingly honoured with the important trust of representing the views of the country, as expressed by the Assembly, on the present system of government, the general state of the colony, and particularly the claims of this old and loyal dependency to the establishment of responsible government, and reciprocal free trade with the United States of America.

In the discharge of our duty, we now respectfully submit an outline of our proceedings for the information of the public and the Assembly.

Having proceeded to Halifax in the steamer "Ospray," and thence to Liverpool in the R. M. steamer "Niagara," we arrived in London on the 18th July last, and immediately applied ourselves to the fulfilment of the trust reposed in us.

Having prepared the annexed statements, Numbers 1 and 2, on the general affairs of the colony, we transmitted copies thereof, with our credentials, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, requesting at the same time an interview with him on the several matters which formed the subjects of our delegation.

(No. 1.)

My Lord Duke,

Tavistock Hotel, London, 20 July 1853.

WE have the honour to acquaint you, that the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, in the last Session, appointed us its delegates to proceed to London for the purpose of promoting the establishment of self-government in that old and loyal dependency of the British Crown, and reciprocal free trade between it and the United States of America. We, there-
fore,

fore, respectfully address you, as a friend of colonial reform and free trade, and earnestly solicit your co-operation in bringing to a successful issue the arduous struggles of its inhabitants with the monopolists of its trade and its government, who have formed a combination for their own selfish purposes, to defeat the popular will on these important subjects.

In direct opposition to these adverse parties, displayed in every possible shape, this colony received a representative form of government in 1832, of a nature similar to that which has been successively abandoned in all the other North American dependencies. In a despatch, dated 27th July 1832, from Lord Goderich to the governor of that island, accompanying the Royal Instructions, which are the basis of its constitution, his Lordship declared that—

“It may seem, however, superfluous to accumulate reasons in proof of the propriety of establishing in Newfoundland that form of constitution which generally prevails throughout the British transatlantic colonies; the difficulty would consist rather in finding valid arguments for withholding it. The reasonable presumption seems to be, that a system of colonial government which has been attended with so many advantages in British North America, would produce similar benefits at Newfoundland, if transferred to that settlement. I do not indeed mean to deny that some considerable inconvenience has occasionally resulted from the adoption, in those dependencies of Great Britain, of constitutions modelled into a miniature resemblance of our own; but I know not what is the system of which the same might not be truly asserted. It is sufficient to say of the scheme of internal policy in force in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that in all the colonies to which it has been extended, it has invariably secured the attachment of the people, by giving them a large share in the management of their own affairs; by affording an open field for the free exercise of talents and public spirit; by providing honourable ambition with a legitimate object and reward; by insuring immediate and careful attention to the various exigencies of society; and by promoting a frugal and judicious administration of public affairs. With the single exception of those colonies in which the people are separated from each other by distinctions analogous to those of caste, representative assemblies are not only recommended by abstract considerations drawn from the genius and principles of our own Government, but by a long course of experiments pursued under a great variety of circumstances, but still leading to the same general result.

“In accordance with the uniform course of precedents, your commission constitutes a Council, which will participate with the Assembly in the enactment of laws. It is not, however, to be denied that this part of the established system of colonial legislation has been practically found to be attended with some serious difficulties. The members of Council, deriving their authority from the Royal Commission, have not seldom been regarded with jealousy and distrust by the great body of the people. Their elevation to rank and authority has but too often failed to induce a corresponding degree of public respect. Even the most judicious exercise of their powers has occasionally worn the semblance of harshness when opposed to the unanimous, or the predominant opinions of those to whom the colonists looked with confidence as their representatives. The Councils, it must be confessed, have not uniformly exerted themselves to repel, or to abate this prejudice. The acrimony engendered by such disputes has sometimes given occasion to an eager assertion of extreme rights on the part of the Council, and to a no less determined denial of their necessity and constitutional privileges on the part of the Assembly. The Councils have also been employed as instruments for relieving Governors from the responsibility they ought to have borne for their rejection of measures which have been proposed by the other branch of the Legislature; and have not seldom involved them in dissensions which it would have been more judicious to decline. Some of the principal inhabitants of the colony, as well as the chief officers of the local Government, being usually members of the Council, are removed from the prospect of obtaining seats in the House of Assembly. Even in colonies in which there is a larger society, and a greater number of proper persons to become members of the Legislature than in Newfoundland, considerable inconvenience has been found to result from raising to the rank of councillors the leading members of the Assembly, and thereby losing their services in that body. The want of any member competent to explain or vindicate the course pursued by the executive authorities, has been still more severely felt; measures have not unfrequently been misunderstood, and it has happened that a trifling misconception which a few words of timely explanation would have removed, has grown into a serious and embarrassing controversy. The effect of the institution, therefore, is too often to induce a collision between the different branches of the Legislature, to exempt the Governor from a due sense of responsibility, and to deprive the representative body of some of its most useful members. Yet the compensation which might atone for these evils is not obtained, and the Council does not assume in the colony a position or an influence analogous to that of the House of Peers, because entirely destitute of that hold on public opinion which the property and independence of its members, as well as the antiquity of the institution itself, confer upon the peerage of this country.”

All the difficulties anticipated by Lord Goderich, and which colonial experience has shown to be incidental to such a system, have been fully realised in Newfoundland; it was, indeed, unreasonable to expect harmonious working between our executive body, composed of persons avowedly hostile to the concession of a representative constitution, and the popular branch of the Legislature. The commercial monopolists, whose influence predominated in the Executive Council, and which has been always used by the local officials to sustain their policy, is thus adverted to by Lord Stanley, in a despatch to the Governor of this colony, dated 19 November 1841 :—

“Whether with one chamber or with two, the Government will always have to contend with the difficulties arising out of the conflicting interests of two great classes of the community

nity * * * the commercial and the resident class; and although it may be thought that, taken broadly, these interests must act and re-act upon each other, yet each will have separate objects to pursue, and separate views to promote, either by expenditure of public money, or by imposition of public taxes. The former of these classes, up to a recent period, monopolized the power, as they possessed the whole capital of the island, which it was their avowed object to consider merely in the light of a fishing station. In the pursuance of this policy, internal improvements were discouraged, and the island itself was looked upon as subservient to the interest of trade alone. The gradual increase of population has led to the formation of a rival interest, which has now obtained a large share of political power, which it desires, not unnaturally, to direct towards the furtherance of its own objects."

After a series of conflicts between the two branches of the Legislature, the constitution was suspended, and a single chamber of 10 Crown nominees and 15 representatives, with a distinct Executive Council, were substituted. This singular amalgamation lasted four years, when its expiration was hailed with unanimous approval. It was nothing more than an expensive delusion sustained by unexampled corruption, and calculated to bring the Executive, which possessed the chief power over its deliberations, into merited contempt. The popular will, however, sometimes found expression in the amalgamated assembly, notwithstanding the great odds with which it had to contend; and in the year 1846 it adopted the following Resolutions:

"Whereas Her Majesty's Government being about to submit, for the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, a form of constitution for this colony, it is therefore highly expedient that this House should make a declaration of opinion upon the principles of administration applicable to the Government of Newfoundland.

"Whereas the principles of administration applicable to the government of the North American colonies have been formally sanctioned by the highest authority on several occasions, and whereas the following resolutions, moved by Mr. Secretary Harrison, were adopted by the Parliament of Canada, in 1841:

"1st. That the most important, as well as the most undoubted of the political rights of the people of this province, is that of having a provincial Parliament for the protection of their liberties, for the exercise of a constitutional influence over the executive departments of their government, and for legislation upon all matters of internal government.

"2d. That the head of the Executive Government of the province, being, within the limits of his government, the representative of the Sovereign, is responsible to the Imperial authority alone; but that, nevertheless, the management of our local affairs can only be conducted by him, by and with the assistance, counsel, and information of subordinate officers in the province.

"3d. That in order to preserve, between the different branches of the provincial Parliament, that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare, and good government of the province, the chief advisers of the representative of the Sovereign, constituting a provincial administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the representatives of the people; thus affording a guarantee that the well-understood wishes and interests of the people, which our Gracious Sovereign have declared shall be the rule of the provincial Government, will on all occasions be faithfully represented and advocated.

"4th. That the people of this province have moreover a right to expect from such provincial administration the exertions of their best endeavours that the Imperial authority shall be exercised in the manner most consistent with their well-understood wishes and interests.

"And whereas his Excellency Sir Charles Metcalf has thus explained, in answer to an address from Gore, in Canada, his views of colonial government:

"With reference to your views of responsible government, I cannot tell you how far I concur in them without knowing your meaning, which is not distinctly stated.

"If you mean that the Governor is to have no exercise of his own judgment in the administration of the Government, and is to be a mere tool in the hands of the Council, then I totally disagree with you. That is a condition to which I can never submit, and which Her Majesty's Government, in my opinion, never can sanction.

"If you mean that every word and deed of the Governor is to be previously submitted for the advice of the Council, then you propose what, besides being unnecessary and useless, is utterly impossible, consistently with the due despatch of business.

"If you mean that the patronage of the Crown is to be surrendered for exclusive party purposes to the Council, instead of being distributed to reward merit, to meet just claims, and to promote the efficiency of the public service, then we are again at issue; such a surrender of the prerogative of the Crown is, in my opinion, incompatible with the existence of a British colony.

"If you mean that the Governor is an irresponsible officer, who can, without responsibility, adopt the advice of the Council, then you are, I conceive entirely in error. The deputed functions of the Governor are such, that he is not only one of the hardest worked servants of the colony, but also has more responsibilities than any other officer in it. He is responsible to the Crown and Parliament, and to the people of the mother country, for every act that he performs, or suffers to be done, whether it originate with himself, or is adopted on the advice of others. He could not divest himself of that responsibility by pleading the advice of the Council. He is also virtually responsible to the people of this colony, and practically

cally more so than even to the mother country; every day proves it, and no resolution can make it otherwise.

"But if, instead of meaning any of the above stated impossibilities, you mean that the Government should be administered according to the well-understood wishes and interests of the people; that the Resolutions of September 1841 should be faithfully adhered to; that it should be competent to the Council to offer advice on all occasions, whether as to patronage or otherwise; and that the Governor should receive it with the attention due to his constitutional advisers, and consult with them in all cases of adequate importance; that there should be a cordial co-operation and sympathy between him and them; that the Council should be responsible to the provincial Parliament and people; and that when the acts of the Governor are such as they do not choose to be responsible for, they should be at liberty to resign; then I entirely agree with you, and see no impracticability in carrying on responsible government in a colony on that footing, provided that the respective parties engaged in the undertaking be guided by moderation, honest purpose, common sense, and equitable minds, devoid of party spirit."

"Therefore resolved, that this House recognize in the above resolutions and documents the true principles of colonial government, as applicable to any future form of constitution which the Imperial Parliament may, in its wisdom cede to Newfoundland."

The amalgamated system having expired, the Imperial Government most unaccountably restored the old form of constitution, placing in the hands of the Governor and a Council of nine gentlemen, executive and legislative authority, and leaving the Assembly, on its original basis, to encounter the influences in a separate chamber, which had well nigh undermined its foundation in the amalgamated Legislature. None of those salutary changes referred to in the foregoing resolutions, and admitted to be essential to the harmonious and useful operation of colonial government were adopted, though the old constitution was so altered as to secure to the Executive the initiation of money votes in the Assembly, which necessarily embarrassed the free action of the popular branch, and has enabled the Executive to refuse its assent to votes of a most useful nature, because sought to be initiated by members opposed to the Government. This power has been thus arbitrarily and corruptly used. The Council retaining the exercise of executive and legislative functions combined, the Government is without an organ in the popular branch, to explain its policy or take the lead in important matters of legislation. So situated, the Executive is without power or influence in the Assembly, and the Government has only worked on by sufferance for the last four years. The public are thus deprived of the great advantages of a well-directed executive influence in the conduct of public affairs, while the result of an exercise of constitutional control on the policy of the Executive, would be to stop the wheels of government altogether.

Such results as these were clearly foreseen, as the natural consequence of such a system, by the late Lord Sydenham, who gave his opinion as follows, in a confidential despatch, dated at Halifax, N. S., in the year 1840 :

"The last, and in my opinion by far the most serious defect in the Government, is the utter absence of power in the Executive, and its total want of energy to occupy the attention of the country upon real improvements, or to lead the Legislature in the preparation and adoption of measures for the benefit of the colony. It does not appear to have occurred to any one that it is one of the first duties of the Government to suggest improvements where they are wanted; that the constitution having placed the power of the Legislature in the hands of an Assembly and a Council, it is only by acting through these bodies that this duty can be performed; and that if these proper and legitimate functions of Government are neglected, the necessary result must be, not only the improvement which the people have a right to expect will be neglected, and the prosperity of the country checked, but that this branch of the Legislature will misuse its power, and the popular mind be easily led into excitement upon mere abstract theories of government, to which their attention is directed as the remedy for the uneasiness they feel."

It was not to be supposed that the people of this colony could be satisfied with such a position of public affairs, and an address to Her Majesty was accordingly adopted by the Assembly in the year 1851, affirming the principles of self-government, and praying for the concession of executive responsibility. No just reason existed why a system of government, which every other British American province repudiated, and which every enlightened British statesman condemns, should be fastened upon that colony. Without the principles of executive responsibility, it was felt that the Government was not deserving the name, and that it was unjust and unmanly to tax the industry of the people for its support.

Acting, as we have good reason to understand, on the misrepresentations of the interested officials of the colony, and those who have invariably opposed an extension of popular rights in this the oldest and most neglected of Her Majesty's British North American colonies, Earl Grey, as Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, declined advising Her Majesty to comply with the prayer of that address, though his Lordship held out some hopes that his views might in some degree be influenced by the result of the general elections which were then shortly to take place in Newfoundland. Upon the communication of his Lordship's views to the Assembly in the Session of 1852, a suite of resolutions, expressing the opinions of the inhabitants being adopted, it was therefore resolved that a renewed application should be made by address not only to Her Majesty, but to both Houses of Parliament. Before the address reached home, the opposition had attained power, and the hopes of the colony

colony were again doomed to be crushed for a time by a ministry who had chosen as Secretary for the Colonies, Sir John Pakington, the former agent and active supporter of the obstructives of Newfoundland. The address of the Assembly to the House of Commons was kindly presented by the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, the indefatigable advocate of colonial rights. Nor was the Secretary for the Colonies, as we have reason to believe, unsupplied with secret despatches from the local authorities, containing fabricated statements as to the views of the people on this vital and all absorbing question. They resorted to every expedient that self-interest, low prejudices, and unfair intrigue could devise, to defeat the people's representatives, and so far as their efforts have hitherto gone, to influence the decision of the British Government, they have been highly successful in securing the reins of power in their own hands, the offices of the Government for a favoured few, in contemning public opinion in the colony, in neglecting and actively opposing its best interests, on the questions of free trade, education, local improvements, representation, and several other important public measures.

In the autumn of last year the general elections took place in the island, and resulted in the return of a large majority in favour of the principles of self-government, who were pledged to adopt every constitutional means to secure its establishment. The resolutions of the late Assembly were again affirmed by the present House, four members only voting against them, and addresses to the Duke of Newcastle and both Houses of Parliament were then agreed upon.

The anticipations of the Assembly on the course which the Council would likely pursue in the Session of 1853, on the Representatives' Bill, and several other Bills, were fully realised. Among the many measures passed by the Assembly last Session and rejected, or so mutilated by the Council as to cause their loss, we may mention, for the purpose of illustrating the antagonism existing between these bodies, and the hopelessness of expecting their co-operation for any general objects of legislation, the Bills introduced on the following subjects: A Bill for taking the Census of the Island, which was necessary, as no census had been taken there since 1845, to enable the Legislature to appropriate the Road and School Monies fairly among the several districts and for other purposes; a Bill for the Relief of the Poor. Owing to adverse circumstances, and the system of trade heretofore pursued in that colony, which made the operative population almost wholly dependent on a few capitalists, and consequently ill-prepared to withstand the effect of a temporary failure of their ordinary pursuits, pauperism has considerably increased within the last few years, especially among the aged and infirm. The Assembly was consequently obliged to make liberal provision for their relief, and the dispensation of the poor funds was entrusted to the Executive. So much was that trust abused, that the funds were not unfrequently spent for political purposes, and thus became a source of patronage in the hands of the Executive; the poor were wronged, and they appealed to the Assembly for protection. A Select Committee took the matter into consideration, and the Government Secretary of the Poor Board was summoned and gave evidence on the subject. It appears that some characters of bad repute were better provided for out of these funds than other persons more deserving and more destitute objects of charity; that the functions of the so-called Poor Board were only nominal, and that the head of the Executive managed its affairs as he thought fit; it has been since ascertained that a portion of these funds had been actually appropriated with his concurrence in providing him with bed and bedding for a sea voyage.

A Poor Relief Bill was then adopted by the late House, but rejected by the Council. The Assembly then voted the salary of the secretary of the Poor Board in Supply, at the rate fixed by the Executive, so as to make him in some degree independent of the undue influence of the Executive, and responsible to the Assembly for the discharge of his duty. Two attempts were made, in vain, by the Executive to expunge it from the Supply Bill, and a message was privately communicated to the opposing members, that if they persisted in retaining it in that Bill, the officer would be discharged. One of his brothers then held a seat in the Assembly, and another published a newspaper in the colony. The Executive was therefore desirous, for reasons that were quite apparent, of continuing a system which rendered that officer perfectly dependent on its will, not only for the tenure of his office, but for the amount of his salary, which had been nearly doubled within a year or two from his taking office. The Assembly refusing to recede, the officer was dismissed for no express cause, except an alleged intention of changing the system, but his brother had previously voted for responsible government. No actual change has been made in the system, except to appoint a brother-in-law of one of the Executive Council to fill the office thus vacated, and the gentleman so expelled has been appointed to an anomalous position as a member of the Board, at a reduced salary. During the last Session a Bill was again adopted by the Assembly to put a stop to these abuses, but again rejected by the Council, though strong complaints were raised against the present system, and helpless paupers have died through its inhuman operation.

Bills for declaring the prior claims of seamen and fishermen to their wages out of the estates of their hirers and employers in cases of insolvency; for the extension and improvement of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, according to the general recommendation of the trade and the public; for the encouragement of ship-building, and for the establishment of a proper jury system in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, met a similar fate. An alteration of the present jury law in force in those courts was strongly recommended by the able and upright chief justice of the island, from a sense of its absurd and unjust operation, for under the law as it stands, persons without any property qualification whatever, are permitted to act as grand and special jurors in questions of life, liberty, and property, while equally and

not frequently,* more competent persons, who contribute from 100 *l.* to 500 *l.* a year in duties to the revenue, and are possessed of large properties in lands and houses, are excluded from the grand and special jury panels, simply because they do not, in the opinion of the sheriff, come under the qualification or denomination of "principal merchants or gentlemen." The consequence has been, that packed and prejudiced juries have been of frequent occurrence, and are almost unavoidable, without a change in the law. A political opponent has no chance of a fair trial before such a jury, however upright and high minded the court may be, and instead of British justice being administered in such cases, there is but the form observed, for the reality is not attained. The Bill passed by the Assembly was loudly called for, and met with general approval except from the Council, who also rejected a Bill for the prospective reduction of our enormous Civil List, although the colony is about 120,000 *l.* in debt, and its necessities imperatively demand a system of rigid retrenchment in all the public departments, in many of which officials are paid salaries for doing comparatively nothing.

The Road Bill, the Education Bill—both money Bills—the former appropriating 10,000 *l.* for the public road service, and the latter 7,500 *l.* for educational purposes, as well as the Supply Bill, were, in violation of the privileges of the House, all materially altered by the Council, and their total rejection was only saved by the forbearance and discretion of the Assembly, who preferred submitting to a temporary injustice rather than embarrass the public service, and deprive the country of the benefits resulting from these measures. A Bill to regulate our currency was also mutilated by the Council; and the last Bill which it negatived was a Delegation Bill sanctioned by the Governor, appropriating a sum of money to defray the expenses of delegates from the Council and Assembly to the Imperial Government, that both bodies might have an equal opportunity of being heard on the questions on which they have been so long at issue, and thus adopt the speediest means of terminating an agitation which will continue to distract the public mind and disturb the peace of society until they shall be satisfactorily settled. The liberal party in that colony have been persuaded that only one side of the question has hitherto obtained a ready credence from the Colonial Minister, owing to the misrepresentations of the local officials, and therefore solicited their opponents in legislation and progress to meet them manfully, where the arguments on both sides could be openly seen and discussed, not hid away in "secret despatches," which the local Executive has invariably refused to communicate to the Assembly; it has gone further, in refusing to communicate any despatches transmitted to Downing-street on the subject of self government. It must not, therefore, be a matter of surprise that men who sustain their position by such means, should reject the Delegation Bill as they did. In a word, the privileges of the Assembly have been utterly disregarded by the Council, and in the exercise of the only functions which the former branch conceived it might exercise unmolested by the Executive, that of taxation, a message of an intimidating character was delivered on the table of the Assembly by Mr. Secretary Crowdy, by the Governor's command, on the subject of the Revenue Bill, which was then pending on the Order Book for committal and the following resolutions were thereupon unanimously adopted by the Assembly:—

"Whereas a message has this day been received from his Excellency Ker B. Hamilton, Esq., the Governor of this island, which is a direct interference with the deliberations of this House on the subject of the Revenue Bill, now pending before this House.

"*Resolved*, That the said message is a manifest breach of the privileges of this House; and however anxious this House is to maintain a good understanding with his Excellency, this House cannot, with due regard to its rights and privileges, which it is its sacred duty to uphold intact, permit this document to be recorded on its journals unaccompanied with the unequivocal expression of its opinion thereon.

"*Resolved*, That the course pursued by Her Majesty's Council on the important measures vitally affecting the public welfare, which have been sent to them for their concurrence by the Assembly during the present Session, has been the cause of protracting this Session of the Legislature to the present late period, and obliged this House in self-defence to withhold its prompt assent to the Revenue Bill.

"*Resolved*, That this House is most anxious to uphold the credit of the colony, and would deeply regret any step that would impair it; but looking to the present state of the country, the amount of public debt, and the demands on the public revenue, it feels persuaded that nothing tends more to the destruction of that credit than the present system of government, which is devoid of public confidence."

Having thus shown sufficient to convince any reasonable man of the impracticability of conducting the government of the colony under such a system, we shall briefly advert to the question of reciprocal free trade with the United States. The exports of Newfoundland, consisting nearly altogether of the produce of its fisheries, have been materially depreciated in their value in foreign markets, from the formidable competition of the French; it was therefore found that the interests of the country demanded new markets. We naturally looked to the United States for this purpose. For want of remunerative employment in Newfoundland, many of its hardy and intrepid fishermen were obliged to seek labour in the fishing vessels fitted out by the Americans; the old "supplying system," of the few merchants, who engross the greater part of the trade of that island, which enables them to command the produce of the fisherman's summer voyage at a price usually fixed by them at so low a rate, as to leave the industrious operative scarcely sufficient to support him and his family for the winter; and the ruinous effects of the credit and truck system, which form

the chief ingredients in the "supplying system" have all tended to retard the improvement of the fisherman and the progress of the country, and thus reduce to poverty the finest class of men to be found in any of Her Majesty's dominions, or drive them from our shores to contribute to the wealth of some foreign power.

When the question of reciprocity with the United States was first agitated in the colonies, the local Executive, without consulting the Assembly, transmitted a despatch to Halifax, where a meeting of delegates from all the neighbouring colonies was about to be held on the subject, declining to send delegates to the convention, and declaring that the people of Newfoundland were opposed to free trade with the neighbouring republic.

The principles of reciprocity were then affirmed. The despatch of our Executive was kept secret in the colony, and the very man who subscribed his name to it, Mr. Secretary Crowdy, denied, in the presence of one of the subscribers, that the Government had expressed any adverse opinion on the question; but fortunately the document found its way into the Journals of the Nova Scotia Assembly, and the fraud attempted on the people of Newfoundland was there discovered and made public, and could no longer be gainsayed by the Executive.

In the year 1852, the principles of reciprocity were affirmed by our Assembly, and in 1853, the following resolutions were also adopted:

RESOLUTIONS in Committee of the whole on Free Trade.

"Resolved, That the Assembly in its last Session affirmed the principle of reciprocal free trade between the United States and this colony, in resolutions which are recorded on the Journals of the House.

"Resolved, That in reply to the address of the House in which Her Majesty's Government was requested to include this colony in any general scheme of reciprocal trade between the North American colonies and the United States, the Secretary of State, in his despatch dated 26th August last, gives assurance that the interests of this colony shall receive the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

"Resolved, That the official letter of Mr. Everett, the American Secretary of State, to the President of the United States, dated 7th February instant, in which he affirms that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty is prepared to enter into an arrangement for the admission of the fishing vessels of the United States, to a full participation in the public fisheries on the coasts and shores of the provinces, with the exception, at present perhaps, of Newfoundland, on condition of the admission of colonial produce duty free into the United States, is regarded by the House with surprise and regret, because of the special exception of Newfoundland from the proposed arrangement.

"Resolved, That the best interests of the population of this colony would be vitally compromised by the exclusion of Newfoundland from the contemplated treaty, and that this House do forthwith address Her Majesty's Government, setting forth the purport of these resolutions, praying that this colony may not be placed in so isolated and injurious a position, and that a copy of this address be transmitted to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, requesting that he will wait further advices from Her Majesty's Government before concluding the treaty in question."

These resolutions embody the opinion, as they represent the interests of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Newfoundland. According to the evidence taken before a Select Committee of the Assembly in the year 1852, it appears that the resident mercantile men engaged in the trade of the island, with scarcely an exception, admitted, that if the duty of 20 per cent. at present imposed on our produce in the American States, were taken off, a valuable market would thus be secured for our staple products, and they quite approved of the project, until they learned that the American government would require a free participation in our fisheries as a condition to the arrangement. They then feared the influence of honest and active competition at their own doors, in their colonial markets; that the American merchants, or speculators, would visit our coasts, engage our fishermen, occupy their flakes and stages, now falling into ruin and decay in many of our noble outports, and by thus infusing new life and energy into our pursuits, relieve the dependent fishermen from their present abject condition, and break up the monopoly which a few have too long enjoyed in that ill-governed colony.

It may be, however, that the fears of the few merchants are rather imaginary than real, for at present, the Americans have a concurrent right of fishing on the west coast of Newfoundland from the Rameau Islands to Cape Ray with British fishermen, and thence to Cape Quirpon with British and French fishermen, and a joint right of fishing with British subjects on the coast of Labrador, where our fishermen prosecute a very extensive fishery; as also the right of landing at such places on those coasts as are uninhabited, for the purpose of curing and drying their fish; but this privilege is seldom, if ever exercised. The only part of our coast on which they have no right to fish at present, lies between the Rameau Islands and Cape Quirpon along the south-west and north-east coast of the island, where a shore fishery is prosecuted by our fishermen, in which the Americans could only participate by employing our labour and fishing rooms, for labour is cheaper in Newfoundland than in the United States, and the occupation of our rooms in settled harbours would be necessary for their prosecution of the shore fishery under any circumstances. There would be a twofold advantage in such an arrangement, we should secure an extensive foreign market for our produce,

produce, the prospect of increasing the demand, and consequently enhancing the value of colonial labour.

France has, for several years past, given annual bounties of 3,900,000 francs, for the encouragement of her cod fishery, mainly prosecuted on the banks and shores of Newfoundland; and on the 22d July 1851, the National Assembly passed a law, continuing the bounties until the 30th June 1861, and extending them to 20 francs per quintal metrique of fish the product of their fisheries, exported to "transatlantic countries, provided the same be landed at a port where there is a French consul." This new provision is doubtless intended to meet our exports in the American continental markets, and in the West Indies. And should we act wisely in permitting them, after having injured our trade with Europe, to exclude us from the American markets, without making a struggle for our existence. If we, in common with the neighbouring colonies, can induce the Americans by any reasonable concession on our part, to receive our produce on more favourable terms than they should be inclined to admit the produce of the French fisheries, we should have achieved a triumph for our colonial interests, the importance of which would be incalculable to the colonies in a commercial view.

A few days before we left the colony for England, we learned that the local Executive addressed a letter to a commercial society formed in St. John's for the protection of their own interests, requesting their opinion on this subject, in view of our mission. Now, we simply ask, was this a fair way to meet the question? The Legislature was in session four months and a half, and only closed in the middle of June; the Assembly having unanimously adopted the foregoing resolutions on the 23d February last.

A delegate was thereupon sent by the Assembly to Washington to promote its views with the British Minister and the American Government, and we have reason to hope that the interests of this colony will be considered by the Imperial Government before any treaty shall be concluded on the subject. In the meantime the Council was doing comparatively nothing, except obstructing the progress of the Assembly in useful measures. Why the mercantile portion of that body did not take action on the question can only be thus answered:

That they preferred trasting to the "secret despatches" of the executive and the combination of self-constituted "cliques," representing no interests but their own, rather than either openly brave public opinion themselves, or oblige their allies, the paid officials of the Government, at the Council Board, to do so. The Assembly, as the only legitimate organ of public opinion, would have been a sufficient guide for a constitutional executive, and a reference of such a question to a private party sitting with closed doors would not be thought of out of Newfoundland, especially where that body are doubly represented in the Council.

We shall conclude with a few general remarks on the conduct of the Executive in the transaction of the ordinary affairs of the Government. In the distribution of its patronage, it has not been guided by considerations of merit or the qualifications of recipients for the discharge of their duties. Men who were formerly degraded for misconduct in public positions have been appointed to offices of trust in preference to more deserving and competent persons. The formation of a "family compact," and the promotion of individuals in whom the public have no confidence, are characteristics of its policy. Persons who have rendered themselves odious to the popular party by their offensive conduct have met with especial favour in the estimation of the Executive; and we do not hesitate to say that one person, at least, connected with a press in the colony, the publisher of what is termed the government organ, has been encouraged by the Executive in fomenting discord among the people, by every means in his power, that divisions may be created and extended among them, and that it may appear to strangers, through that contorted medium, that the community is so divided by sectarian and other differences, as not to be fit for the enjoyment of self-government.

The colony has been deeply involved in debt through the extravagant system of government pursued, and the public have not received benefits by any means adequate to the amount of money expended on public works or local improvements. Peculation, defalcation, and a total disregard of the law have been of frequent occurrence in several of the public departments.

Favourites of the Executive have been screened in their defalcations, and the Assembly, even during the last Session, was denied the papers necessary to enable them to investigate a charge of defalcation against an outpost sub-collector of customs. While the sureties of the late treasurer have been proceeded against, and his family's property has been seized under a writ of extent by the Crown, for alleged defalcations in his department, only discovered it is said after his decease, amounting to over 6,000 £, and extending over several years; the sureties of the present treasurer have been expressly exonerated by their bonds from liability by reason of any loss that may occur from depositing the public monies, which pass through his hands, in a local branch of a private bank, chiefly owned by parties not resident in the colony.

For over 20 years has Mr. Secretary Crowdy held his present position as Colonial Secretary and chief adviser of every successive Governor, occasionally acting as administrator of the Government. It is notorious that whoever may be the Governor, he ultimately becomes the ruler of the island. All the evils and abuses of the Government have occurred during his connexion with it; and it has often been a matter of surprise to many, that defalcations could have happened in the treasury department on which he drew, or must have known all the warrants that were drawn on the late treasurer, without his being able to detect and expose them, during the lifetime of his co-official. By an Act of the local Legislature of

1845, the secretary was constituted the receiver of Crown rents for Crown lands. In 1847, the late Mr. Templeman, who was a colonial clerk in the secretary's office, acted as clerk to the receiver, and payments were frequently made of those rents to him, he giving receipts on behalf of the receiver, who was allowed a commission for collection of five per cent. on the amount of rents received. In the year of 1852 an account of Crown rents was furnished to the Assembly by Mr. Secretary Crowdy, in which it is stated that in the year 1847 "the sum of 286 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* was received, but not accounted for, by Mr. Templeman in this year." This account appears in the Appendix to the Journals of the Assembly for 1852, page 284, and the evidence of Mr. Secretary Crowdy thereon will be found in page 184. This defalcation was unknown to the Assembly until years after Mr. Templeman was dead. His estate was insolvent, and the colony has been wronged of the amount. But the real defaulter, we may fairly assume, even admitting Templeman appropriated the money to his own use, is not the dead clerk, but the paid living receiver of Crown rents, whose influence and high position have hitherto screened him from justice. He acknowledges no responsibility to the people, and therefore may treat public opinion, or his individual liability, with equal indifference.

See Governor
Hamilton, No. 85,
20 February 1854,
page 37.

For want of proper and detailed returns of the expenditure in the different public departments, the Legislature has been invariably delayed in the discharge of its business; and from this cause, and the obstructive and tardy policy of the Council, the Sessions of the Assembly have been unreasonably and unnecessarily protracted, until members from distant outports have become wearied and obliged to return to their homes before their public business had been done.

Irresponsible commissioners to superintend the erection of public buildings have been appointed by the Executive, under whom very large sums of money have been squandered in the erection of very inferior though expensive buildings. In 1851 the sum of 7,500 *l.* was voted by the Legislature for the erection of a penitentiary in St. John's, and the commissioners, instead of completing a suitable building for the sum, which was quite sufficient for the purpose, there being less crime committed in Newfoundland than in any other colony under the British Crown, as shown by the public records of the colony, expended about 8,700 *l.* in paying for the materials and erecting the basement. The Executive then applied to the Assembly for a further sum of 7,000 *l.* or 8,000 *l.* to finish the building, which was, of course, refused.

This is the system of rule pursued in your oldest transatlantic colony: the abuses to which we have referred are only mentioned as specimens to illustrate its general working. Can it be expected in all justice, that men of common sense, with a reverence for British institutions inherited from their fathers, and a knowledge of their rights, will tamely submit to the degradation of such a system? Paying all our own civil expenditure, let us have a trial of self-government, and if Newfoundland should form an exception to the other North American colonies in working out its principles, and prove itself unworthy of such a boon, disfranchise it then, and place it under the rule of some fishing admiral or naval commander, as in former days. But let it first have, what it never yet has had since Cabot first discovered it, a fair trial, and we pledge the known virtue, well-tryed loyalty and intellect of its inhabitants, that they will prove themselves worthy of the concession, and capable of appreciating the blessings of self-government.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Philip F. Little.*
Robert J. Parsons.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for the Colonial Department, &c. &c. &c.

(No. 2.)

My Lord Duke,

Tavistock Hotel, London, 20 July 1853.

As delegates from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland to the Imperial authorities, on the subject of its demand for a reform in its system of government, it becomes our duty to state its claim to participate in the great principles of executive responsibility, which form the fundamental basis of the British constitution, and which are therefore claimed by the people of that colony as their inalienable birthright as British subjects.

Newfoundland is the oldest colony in North America, under the dominion of our Gracious Sovereign. As early as 1540 its fisheries were considered of immense importance to England. In 1618 there were 200 English ships engaged in them; and in 1626 there were 150 ships thus employed from Devonshire alone, supplying the Spanish and Italian markets with the produce of their voyages. Such was the importance attached to their possession, of that valuable island, being the key to British America, standing nearest to England of all her transatlantic possessions, and commanding both the Atlantic on one side, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the other; that the Ministers of William 3, did not hesitate to deem the encroachments of the French on its rich and prolific waters, as one justifiable cause of the hostilities which broke out between England and that power in the early part of that monarch's reign. The inhabitants of Newfoundland have had to sustain many a severe conflict with the French for British supremacy, frequently sealing their loyalty with their blood; and the British Navy has been largely supplied with hardy and intrepid seamen nursed upon the coasts of Newfoundland.

It is to be for ever regretted that an unwise policy induced the Imperial Government to cede a large portion of the best of the fishing grounds to our old enemies, and thus gave them

them the means of fostering a rival power upon the seas, which is growing every day into more striking importance; and as illustrating the value they attach to these possessions, the French Government of to-day chiefly rely upon their Newfoundland fisheries to supply seamen for their navy, and, to this end, expend annually the enormous sum of 3,900,000 francs.

The policy pursued towards that colony up to the year 1697, was of a most extraordinary description; all settlement was forbidden under severe penalties, and it was not until the year above-mentioned that permanent possession of land was permitted, and then, and for more than a century afterwards, cultivation was not allowed farther than a few yards from the sea-shore.

In 1763, however, there was 400 sail of shipping trading between it, the mother-country, and other parts of the British dominions. In 1764 the British Parliament established the customs in that colony, the head collector being stationed at Boston; and although the inhabitants, like their fellow-subjects in Boston, at first resisted what they conceived to be an illegal imposition of taxes, levied and spent without their consent or control; yet, unlike the latter, their allegiance has to this day remained unshaken. Their sacrifices by the course they pursued in relation to the American war were great; for when that occurred, their trade with portions of the old colonies, being now part of the United States, amounted to 250,000 *l.* sterling annually, with increasing prospects; but it has never acquired its former footing since the passing of the Act of Congress of 1775, suspending commercial intercourse with the British colonies, and the final separation of the United States from the family of British colonial brotherhood.

In 1796 the probable amount of capital vested in our fisheries was one-and-a-half million pounds sterling. So long as the French could be kept out of the field of competition, our trade, fisheries, and population flourished. In 1813 for instance, just before the close of the second American war, the exports from Newfoundland amounted to 2,848,976 *l.* sterling; by the treaty of Paris, however, our rivals were reinstated on our shores to subserve the views of Imperial policy. In 1816 there were 80,000 inhabitants on the island, and 800 large vessels employed in its trade, yielding a very large revenue to the Imperial Exchequer.

Until 1832 the system of government was arbitrary and oppressive; a few capitalists or their agents did pretty nearly as they liked with the inhabitants; there was no redress for the injured to be found in the colony, and the voice of complaint lost its force before it reached the ears of the authorities on this side the Atlantic.

In 1832, by Royal Charter, a constitution was granted to Newfoundland, executive authority being vested in a Governor and Council, possessing also legislative authority, and a separate legislative branch or House of Assembly was also thereby created. Such is the present form of our constitution. The Council are irresponsible to the Crown, to the Assembly, and to the people, both for the advice they give the Governor, and for their conduct in their executive and legislative capacities. They have invariably opposed the popular branch in all important measures of reform, and general legislation has been rendered almost impossible through their obstructive conduct. A system of responsible government similar to that in successful operation in the neighbouring colonies is loudly demanded by the people, so that the government of the colony may be conducted, in the words and true spirit of Lord John Russell's declaration of British colonial rights, "according to the well understood wishes of the people, as expressed through their representatives in the House of Assembly."

This is the only mode by which the conduct of the local Executive will become amenable to public opinion, and the Government secure that confidence, insight, and power, which are necessary for the interests of all parties concerned. At present it is without any of these essential requisites; it possesses, nevertheless, the power of doing mischief, of creating discord, and bringing its own authority into contempt, as it has done by a career of misrule and repeated unconstitutional invasions of the rights of the people.

While even Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with its population in 1851 of only 65,000, with imports of about 120,000 *l.*, exports 55,000 *l.*, and a revenue of not more than 25,000 *l.*, obtained responsible government—all that we seek for our old and loyal colony—while we are furnished with the strong and undeniable claim of equal constitutional right too long withheld, which her sons have, as scions of the old stock, with more than historical consequences which have resulted to England in the old colonies, and more recently in Canada, by withholding popular rights from the sturdy offspring of her loins, with the concessions that have been wisely made to the neighbouring colonies, in granting them a practical control in the management of their internal affairs, and with the declaration of Earl Grey in his Lordship's despatch to the Governor of Prince Edward Island, dated 27th December 1849, that "it cannot be too distinctly acknowledged, that it is neither possible nor desirable to carry on the Government of any of the British provinces in North America in opposition to the opinion of the inhabitants;" may we not appeal with confidence to that spirit of justice and fair play which characterises British statesmen in these days, to redress the wrongs, and grant the reasonable request to the valuable and important dependency which we have the honour to represent. Why, we would ask, should she longer continue the victim of a local selfish clique, who flourish at her expense, who misrepresent her great resources, and sacrifice her best interests for the furtherance of their individual ends. Newfoundland has at present a population of at least 120,000 inhabitants; her imports, including those of her dependencies, are about 1,000,000 *l.* sterling, and her exports exceed that sum; her area is more extensive than that of Ireland, and she possesses more than a thousand miles of seaboard indented with noble bays and safe harbours, having abundance

of rich resources; lands of cultivable character, now chiefly the resort of vast herds of wild deer; mines of various kinds lying dormant, and quarries of almost every kind of stone, besides marble, limestone, and gypsum; surrounded by waters teeming with inexhaustible supplies of fish. She has a revenue of about 70,000*l.* sterling a year, she pays her own Civil List, amounting to about 30,000*l.* annually, raised by local taxation. She registers in the custom books of her chief port, St. John's, over 1,100 vessels of 60,000 tons burthen, and 170 English vessels of 16,000 tons burthen, chiefly owned and all engaged in the trade of the colony, besides 9,989 smaller craft employed in the cod-fishery. She sends yearly to the seal-fishery 400 vessels, manned by about 14,000 able seamen, and she employs annually 25,000 persons in her general fisheries besides. She has 60,000 acres of land under cultivation, a resource of much importance to the industrious fisherman who finds his farm a substantial auxiliary to his fishery. Schools have been established, through the exertions of the Assembly, in almost every settlement, and roads are, under the same encouragement, diverging in every direction, connecting one locality with another.

The commercial relations of this important but neglected colony extend to Great Britain and Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Naples, Germany, Denmark, and many other European ports, to the British North American colonies, the British, Spanish, and Danish West Indies, the United States, South America, the Ionian Islands, Malta, France, Gibraltar, and several other parts of the world.

From the capital of the colony (which contains 20,000 inhabitants) a line of telegraph is being completed to Cape Ray across the country and Gulf of St. Lawrence in Prince Edward Island, thence to the United States of America, so that steamers touching at St. John's, which they may do in less than seven days after leaving Liverpool, may transmit news to the most distant part of the American continent several days before any other conveyance could possibly accomplish it.

Such is a brief outline of the prominent features which mark the colony whose claim to self-government we respectfully advocate; and we earnestly ask, does not the picture we have hurriedly sketched prompt you to believe that the colony of Newfoundland is equally entitled to a reformed system of government with Canada, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, and certainly far more entitled to it than, comparatively speaking, the very inferior Island of Prince Edward.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Philip F. Little.*
Robert J. Parsons.

Note.

The population of Newfoundland is at least - - - - - 120,000

The average value of Exports is as follows, yearly:		£.
Dried cod fish, quintals	- - - - - 1,017,674	493,014
Oil, gallons	- - - - - 2,744,910	319,977
Sealskins, No.	- - - - - 511,630	76,596
Salmon, tierces	- - - - - 4,025	12,024
Herrings, barrels	- - - - - 36,259	18,261
Bait, &c., sold to the French	- - - - - -	15,000

	£.	934,872
Besides our Labrador Exports of the above articles, say	-	300,000

Total Exports	- - - - £.	1,234,872
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Amount of native produce consumed in the country yearly, viz.:		
Agricultural produce	- - - - -	252,992
Fuel	- - - - -	75,000
Game—venison, partridge, and wild fowl	- - - - -	10,000
Timber—boards, house stuff, staves, hoops, &c.	- - - - -	75,000
Fish, fresh of all kinds	- - - - -	43,000
Oil	- - - - -	10,600
Vessels built in the colony	- - - - -	15,000

Total Annual Produce	- - - - £.	1,716,464
The value of Property engaged in the Fisheries yearly is	-	529,000

Sterling	- - - - £.	2,236,464
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The annual Imports are at least - - - - - £. 1,000,000

We also addressed many of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, enclosing copies of those documents, and soliciting their support and the exercise of their influence in promoting the objects of our mission.

According to appointment, we then waited on Joseph Hume, Esq., M. P., at his residence in Bryanstone-square, with a copy of the Resolution of the Assembly, soliciting him to present the Address of the Assembly on the subject of responsible government to the House of Commons, and to use his powerful co-operation as an experienced and influential Member of the House of Commons on behalf of the colony. This veteran, consistent and disinterested advocate of colonial reform and popular rights, cheerfully consented to undertake the advocacy of the cause of Newfoundland, and to use every constitutional means in his power to forward the views of the Assembly, stating that he had been for nearly a quarter of a century advocating responsible government for the British American colonies, and his conviction that it was not only the right of these colonies, one and all, to possess it, but he conceived it to be the interest of the mother country to concede it.

Having then entered into a history of the abuses of the present system of rule pursued in the colony, he inquired into the extent of its resources, population, trade, revenue, and public expenditure, and expressed his surprise that Newfoundland had not been in the enjoyment of self-government as well as any of the neighbouring colonies. He then addressed a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, requesting his Grace to fix a day for our interview, and kindly offered his services to accompany us, and offer his assistance at the interview.

We were equally successful in obtaining the advice and co-operation of other influential Members of Parliament of weight with the Government.

In accordance with appointment, we waited on his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, at the Colonial Office, in the afternoon of Tuesday the 27th July. Mr. Hume having expressed his desire to introduce us to the noble Secretary, we waited in the ante-room some few minutes for him, but being engaged on a Committee then sitting on India affairs, as we learned, we sent in our cards, and were forthwith ushered into the presence of the Duke. His Grace received us in the most courteous manner. We presented the Address of the Assembly on responsible government, a duplicate of which, he stated, he had previously received and read, that he was engaged just as we entered in perusing our printed documents (Nos. 1 and 2), and he would be happy to hear any observations which we deemed it proper to offer in addition to the matters therein set forth. He then listened patiently while the grievances of the people of Newfoundland were being unfolded, in the course of which the veteran friend of the colonies, Mr. Hume, came into the office, and was heartily and blandly received by the noble Secretary, and having apologised for not being in time to introduce us, playfully said, "I dare say, however, these gentlemen were well able to introduce themselves." The Duke stated that when Mr. Hume arrived, Mr. Little was giving a statement of the affairs of Newfoundland, which he would be pleased to continue until he had concluded the remarks he intended making. After the delegates had concluded their preliminary explanations and observations, Mr. Hume remarked that the observations and facts which his Grace had thus heard with relation to the affairs of Newfoundland, were in his opinion perfectly correct; they were, however, merely a repetition of those abuses and that state of circumstances which existed under the old system of misrule pursued so long and so unwisely in the other British North American colonies; that they were in fact inseparable from such an imperfect form of government as that in force in Newfoundland; that the only cure for those evils was self-government, the concession of which, when he first demanded it for Canada, in company with the Canadian delegates, would have prevented the rebellion which subsequently occurred and distracted the peace of that fine country. That it was notorious that none of the British American colonies would be satisfied with anything short of the management of their internal affairs, and he expressed his astonishment that this important colony should be denied its rights and privileges, while the neighbouring possessions of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and even Prince Edward Island were progressing, with marked success, since they obtained the control of their own affairs, and that such a denial would amount to an abrogation of the doctrine of the present Ministry.

The Duke declared that he was much pleased to receive the full detail with which he had been favoured by the delegates, of the past and present circumstances of Newfoundland. That his attention had been called to the subject of responsible government some three or four months since, by the Governor of the colony, upon the adoption of the address by the Assembly, and he had given the matter some consideration, though he had not had sufficient time, owing to his Parliamentary and official duties, to decide on the matter; and after inquiring how long the delegates intended remaining in England, on being informed that they awaited his pleasure, he stated his fear that at so late a stage of Parliament, and the great amount of business then falling on him to discharge, it would, he feared, be difficult for him to consider the affairs of the colony in all their bearings upon the important question of a change of constitution during the sitting of Parliament; but that he would, at as early a day as possible, take into his serious consideration the whole case, and submit it for the decision of the Cabinet. It was true, his Grace continued, that he entertained the opinion ascribed to him, that the colonies, wherever it was found practicable, should have the full measure of responsible government conceded to them; that if they were fit for representative institutions, they were certainly entitled to self-government; that it was not the interest of the parent State, nor his desire to withhold that system of rule, but it would be admitted by the delegates, he thought, that there were objections urged against the introduction of that system into the colony at present, which might be obstacles, not insuperable obstacles certainly, but supposed or apparent ones, which, if founded in fact, might interfere with the har-

monious and effective working of such a government. These obstacles might exist, for instance, in communities which were not of one description of people; where from the nature of the population and the limited representation, it might be difficult to find a sufficient number of persons qualified to carry out the system and justify the necessary increase of representatives for that purpose, or where divisions occur between different denominations of Christians. Now, with reference to the present application, he would wish it to be clearly understood that he did not mention these as insuperable obstacles, or that he regarded them in that light; but as matters that should of course be considered with the whole question in all its points of bearings before he could be expected to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

Mr. Hume here said to his Grace, give the colony responsible government and all the usual requirements will be found to carry it on, as they have been found in the other colonies, particularly in the smaller island of Prince Edward, which was inferior in point of population and resources to Newfoundland; that the sectarian difference to which his Grace referred, if they existed, would soon find their level and their best corrective in the principles of executive responsibility and free government. That he was acquainted with the views of some parties, formerly connected with the trade of Newfoundland, and they were under the impression that no change should take place there that would not subserve their class interests, or meet their very contracted policy. That Sir Alexander Bannerman's administration of the affairs of Prince Edward Island formed a remarkable contrast to that of former Governors, who had invariably failed in their efforts to satisfy the people of that colony, or carry on its government successfully.

The Duke remarked, that Mr. Hume knew how sincere his Grace was in his endeavours to carry out fully colonial reform; and the instance referred to by Mr. Little, where his Grace recently expressed his opinions on the affairs of Jamaica, was an evidence of that sincerity, and as such he wished it to be regarded. After a prolonged discussion on the political circumstances of Newfoundland, the delegates requested permission to furnish his Grace with a supplemental statement in answer to the two objections that were regarded with any degree of importance by him, to which he cheerfully assented.

They then referred to the great necessity of reciprocal free trade with the United States, and the impolicy and injustice of excluding this colony from a participation in any arrangement which may be concluded on that subject.

Upon this topic, as well as upon the other, it was evident that the authorities of the Colonial Office had been misled; they believed that until they had seen the resolutions of the Assembly on free trade with the States, that the people of the island were entirely opposed to the proposition; and his Grace was therefore rather taken by surprise, when the delegates assured him that a strong desire existed in the colony to see it accomplished; they further said that it was essential to the prosperity of Newfoundland, seeing that the French had by reason of their bounties, almost excluded the colonists from many of their best foreign markets for their staple produce, and that many of our able-bodied fishermen are leaving our shores to obtain remunerative employment in the United States.

His Grace stated, that he regarded this as a subject of vast importance; that it had been for some time under the consideration of the two Governments, that his views were in favour of the most unrestricted commercial relations, and he could see no reason why Newfoundland should form an exception in any general arrangement that may be concluded with the United States on this subject, provided any deficiency which might thereby be created in the revenue could be otherwise supplied. That he was in this view quite in favour of the proposition. That there was a gentleman connected with his department, who had recently arrived from Canada, conversant with the subject, with whom he would wish the delegates to confer on the details of this question, as it might affect Newfoundland, and also in relation to the French fisheries, adverted to by them; but before concluding that interview, he was most anxious to impress upon the delegates the necessity of abstaining from extremes in reference to the fishery question, that is, with the French and Americans. In the present state of political affairs it was above all things desirable that the greatest caution should be used, one injudicious act on the part of the colonists might involve the Union in a war which might disturb the peace of the world; and rather than such should be the alternative of pressing extreme rights, it would be a question for consideration whether the sacrifice of the whole colony would not be preferable.

The delegates replied that the colonists wanted no more than their rights, fair play for their talents, and a clear field for their industry and enterprise. They had, however, been seriously injured by the competition and encroachments of the French; and added to these causes of discontent, they were stung with mortification to find the local Executive lending their influence to oppose their desire for extended markets for the produce of their labour. That if a system of rule were established in which they reposed confidence, there was no doubt but a majority of the people's representatives would always be found to give practical effect to the views of the Colonial Minister, so long as they were conducive to the welfare of the colony. But at present the people had no motive for consulting his wishes, and any change which had a tendency to relieve the country from its continued and prolonged depression, and elevate their hopes of improving their condition, would be preferable to a system of government, alike contracted in principle and practice, under which the vast and valuable resources of the colony were left undeveloped, its progress retarded, and the political existence of the colonists ignored, except for the purpose of yielding taxes, which it was only candid to assume, they would not long continue to pay, after the successful example of constitutional resistance set by Jamaica, should their reasonable demands be refused, and their legitimate rights be any longer withheld.

His Grace then requested us to furnish some statistical information with the supplemental,
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in relation to the trade and revenue of the island, and again assuring us of his anxiety to promote its prosperity, we then took our leave, well satisfied with our interview, and of the determination evinced by the noble Duke to render justice at last to Newfoundland.

On Friday the 29th July, we had an interview with Mr. Strachey at the Colonial Department, according to the request of the Duke of Newcastle, on the subject of free trade with the United States, and the encroachments of the French on the fishery grounds of the colony. This gentlemen evinced a lively interest in the matter of colonial trade, doubtless he had the full confidence of the Colonial Secretary, and entered with much particularity into its various relations and details. With regard to free trade, he stated that he had been led to believe that it was the desire of the inhabitants of Newfoundland not to be included in any measure which might be adopted on the subject; and this impression was strengthened by the representations of the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's; but he now formed a different opinion, looking to the resolutions of the Assembly, though Mr. Archibald, the Attorney-general of the island, who had been with him, urged an objection to the proposition of including that colony, as the loss which would accrue to the revenue by the free admission of American produce could not be made good. We removed this erroneous impression, showing that if there were a government in the colony which could command a majority in the Assembly, there might be any change effected in the tariff which would be rendered necessary to meet the objection stated; that as increased trade was anticipated from free intercourse with the Americans, the imports as well as exports would increase in proportion, and the revenue would not consequently suffer any diminution. Mr. Little entered into an elaborate statement of the trade returns of the colony, and the advantages of reciprocity, and stated that he did not conceive that the imposition of an equal rate of five or six per cent. *ad valorem*, for mere purposes of revenue, on certain stated articles imported into the island from the United States and all other countries, or into the United States from Newfoundland, would not form an obstacle to the proposed arrangement, but if it should be objected to, it should not stand in the way of a settlement of the question, as the advantages to be derived by the colony from the measure far outweighed a deficiency of revenue, which could be easily supplied by fairly reducing the Civil List, and re-adjusting the scale of duties imposed by the local Legislature.

Mr. Strachey then stated his convictions that no measure of reciprocity would be completed without including Newfoundland in any general agreement that might be effected, or in a separate clause bearing upon her peculiar position on the score of her revenue, and that he would be happy if we would see Mr. Cardwell, the President of the Board of Trade, on this subject. We stated our consent, and he undertook to procure an interview for us with him.

The other point which was deemed of great moment by Mr. Strachey, was the Fishery question. We said with regard to the French question, Newfoundland was almost solely interested—other colonies were not engaged in taking the cod to the extent that we were, and it was in reference to the cod fishery that we complained of the encroachments of the French. He said as there could be any variety of interpretations of the treaties between the two nations on the fishery, it would be well if they could be amended so as to define the actual rights of both nations. We agreed that it would be desirable, but we trusted that in any definition of the treaties, no right now possessed by the Newfoundlanders would be infringed, and particularly that Belle Isle should not be given up, nor should any right to fish for bait on our coast be permitted. He said there was no intention whatever to give up Belle Isle, but a concurrent right to fish there was mooted. We said it would be just as well to surrender Belle Isle altogether, as to allow the French a right to fish there, it was a station of the greatest importance to a large portion of the population of the colony who traded and fished at the Labrador. Well, he said the questions on which there was a difference of opinion with the French could only be settled by a compromise on both sides, the Newfoundlanders should not be too extreme; they might be less benefited by seeking too much, as by wisely conceding a little. He thought it would be most expedient that, as residence or establishment was now forbidden on certain portions of the shore, where good soil existed, that this part of the coast should be given up to the exclusive possession of the colonists—that is from Cape Ray to a point, say equidistant from it and Cape John, and the other part should remain in the possession of the French exclusively; this would remedy the present doubtful interpretation of the treaties with respect to concurrent rights of fishery. As to allowing them to take bait, he said, it was asked for, but not up to this present moment decided; but he thought that, if we allowed the Americans the right of fishery, we could not keep the bait from the French. We said we would rather risk that than give the French any right of taking bait unless they would agree to make good the loss which such a right would inflict upon the colony. Mr. Strachey said, there was something about an offer of 5,000*l.* on the part of the French. We said such a sum was a mere bagatelle—three times that amount would not repair the damage such a surrender of our right would inflict upon the people of Newfoundland. Well, but if, said he, you will give up nothing, how can the matter be settled? We said if the British Government gave the French the right of fishing at Belle Isle, and the right to take bait, they might as well give up Labrador, if not the entire colony to the French, for it would be impossible to compete with people who receive from their Government in bounties for every quintal of fish they catch more than our fishermen can sell their's for. After a long discussion, he said the amendment of the treaties would have the best consideration of the Government, and with a due regard to Imperial interests, the interests of the colonists would be protected. We said we should be happy to convey the pleasing intelligence to the people of Newfoundland, that the British Government had no idea of giving

up Belle Isle, or of allowing the French to fish for bait on the shores of the colony. Mr. Strachey begged us not to take what he said as coming from the Government, for he did not know their views authoritatively, but he merely stated what he believed to be the disposition of the Government upon these important subjects.

Mr. Strachey kindly favoured us with a second interview, in which he entered into the details of the foregoing questions, and obtained in writing the particulars of the duties collected on the articles imported into Newfoundland, which may be exempt under the proposed arrangement of reciprocity.

The encroachments of the French were again discussed, especially with reference to the rights of the Newfoundlanders to the exclusive fishery of the salmon brooks and rivers, from which they had expelled many of our fishermen. He stated that such an assumption was not justified by the treaties. We replied that their whole system of fishery was in direct violation of the treaties; that their use of bultowes and immense cod seines, as they were in the habit of using them, was particularly injurious to our fisheries, and not authorised by, but contrary to, the "mode of fishery" guaranteed by treaty. That the Legislature had made provision for the employment of a small steamer to protect our rights and prevent our fishermen from supplying the French bankers with bait. He said that there was no objection to that course, provided matters were prudently managed, and that he hoped by that means and the exertions of the Imperial Government, these vexed questions would be speedily, amicably, and satisfactorily settled with the French Government. According to his request Mr. Little left with him Mr. Andrews's late excellent Report on the Trade and Fisheries of the United States and the British North American Colonies, and other documents in support of our views.

Upon the subject of making St. John's a port of call, for a line of steamers running from some port in the United Kingdom, to either Canada or the United States, which we also brought under the notice of the Government, we were informed by Mr. Strachey that he had no doubt that as soon as definite arrangements were made for such a line of steamers, and they began to run permanently, the British Government would send the English mails intended for Newfoundland by them, as such a step would be of great importance to the people of the colony, and appeared not only reasonable, but highly desirable.

On the 30th July, we addressed the following letter to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, with the supplemental statement marked No. 3; and it will be seen by the tenor of these, that we placed matters in as fair and clear a light as possible, and pressed our application for a prompt and definite decision as far as we prudently could:

My Lord Duke,

Tavistock Hotel, London, 30 July 1853.

We have the honour of transmitting to your Grace our supplemental statement of the claims of Newfoundland to responsible government, and our reply to the only two objections to the concession, which you appeared to regard with any degree of importance.

Not knowing on what facts or representations the opponents of the desired reform, connected with the local Executive, rely to support these objections, which we assume have emanated from them, and they having twice rejected in the Legislative Council, a proposition made by the House of Assembly to send delegates from both branches of the Legislature, that the question at issue between them might be fairly discussed, we have therefore embodied in our reply only such general proofs of our position as are supplied by the Journals of the Assembly, the blue books furnished by the local Executive, and our own knowledge of the affairs of the colony.

Of course, we could not be expected to meet a series of misrepresentations, with the exact nature whereof we are unacquainted, but the existence of which, we presume from the necessity the local authorities have placed themselves under, of making out some justification for the course they have adopted with reference to the repeated collisions which have taken place between the Executive and the popular branch of the Legislature.

Wide-spread public discontent and active political strife, are the natural results of a system of government resting for support on representatives directly responsible to the people, and an executive repudiating all popular control, and pursuing an arbitrary policy, subversive of the interest of the Crown and the country, with confident impunity on account of their distance from the seat of that power to which they are amenable, and whose decision they have always anticipated in their own favour, from their confidential relation to the Imperial authorities, and their consequent facility of giving a favourable colouring to their transactions.

If, therefore, evils have flown from such a source, we have no doubt that upon a full consideration of the facts, your Grace's impartial and discriminating judgment will lead you to conclude, that the faults and errors of the past—whatever they may have been—in the government of Newfoundland, and the working of its constitution, as in the neighbouring colonies, under the old regime, are rather attributable to the system, alike unnecessarily expensive to the colony, and productive of discord in the hands of unscrupulous men, who have frequently provoked resistance by the contempt with which they have treated public opinion, than to any peculiar constitution of its society, or any erroneous estimate of the value of free institutions by the people.

In conclusion, we beg to inform your Grace that, as we are desirous of leaving England in the "Lady Eglinton," which will leave Liverpool on the 18th August, and without wishing to be deemed importunate, we trust that you may have sufficient leisure to decide the case

of that old and loyal colony, in the meantime, that we may be enabled to avail of that only opportunity of direct steam communication likely to be had for some time, in completing our voyage of over 6,000 miles, and bearing, as we fervently hope, to the homes of our fellow-colonists a guarantee of your impartial justice and sincere interest in their peace and welfare.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Philip F. Little.*
Robert J. Parsons.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 3.)

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT.

My Lord Duke,

Tavistock Hotel, London, 28 July 1853.

On behalf of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, we beg to tender our sincere acknowledgments for the cordial and gratifying manner in which your Grace was pleased to receive us, in company with Mr. Hume, on the 26th instant; for the marked attention paid to our statement of the affairs of that important colony; for the frank expression of your enlightened opinions, and the lively interest manifested by you in the great objects of our mission. By the spirited subjects of that ancient dependency, who have been heretofore treated with more than ordinary neglect, the details of our interview with your Grace will be received with lively gratitude and unfeigned satisfaction. In regarding the views expressed by your Grace as the indication of an earnest desire for a reform in its Government, and a compliance with the wishes of its inhabitants, we feel confident that we form a correct estimate of your high and honourable character as a British statesman, and of that wise and just colonial policy which you have adopted as a general rule, in conferring self-government upon the colonists wherever it is practicable.

In the course of our interview with your Grace, there were two points which appeared to have some weight with you, in reference to the propriety of conceding responsible government to Newfoundland, though you very fairly stated that you did not regard them in the light of insuperable objections. The first was the supposed difficulty of finding a sufficient number of persons in the colony qualified to conduct that system, and justify an adequate increase of its representatives; and, secondly, the alleged existence of such sectarian differences among the population as might interfere with its harmonious working. In accordance with your kind permission, we shall briefly address ourselves to these objections; and, we trust, to the entire satisfaction of your Grace.

Looking at the pursuits of our population and their communication with all quarters of the world; the extent of their trade, and the knowledge they must possess to transact their affairs, and the amount of political information acquired by them in the exercise of their political rights, as well as from the agitation of constitutional questions in that and the neighbouring colonies, we would respectfully submit, that in such a population of 120,000 there would be no difficulty in finding a sufficient number of persons, qualified by their local knowledge and general intelligence, as well as by their position in society, and their professional and other pursuits, to manage their own public affairs.

It is difficult to adduce direct proof of the existence of such intelligence in the mass of the population of Newfoundland as would qualify them for representative institutions. It is only by analogy, or comparison with other colonies which possess self-government, that we can best exhibit to your Grace their fitness for the reception of those rights which, as British subjects, the people of that colony claim at your Grace's hands. We state it advisedly when we declare, that neither Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, nor Prince Edward Island has, for the extent of its population, the aggregate of intelligence enjoyed by Newfoundland. Her merchants, planters, and middle class generally, are inferior to none in ordinary intelligence; and it is from these classes, who are sufficiently numerous, that the future legislators of the colony will invariably be drawn. The electors, the greater proportion of whom include the mechanics and fishermen who are householders, are not in the least of an inferior grade to the same class in England—possessed of great morality, discretion, and peculiar genius and industry, rarely to be met with elsewhere among the same class of men. It is no uncommon occurrence in Newfoundland for a planter to fell and bring out of the forest timber and other materials necessary to construct a vessel, to build her from keel to topmast himself, and afterwards to take charge of and navigate her in prosecuting the trade of the colony. Surely, then, such men are not to be supposed devoid of that intellectuality which would qualify them to become the recipients of a system of constitutional rule, under the enjoyment of which they observe their sister colonists thriving, and excelling in every social respect, while they are struggling beneath an anomalous representative form of government in which they place no confidence.

An objection similar to the first was urged by Earl Grey with reference to Prince Edward Island, with its more contracted population and resources, where it was more likely to hold good than in Newfoundland; but practical experience has shown that even there, under the enlightened administration of Sir Alexander Bannerman, there existed no real foundation for the assumption.

The increase of our representatives has been deemed desirable by the Assembly, for the despatch of public business, with a due regard to the proper subdivision of legislative labours,

labours, especially as the Government have taken little or no part in the preparation of general measures of legislation. Bill after Bill has passed the Assembly to duplicate the present number of its members, leaving the existing electoral districts as they were established by Sir Thomas Cochrane in 1832; the Council rejected these Bills, and another measure on this subject, of a compromise character, adopted by the Assembly last Session in a spirit of conciliation towards the Council, and sought the substitution of a close borough system, by subdividing certain districts, which would have the effect of concentrating undue influences in small localities and thus endanger the integrity of the representative principle. Hence no law has been formed on this subject by the local Legislature, and we deem it utterly hopeless to expect the present Council to agree to any just or generally acceptable measure on this head.

With reference to the second point, we would respectfully refer to the relative numbers of the different denominations of our population, and the amount of patronage they respectively hold under the Government of the colony, which may afford your Grace some clue to the motives of the few individuals connected with the local Executive, who have raised and resorted to every unfair means in exaggerating this objection. According to the Census of 1845, there were in the island,—34,291 members of the Church of England; 15,230 Dissenters, nearly all Wesleyan Methodists, making together 49,521 Protestants; and 46,995 Catholics. The members of the Church of England enjoy 18,500 *l.* sterling, yearly, out of the civil official expenditure; the Wesleyans 500 *l.*, other Protestant Dissenters, numbering 970, 2,280 *l.* and Catholics 4,593 *l.* The Executive and Legislative Council consists of six members of the Church of England, three Dissenters (none of them Wesleyans), and one Catholic. During a period of 20 years, and five general elections, the number of Protestants returned to the Assembly was 39, and 36 Catholics. In six of the nine electoral districts into which the island is divided, there are a majority of Protestant electors, both collectively and separately, as shown by the annexed abstract from the Census of 1845. Although these districts have possessed the numerical power to return members of their predominant persuasion, yet several of them, like the districts where the Catholics are in the majority, have returned persons of different creeds as their representatives. Under such a state of facts, taken from the records of the colony, we are confident that your Grace will see that this objection is only a pretext put forward, most certainly not by your Grace, but by the local clique, as an expedient to prolong their tenure of irresponsible power.

Objections similar to this were strongly urged against the concession of self-government to several of the neighbouring colonies. In many of them there were stronger sectarian differences to be encountered than ever existed in Newfoundland, and more serious consequences have resulted from them at one election, in Prince Edward Island, under the old system, than ever has or ever will likely occur in our colony, whatever may have been the misrepresentations of interested parties to the contrary.

The population of Canada affords another illustration, not only of rife sectarian differences, but also of strong antipathies arising from national distinctions of race and language. Until a proper system of government was there established, that fine country was torn with internal dissensions, and enjoyed neither peace nor prosperity. Under the reformed administration, which has for its foundation equal rights to all denominations, the organization of society has been improved, and the genuine feelings of British loyalty and freedom, which exist in all British North America, have been strengthened in Canada and all the lower provinces, in the enjoyment of self-government, the principles of which are calculated to rectify the differences to which we have adverted. Where all are equally interested in the proper and economical management of public affairs, and where there is no peculiar Church establishment to be affected by the change, or supported by the colonial Legislature, there is really no force in the objection. No undue sectarian ascendancy is sought by the reformers in Newfoundland, and it is evident that none would be tolerated or practicable; but the Government of the colony should, of course, pay a due regard to the fair claims of all denominations.

For these reasons, and those previously advanced, we trust that your Grace may be induced to see that such objections are devoid of merit; and that you will, by the exercise of your authority, cause the present Council to be dissolved, distinct Executive and Legislative Councils created, and the salutary principles of responsible rule fully enforced in the colony, that harmony may be established between the co-ordinate branches of the Legislature, and the best interests of the country thus promoted.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Philip F. Little.*
Robert J. Parsons.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

ABSTRACT—Census of 1845.

DISTRICT.	PROTESTANTS.	CATHOLICS.
Conception Bay - - - -	16,446	11,580
Trinity Bay - - - -	7,518	1,283
Bonavista Bay - - - -	5,418	1,809
Fogo - - - -	5,616	1,128
Burin - - - -	2,407	1,951
Fortune Bay, including La Poil, which is not in the electoral district.	4,703	392
St. John's - - - -	6,211	18,985
Ferryland - - - -	169	4,412
Placentia and St. Mary's - -	1,018	5,455

Which return 9 members to
the Assembly.

Which return 6 members to
the Assembly.

To this communication we received the following reply:—

My Dear Sir,

Colonial Office, 1 August 1853.

THE Duke of Newcastle is very much engaged at present, but hopes to be able to fix some time for the pleasure of seeing you again before you leave England; that with respect to your note of Saturday, the Duke wishes me to remind you that you were expressly told by his Grace that it would not be in his power (however willing) to come to any decision on the affairs of Newfoundland during the sitting of Parliament, and that before promulgating any such decision, when arrived at, it would be necessary for his Grace first to communicate his views to the Governor of the colony.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *Henry Roberts*, Private Secretary.

P. F. Little, Esq.
R. J. Parsons, Esq.

On the receipt of this communication we addressed the following letter to his Grace, and transmitted it, with Mr. Hume's of the same date, to the Colonial Office:

My Lord Duke,

Tavistock Hotel, London, 4 August 1853.

THE House of Assembly of Newfoundland having requested us to solicit a Member of the House of Lords to present to that branch of the Legislature an address similar to that which we had the honour of presenting to you on the subject of responsible government, we take the liberty of soliciting your Grace to honour the colony we represent by taking charge of it, if you have no particular objection to its presentation. We are induced to make this request from our unbounded confidence in you, and your expressed desire to meet the wishes of the inhabitants of that colony.

With reference to the communication which we had the honour to receive from Mr. Roberts, on the 1st instant, we earnestly hope that your Grace may be enabled, consistently with official rule, to comply with the request contained in Mr. Hume's note, herewith enclosed, which fully expresses our views.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Philip F. Little*
Robert J. Parsons.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Mr. Hume's Second Letter to the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Bryanston-square, 4 August 1853.

AFTER the interview I had the honour to attend with the deputies from the Assembly of Newfoundland, and the satisfactory manner in which you received their communications, I hope you will be able to give these gentlemen some assurance as to the probable course you will recommend to the cabinet as to placing that colony on the same footing of responsible government as Prince Edward Island and other British North American colonies.

I am not aware of any objections to give Newfoundland, as soon as leisure shall permit the necessary arrangements, that kind of government which Lord John Russell stated was the best for the colony of Canada, and which Lord Grey intimated in his despatch was necessary, when general objections existed to the present Government.

These gentlemen do not consider that they will have fulfilled their instructions, and the confidence placed in them by the Assembly of the island, if they return without some more decided and definite answer to their reasonable and constitutional request.

I have presented the petition of the Assembly to the House of Commons, and only recommended it to the favourable consideration of the Commons.

I am anxious that nothing more should be said in the Commons, and that the deputies should be able to leave England with such an assurance from your Grace as would warrant their going back.

I shall be obliged to you at an early time to give this note, and the request of these gentlemen, your favourable consideration.

The Right Hon.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Hume.*

While waiting for a reply to these letters, we determined to request an interview with Frederick Peel, Esq., M. P., Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department; and having addressed him a note for that purpose, we received a polite reply from him, in compliance with our desire.

We proceeded to the residence of Mr. Peel, in Whitehall-gardens, on the morning of the 9th of August, and were received very affably. We entered at once into the objects of our mission, having previously furnished him with printed copies of the general statements which we had addressed to the principal of the Colonial Department. We gave him a truthful description of the parties in Newfoundland for and against reform; of its great resources; its healthful and invigorating climate; the nature of its anomalous government; the enormous amount of the Civil List; the abuses of Executive authority; the repeated violations of the Council and the Executive of the privileges of the Assembly; and the misrepresentations of the local authorities to the Colonial Office. After a preliminary discussion, he asked if legislative and executive functions were combined in the Council? How many officials had seats at the Board? And whether all were nominees of the Crown? We particularized the number of officials, and stated that the entire body were Crown nominees; he took notes of our replies. We detailed the number and nature of the Bills of the Assembly which they had rejected; and he seemed astonished that they should have rejected them, particularly the Census Bill.

He inquired if there was no officer of the Government in the Assembly to explain the views of the Executive? We stated there was the Solicitor-general; but he was not a member of the Executive, and was supposed to act only according to instructions; and that he had been appointed to the office since his election. He then asked if there was any obstacle to an officer of the Government being elected? We stated there was none. He said it was not the policy of the Imperial Government to refuse responsible government to any colony which was generally desirous of having it. We said that there was only a small number of monopolists in Newfoundland, who opposed the introduction of that system. Monopolist, he said, was a strong term; how were they monopolists? and having satisfied him on that point, he asked if, in the event of responsible government being conceded, how many offices would be considered political? and having stated our views on this head, by a reference to those considered so in the neighbouring colonies, he asked whether we would consider the Surveyor-generalship one of these, as that was a situation requiring some knowledge of certain duties, and some experience; and he thought the same with respect to the Collector of Customs. We said that we considered these offices as political ones; and with regard to the latter, the Royal Instructions made that official one of the Council, and consequently a political office. He then referred to the number of representatives as very small. We agreed with him, and showed our anxiety to increase the number by duplication, without dividing the districts, and that the Council refused to assent to any increase unless by a division of districts, which would destroy the present impartial basis. He then referred to the nature of the present system of voting; and inquired whether it would not be an improvement to allow each voter to have a vote for each member to be elected; that is, to give a voter in St. John's for instance, if there were six candidates, six votes, and allow him to give the whole six for one candidate; thus, he said, affording the minority, who might otherwise be unrepresented, the power of electing a representative? We did not comprehend how this would answer, and did not, on the impulse of the moment, express any opinion upon it, further than that we should consider it. He asked, had the colony improved or received benefit by the Legislature since its establishment? We replied that it had, but by no means adequate to the amount of taxation imposed on the people. We explained the general nature of the improvements, in opening roads, diffusing education, erecting public buildings, &c. If responsible government should be granted, he asked, would the Assembly assent to a permanent Civil List Bill? We replied in the affirmative, provided the Bill were such a one as would be justified by the circumstances of the colony; that attempts had been made to pass such a measure, having a prospective operation, but as it necessarily reduced the official salaries, it was rejected by the Council; that it was unjust to maintain an Imperial scale of salaries in a small colony, at the cost of the colonists, and refuse them the power or right of reduction; that it was equally unjust to impose upon 120,000 colonists the payment of over 3,000*l.* sterling yearly for a Governor, who was, generally speaking, unacquainted with the island, its people and resources—whose policy was shaped and directed by a few leading officials in the island, who have usually managed to get the Governor to commit himself to them, bring him in contact with the Assembly, and oblige him sooner or later, in self-defence, to malign the people and the popular branch of the Legislature, in justifying himself before the Imperial Government and endeavouring to retain the confidence of the Colonial Minister for the time being; while the State of Maine
numbering

numbering nearly 700,000 inhabitants, who elect their own Governor for his local and general knowledge and his identity with the country and its present and future welfare, only paid him about 625*l.* a year. We were satisfied to pay our public servants according to their merits and their positions, but no more. Reference was also made to a permanent Revenue Bill by him. If the representation were increased, he asked, could qualified persons be found in the outports to represent them? We replied that if the electors of the outport districts conceived that persons from their own localities would best promote their interests and represent their opinions, they could have no difficulty in finding such persons among themselves. In many of them such was the case at present, while in some instances they have chosen persons residing in the capital as their representatives.

We then referred to free trade, and showed the views of the Assembly upon that and other important questions under discussion. He said that the Government were in possession of the views of the Assembly, and that Newfoundland should necessarily be included in any arrangements which should be effected with the United States on this subject, as the resolutions of the Assembly must be regarded as reflecting the opinions of the people of the colony.

A variety of other subjects were brought under his notice, and fully discussed. In closing the interview, the delegates expressed their gratification at the opportunity thus afforded them of placing the views of the Assembly before the Government; as it had heretofore been the practice of the local authorities not only to misrepresent the people, but the Assembly, and they attempted last Session to force the Assembly into a premature exercise of its powers of resistance and the adoption of extreme measures, before they were enabled to place their opinions fairly before the home Government; but if any unforeseen circumstances should unfortunately arise hereafter to oblige the popular branch to adopt any such course as the Assembly of Jamaica had successfully adopted in vindication of their rights—a course, however, which they did not anticipate there would be any necessity to follow,—they would then rest satisfied to abide the consequences, having done all in their power to avert such a result, and that the Imperial Government would judge of their motives and their conduct from the representations of the delegates, and not through the contorted medium of any local authority inimical to colonial freedom. In plain terms, and to speak frankly, that they were pledged to impose no more taxes on the people unless they were granted the management of their own internal affairs. Reposing the fullest confidence in the present Ministry, we expressed our hope that as “all reason and experience prove that those rulers give twice who give quickly,” a speedy concession of rights too long withheld, may justify our high opinion of their intentions.

The interview then terminated by his assuring us that the Government had no interest in one system more than another—(except, remarked the delegates, in lightening the work of the Colonial Office, by throwing the duties of government, in a large degree, upon the shoulders of a responsible Council)—that the subject of self-government should have the earnest attention of the Cabinet during the recess, and thanking us for the important information we had communicated to him.

Having maturely weighed the suggestions made by the Under Secretary of State on the matters submitted for his consideration by us, we deemed them so important as to require a more formal and decided expression of our opinion than we had time or opportunity to give at the interview, and we accordingly addressed a letter to him, of which the following is a copy:

Sir,

Tavistock Hotel, London, 10 August 1853.

WE have the honour to tender our sincere thanks to you for the very satisfactory interview with which you were pleased to favour us on yesterday, relative to the affairs of Newfoundland.

With reference to the question of any alteration in the representation of that colony, we beg to repeat the deliberate opinion of the Assembly, that judging from the past, no change would be agreed to by the Council on this subject, that would be generally acceptable to the public, and consequently, that a reform in the system of government must take place before the consent of the co-ordinate branches of the Legislature can be had to a fair measure for increasing the number of representatives. The evils of which the colonists complain originate not in the Representative, but in the Executive department of the government, and the Assembly do not conceive that they would be justified in assenting to an alteration, or mutilation rather, such as the Council desire, which would not improve the latter; and having taken time to consider your novel suggestions, which was cursorily touched by you, and not maturely weighed or discussed by us at the interview, as to allowing each elector as many votes as there might be Members to be returned, with the option of giving all his votes to a single candidate, or to divide them among different ones at his pleasure; we take leave to remark, that however well such a system may be adapted, as an experiment, to the election of a Legislative Council at the Cape of Good Hope, the whole of which forms but one electoral district, we are positive it would not by any means answer or be acceptable for the election of a general assembly in any colony of British North America, subdivided into nine electoral districts as Newfoundland is, and accustomed to the old British practice of voting common to all the British American provinces. With these divisions of districts, the change suggested would virtually contract the basis of the representation, and give to the smaller number of voters, as much real power, if not more, than to the larger number, while the territorial divisions remain untouched: thus in a district of 4,050 voters, 2,500 of whom vote for six candidates, and the remaining 1,550 for three opposing candidates, the latter three would be elected by an apparent majority of 600 votes, while

while they were in an actual minority of 950, without the existence of any difference in the qualification of either set of electors.

We would respectfully remind you, that the right of self-government has been affirmed by three distinct Houses of Assembly in Newfoundland, two-fifths of one of these were nominees of the Crown; that according to the expressed opinions of the Members of Her Majesty's present government, that resolution must be regarded as the emanation of the only legitimate organ of public opinion in the colony; and that, having implicit confidence in the equal justice of their colonial policy, it is our sole desire, that the cause we advocate for a loyal people of thoroughly British origin, should rest upon the "broad and solid principles of truth and justice," practically demonstrated by the present ministry towards the colonies, and avowed by several previous Colonial Ministers, particularly by Earl Grey, in a despatch to the Right honourable Sir H. Pottinger, of the 2d November 1846, with reference to the Cape of Good Hope, wherein his Lordship states, that "without anticipating the views which you may form in communicating with the colonists, best qualified to afford you their aid, I, for the present, confine myself to the statement, that on a question of this nature, some difficulties may be wisely encountered, and some apparent risks well incurred in reliance on the resources, which every civilized society, especially every society of British birth or origin, will always discover within themselves, for obviating the danger incident to measures resting on any broad and solid principle of truth and justice. On such a basis, as I am convinced rests the policy of entrusting the remote dependencies of a metropolitan state with the largest powers of self-government, in whatever relates to their internal and local affairs." *

"I have ever been a convert to the opinion that, so soon as it is practicable, our colonies should be placed upon a footing of equality with the parent country, as tending to render them far sooner, and to a much greater degree useful to Her Majesty's dominions generally, by adding to their power and mutually cementing their union. There is a current conducting to liberal measures, which is progressing quietly but irresistibly, and can neither be stemmed, nor ultimately averted; and as the Attorney-general remarks, 'no privileges are so sure to be abused as principles wrung from reluctant hands.'"

In conclusion, we would remark that the people of Newfoundland have been wearied with anomalous and un-British constitutional experiments. If these have failed to give satisfaction, that only proves the superiority of the real principles of the British constitution, which have been tested for ages in the parent country, and have restored peace to your disturbed possessions, wherever they have been faithfully administered. They, therefore, anxiously desire to "be placed upon a footing of equality with the parent country and their sister colonies." If occasion should unfortunately arise, then would they prove their loyalty to the Crown, and their gratitude for justice at any sacrifice. But what motive can they have for peace, or how can they be expected to be contented, we would most respectfully suggest, under a system of government which so far discards their material interests as to attempt to sacrifice their staple pursuit to local monopolists, by opposing free trade with the United States, in the face of the various competition which they experienced from the subjects of France.

Frederick Peel, Esq., M.P., &c., &c.

We have, &c.
(signed) P. F. Little.
R. J. Parsons.

WE waited on Mr. Hume on the morning of the 10th August, for the purpose of determining on our future movements, but found that he had left home on business. In the course of the day we received the following note from him—

"Bryanston-square, 10 August 1853.

"Mr. Hume presents his compliments to Mr. Little, and regrets that great press of business should have prevented him from seeing Mr. Little and Mr. Parsons this morning. Mr. Hume will be out of town all day to-morrow, but he, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, will be glad to see Mr. Little and Mr. Parsons if they can favour him with a call.

"Mr. Hume sends Mr. Little a copy of the Duke of Newcastle's note to Mr. Hume, which he requests may be treated as private."

According to appointment, we met Mr. Hume, and having fully discussed the noble Secretary's letter to him, and the favourable position of our affairs, and satisfied ourselves that we had done all that was practicable, Mr. Hume entirely concurred in this view, and embodied his noble sentiments in the following excellent declaration of the rights of Newfoundland, and addressed to the Secretary of State—a document which, independently of all his other valuable services to the cause of our country, entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the colonists, whose sincere and well-tried friend he has proven himself to be upon more occasions than this:—

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE seen Mr. Little and Mr. Parsons, deputies from Newfoundland, since the receipt of your letter to me of the 5th instant; and placing, as I do, perfect reliance on the desire on your Grace to place the valuable colony of Newfoundland on the same footing of "responsible government" as the other British North American colonies; and knowing that the Cabinet
are

Bryanston-square, 12 August 1853.

are at this time pressed by questions of foreign policy, as well as of domestic arrangements, I quite agree with your Grace that you should have time to give the important request made by the Assembly of that island the fullest consideration. I have recommended these gentlemen, therefore, not to urge their request for any more definite answer, than the favourable assurance you gave them at the interview when I was present, and to return to Newfoundland without troubling you more with their application. On behalf of the colony I would, however, remind your Grace, that the request now made by them for "responsible government" has been affirmed by three or four Houses of Assembly, and that the large majority of the inhabitants are anxious to be placed on the same footing as Prince Edward Island and other British possessions.

They consider that their loyalty to the Crown, and the comparative greater importance, in many respects, to the adjoining British possession of Prince Edward Island, fully and fairly entitle them to the same boon of self or responsible government, and they anticipate the same favourable results from a similar concession.

I hope at the same time, in justice to the Assembly and to the people of the colony, that you will direct the publication, by the Government of the island, of the decision of Her Majesty's Cabinet as soon as it can be made. With these opinions and impressions of what should be done at this time, I hope the deputies will be inclined to act as I have advised.

As an anxious friend to the British colonies, and an earnest advocate for equal justice, as the best means of promoting contentment, and of increasing the prosperity of the colony of Newfoundland,

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Hume.*

My Lord Duke,

Tavistock Hotel, London,
12 August 1853.

We have the honour to express our concurrence in the course suggested by your Grace, and approved of by Mr. Hume, in the accompanying note. He has kindly consented to continue to communicate with you, if necessary, on the affairs of Newfoundland.

In taking our leave of your Grace, we beg to assure you that we are impressed with the conviction that the affairs of that colony shall be fairly and finally arranged by you, at your earliest convenience after the rising of Parliament. We have no doubt that upon a full consideration of its claims for justice, and all the circumstances connected with its present condition, with regard to its future welfare, you will be enabled to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, by following the dictates of your own unbiassed judgment, and only giving the proper weight to the representations of parties interested in defeating the cause of good government in that important colony, which involves its permanent peace and prosperity. In conclusion, we hope that the decision of the Government may be published in the "Royal Gazette" of Newfoundland before the next meeting of the local Legislature.

We have, &c.
(signed) *P. F. Little.*
R. J. Parsons.

His Grace, the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Dear Sir,

Tavistock Hotel, 12 August 1853.

We took our leave of the Duke of Newcastle, and he gave us every assurance of his good intentions towards the cause of Newfoundland.

In due time we shall remind you to move for copies of the despatches, public and confidential, which have passed between the local Government of Newfoundland and the Colonial Minister since 1848, on the subject of the constitution of that colony, responsible government, and the establishment of reciprocal free trade between the United States of America and Newfoundland. In fact, we shall leave it to you when it would be prudent to move for them.

We saw Mr. Cardwell, or rather one of us saw him, and on the whole we have reason to regard the question of reciprocal free trade, so far as Newfoundland may be concerned with the United States, as in a safe position.

With sentiments of the deepest gratitude for your great kindness to us and the people of Newfoundland, who will remember it with equal gratitude, we wish you a prolonged life and health to continue the friend of justice and humanity, while we remain,

Dear Sir,

Your's most faithfully,
(signed) *P. F. Little.*
R. J. Parsons.

Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.

To provide against disappointment in the chapter of accidents, we deemed it prudent to solicit the support of the able and energetic Member for Manchester, John Bright, Esq., among other influential Members of the Imperial Parliament. He was so kind as to remain in London for a day, on which he had previously arranged to go to Portsmouth, for the

purpose of affording us an opportunity of laying our case before him, an act of kindness for which we felt deeply grateful. We found that gentleman manly and straightforward in his views of colonial government, and after discussing the affairs of Newfoundland, in which he manifested a lively interest, expressing surprise that the Government should have withheld the concessions demanded by the colonists, he cheerfully consented to use his exertions, in unison with Mr. Hume and other Parliamentary friends of colonial reform in the Imperial Parliament, in vindication of our rights, should occasion require them.

We subsequently received the following official despatches from Mr. Peel, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, one of them having been sent to the local Government for us.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 13 August 1853.
I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint you, that, in compliance with your request, his Grace has presented to the House of Lords the petition from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, on the subject of responsible government, referred to in your letter of the 4th instant.

P. F. Little, Esq., and
R. J. Parsons, Esq.
Tavistock Hotel.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Frederick Peel.*

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 13 August 1853.
I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, transmitting a supplementary statement of the claims of Newfoundland to responsible government.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that, with every disposition to accede to your wishes, for an early intimation of the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the important question to which your letter and its enclosures refer, it will be impossible for his Grace to announce that decision until the prorogation of Parliament shall have afforded the requisite leisure for considering the subject. But no unnecessary delay shall take place in undertaking that investigation.

P. F. Little, Esq., and
R. J. Parsons, Esq.
Tavistock Hotel.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Frederick Peel.*

Having allowed sufficient time to expire, after our return to the colony, to enable the Imperial Government to obtain the views of the local Executive on the statements and charges made by us, and to arrive at a decision upon the two principal questions submitted by us, we addressed a letter to Mr. Hume, requesting him to ascertain if any decision had been come to, and if not, to urge the affairs of the island upon the attention of the Duke of Newcastle, that we might be enabled to obtain definite information as to the contemplated policy of the Government before the opening of the Assembly. We give the correspondence upon this renewed effort, with the exception of the letter of the Duke of Newcastle to Mr. Hume, of the 21st November, which we regret we cannot publish, as it is marked "private," and was only transmitted to us for our guidance.

Dear Sir,

St. John's, Newfoundland,
17 October 1853.

UNDERSTANDING by information of a reliable character, which we have just received from Washington, that negotiations are progressing between the British Government and that of the United States, on the subject of reciprocal free trade between the latter country and the British North American colonies, and that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has not yet received any definite instructions from the Imperial Government with reference to Newfoundland, we are therefore obliged respectfully to request you to apply to the Duke of Newcastle on this important question, and ascertain if the Cabinet have arrived at a decision upon it, and the more important one of responsible government. Fearing that foreign questions have engrossed the attention of his Grace, and that we may be driven to adopt a course similar to that resorted to by the Assembly of Jamaica, if redress be not granted without any further delay, we are, therefore, under the necessity of soliciting you to remind his Grace of his promise to you and to us that he would take up the affairs of this colony as soon as leisure would permit after the rising of Parliament. The people of this island

island will not submit to be kept in a state of suspense, and at the same time assent to our continuing to impose taxes on them for the support of an arbitrary and ruinous system of government. They are exceedingly grateful for your able and patriotic exertions. May we request their continuance—the favour of your early attention to this matter, and that you will be so kind as to inform us of the result of your application, while we have the honour to remain,

Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

Dear Sir, &c.
(signed) *P. F. Little.*
R. J. Parsons.

Gentlemen,

Burnley Hall, Norfolk, 17 November 1853.

I RECEIVED your letter of the 17th ultimo, and regret to learn that you have not had any communication from the Duke of Newcastle, on the two questions of “reciprocal free trade” and of “responsible government,” which his Grace assured you, at the interview which I attended in Downing-street, should receive the early consideration of Her Majesty’s Government.

I am aware that the affairs of the east of Europe have engrossed much of the time of the Cabinet, but the important questions submitted by you from the inhabitants of Newfoundland, ought not to have been neglected, and I shall immediately remind his Grace of the promise made, and of the necessity of not deferring longer to attend to your colony.

I shall communicate the result of my application, and remain,

P. F. Little, Esq.,
R. J. Parsons, Esq.,
St. John’s, Newfoundland.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Hume.*

P. S.—You may rest assured that I shall do all in my power to direct the attention of the Government, and of Parliament, if the Government do not attend to your late communications. A petition in readiness to be presented to Parliament, as I shall judge requisite, would be a prudent measure.

(signed) *J. H.*

Gentlemen,

Burnley Hall, Norfolk, 24 November 1853.

I WILL not lose a post in sending you a copy of my letter of the 18th instant, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and of his speedy answer to the same, for your guidance.

If you do not receive, as his Grace promises, an answer to your communication, I shall be ready to forward any letter you may wish to send him.

I would advise moderation in the communication, as there are difficulties which his Grace has in his way to do as he might like.

Messrs. Little & Parsons.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Hume.*

My Lord,

Burnley Hall, Norfolk, 18 November 1853.

WHEN I had the honour of an interview with your Grace, to urge attention to the petition and memorial from the Assembly of Newfoundland, you stated to Messrs. Little and Parsons, the delegates from thence, that the matters submitted by them, viz.: that of free intercourse with the “United States,” and a “responsible government” for the island, were then under the consideration of Her Majesty’s Ministers; but that the pressure of business before Parliament at that time, prevented the subject from being properly considered.

You promised an early consideration of the important questions which these gentlemen had submitted, and that you would communicate with them.

I received a letter from Messrs. Little and Parsons, a copy of which I enclose; and I submit that, in the absence of information from you, the report of what is going on at Washington may be erroneous, and thus have misled them; but as they are very desirous to have the reforms required in Newfoundland carried through quietly, and to the satisfaction of the Assembly, I can sympathise with them in the anxiety they express to hear from your Grace, on the subjects submitted by them to you.

I am anxious to see responsible government established in every colony and possession (India excepted), and I desire to see every impediment to the free trade intercourse of nations removed as speedily as possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Hume.*

His Grace, the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.
Downing-street.

Dear Sir,

St. John's, Newfoundland, 14 December 1853.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your respected favours of the 17th and 24th ultimo, with a copy of your excellent note of the 18th to the Duke of Newcastle, and his Grace's reply of the 21st ultimo.

A proclamation has been issued by our Executive, convoking the Assembly on the 31st January next. There is, therefore, a pressing necessity for an immediate decision by Her Majesty's Government upon the important questions submitted by us for their consideration, as the public are anxiously looking to the opening of the Legislature to know it, and the policy of the Assembly will be altogether influenced by the conclusion at which the British Cabinet may arrive. In fact, we anticipate that neither harmony, nor any measure of general practical utility will emanate from the different branches of the Legislature under the present constitution. Legislation will not, therefore, according to our apprehension be attempted by the Assembly, as it is worse than fruitless to expect the co-operation of the Council, except on the most humiliating terms, and at the sacrifice not only of principle, but also of the substantial interests of the country.

We have not only deemed it prudent, but our imperative duty to place these views before the Duke of Newcastle in the enclosed communication, which we have written according to your suggestion; and we shall avail of your very kind offer to place it in his possession, with such remarks as you may think proper to accompany it. We continue to entertain the most favourable opinion of his honourable intentions towards Newfoundland, but fear that the affairs of Eastern Europe may engross so much of his attention as to deprive this colony of the benefit of his immediate personal exertions in its behalf. There never was a period in its history, which demanded the aid of a wise and vigorous Government as the present, to improve the condition of the country, to promote the development of its vast dormant resources, to avert impending ruin, and secure its productive industry for its permanent improvement. The old system of trade has almost worn itself out; its redeeming qualities have disappeared and left little behind, except some of its worst effects on the operative population, who are consequently generally in a very dependent state, and many of them weekly quitting the island.

Reciprocal free trade with the United States will infuse new life, enterprise and capital into our trade and the prosecution of our fisheries, and in our opinion, go far to remedy the evils of the present system of trade.

Our Government is totally devoid of power, and is only tolerated in lieu of something better. Nothing good is expected from it, and even its former supporters admit the necessity for a change.

We should be very anxious to be particularly advised of the Duke of Newcastle's views on our affairs by the opening of the Assembly, as we should wish, if possible, to avoid, or prevent as far as may be in our power, the adoption of any course that would not meet with his and your entire approval. Any information which you shall therefore be enabled to supply in this respect, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Renewing the sincere expression of our high regard for your zeal and ability in the cause of this old and loyal colony, and soliciting the honour of your further interference for its welfare.

We remain, &c.

(signed) *Philip F. Little.*
R. J. Parsons.

P. S.—We shall forward a petition to you, if necessary, from the House of Assembly, to be presented to Parliament, or pursue any other course you may advise.

(signed) *P. F. L.*
R. J. P.

My Lord Duke,

St. John's, Newfoundland, 14 December 1853.

ACCORDING to the expressed desire of your Grace, when we had the honour of seeing you in London, we refrained from importuning you for an answer to the memorial and petition of the House of Assembly of this island on the questions of responsible government, and reciprocal free trade with the United States, in the confident expectation, that, as soon after the rising of Parliament as leisure would permit, you would fully consider them, and communicate to the Governor the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon these important subjects. Having recently requested Mr. Hume to ascertain the result of your deliberation on these matters, we have learned from that respected friend of the colonies, that foreign affairs had so engrossed your attention as to prevent your coming to a definite decision upon them up to the 21st ultimo.

As a proclamation has been issued by our Governor, convening the Legislature on the 31st January next; when it will be expected by the colonists and the Assembly that your views upon these vital questions, which have agitated the public mind so intensely, shall be made known, we have deemed it our duty, in discharging the trust reposed in us by the people, through their representatives, to impose so far on your kind disposition as to make this last appeal before the opening of our Assembly to your high and honourable principles as a British statesman, to place this old and loyal colony on a footing of equality with the neighbouring

neighbouring provinces, as to self-government, and a participation in any arrangement that may be effected with the American Government on reciprocity.

It is but candid that we should inform you, that, judging from experience, it will be perfectly useless for the Assembly to attempt any practical legislation with the Council under the present constitution, except at the sacrifice of its rights and the substantial interests of the country to the assumptions of the irresponsible nominees of the Crown. The Assembly has already submitted to so many repeated acts of humiliation, that no independent member in it will feel himself justified in consenting to a renewal of that course. We fear, indeed, that according to our pledges to our constituents, we shall not be able to impose any further Revenue Bill on the country for the support of the present system. Moderation and prudence alike demanded that forbearance, which the Assembly has for the last four years exercised, until the time had arrived when its views could be placed before an able and impartial Minister, who has the power and the disposition to redress the wrongs of which it justly complained.

Your Grace will, therefore, perceive the source of our anxiety for your decision upon the destiny of this colony, as it will influence the course not only of our legislation, but also of our trade, and affect the peace and prosperity of the country, according to the result at which you may arrive.

If Newfoundland should be destined to form a link in a federal or legislative union of the British North American possessions, it is desirable that it should without delay be placed in the enjoyment of those privileges, the proper exercise of which would be necessary to prepare it for a full participation in the advantages of so great and desirable a change.

With reference to the general finances of the colony, as bearing upon the question of reciprocity, we would respectfully remark that nothing would tend more to the improvement of our financial condition than the opening of new markets for the produce of our fisheries; and as the old contracted system of trade, heretofore pursued in this island, is inadequate to the independent maintenance of our operative population, many of whom are consequently at present thrown upon the Government for support, or driven from our shores to seek remunerative employment in the United States, we are persuaded of the necessity for the adoption of some such measure as reciprocity, which would induce capitalists of enterprise to embark in our trade, infuse new life and energy into the pursuits of the people, and develop the vast dormant and neglected resources of this extensive country.

On reference to the accompanying statistical statements, you will perceive that while our imports and exports have increased, or rather have not decreased since 1840, and our revenue has gradually grown from 43,863 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d.* in that year to 84,323 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* in 1852, the condition of the people and the state of the country have not improved by any means either in the ratio of taxation, or the results of the trade in favour of the mercantile body, compared with the bulk of the population, for you will perceive that the amount paid for the relief of the poor in 1840 was only 1,119 *l.* 16 *s.*, while it was in 1852, 8,683 *l.* 0 *s.* 1 *d.*, a large sum, even making allowance for the partial failure of the potato crop.

The colony is also in debt about 120,000 *l.*, and no adequate value has been received by the public for the taxes imposed and the debt incurred.

This is a state of things which, we humbly submit, clearly proves that there is just cause of complaint, and necessity for a reform in our institutions. With free trade and free institutions, this colony, after a few years, would not know such an affliction as pauperism, and the colonial debt, with the exercise of proper economy, would not be felt as a burthen by the people. They could then afford to bear increased taxation, if that were necessary, to sustain the credit of the Government or to promote the improvement of the country.

With undiminished confidence in your Grace, and sincere reliance on your candour and good will, we place these views before you, believing that you will regard them in the spirit in which they are really conceived; for we beg to assure you, that it is our earnest wish to see the affairs of the colony conducted in peace and harmony by properly constituted authorities; and in common with the majority of our fellow colonists, we should be delighted to be enabled to co-operate with a responsible executive in carrying out your views in promotion of the public welfare.

We have, &c.

(signed) *P. F. Little.*
R. J. Parsons.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW FOUNDLAND.

VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS for several Years (not including Labrador).

[illegible]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the COLONIAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE in the following Years:

	1840.	1841.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Revenue -	43,863 14 1	44,143 3 10	50,884 10 4½	59,676 2 9	60,303 8 9	70,760 17 10	69,049 14 11	59,300 17 11	69,405 5 1	66,915 3 11	80,395 14 2	84,323 6 2
Expenditure -	39,347 2 4	49,787 17 8	59,830 13 2	66,379 5 6	62,703 18 7	74,050 1 -	74,873 16 7	62,071 18 7	66,262 2 1	71,807 1 5	75,770 5 1	90,409 8 10

Amount Annually Expended for the Relief of the Poor in the following Years:

1840.	1841.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
£. s. d. 1,119 16 -	£. s. d. 2,167 6 9	£. s. d. 4,208 13 7	£. s. d. 3,714 - -	£. s. d. 2,923 7 1	£. s. d. 7,052 8 8	£. s. d. 13,339 7 9	£. s. d. 9,707 13 1	£. s. d. 12,322 16 -	£. s. d. 4,981 15 -	£. s. d. 6,329 18 10	£. s. d. 8,683 - 1

Before long, we anticipate the arrival of despatches from the Colonial Office of a favourable character; if, however, contrary to the expectations we have been led to entertain, and to the favourable assurances we have received, our hopes should not be fully and promptly realised, there is but one course open to the Assembly in our judgment. That course is pointed out by Mr. Hume, and has been successfully adopted by the neighbouring colonies; a direct and manly appeal to the British Parliament by the people's representatives, and we assume the responsibility of adding, an entire suspension of all further legislative action until the inalienable right of self-government be conceded to Newfoundland.

Such is an outline of the measures which we have adopted, to give effect to the resolutions of the Assembly regarding the objects of our mission. That they will be crowned with the full measure of success, which we have reason to hope and believe, a short time will decide; much more has been achieved by it than our opponents anticipated; it remains for the Assembly to take advantage of the improved condition of its prospects. It has taken a high and honourable stand against the upholders of the present system of misrule; and has thus commanded the respect of at least one of the first Ministers of the Crown, and many other influential statesmen. The ultimate and speedy triumph of the cause in which we have been engaged is no longer a matter of mere speculation or honest doubt. The people have nobly done their part; they await with restless anxiety the decision of the Imperial authorities; their happiness, and the fate of this colony hang upon that decision. We repeat that we have every reason to confide in the principles and professions of the Ministry, and trust that the necessity for extreme constitutional measures may not arise; but "come weal or come woe," things cannot be worse than they are; for, under the present Government, ruin is impending over this fine old colony. Therefore no man who has laid his hand to the plough, and is sincere in his professions for the regeneration of our institutions, and the improvement of the country, will be so craven-hearted as to look back. The time for half-measures has passed away; nothing but the full concession of justice will satisfy the people, and a justification can no longer be desired or sought by their representatives for supporting any government not based upon the constitutional principles of executive responsibility.

We have the honour to submit this report, coupled with the general observations which we have taken the liberty of making, with the utmost respect.

(signed) *Philip F. Little.*
Robert J. Parsons.

St. John's, 19 January 1854.

Enclosure 3, in No. 2.

Encl. 3, in No. 2.

To his Grace the Right Honourable the Duke of *Newcastle*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Grace,

WE, the Commons of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session convened, having in the last Session of the Legislature addressed your Grace on the right of the people of this old and loyal British dependency to the enjoyment of responsible government, for the better administration of its affairs, and having deemed it expedient to depute two Members of this House to proceed to London for the purpose of placing the views of the Assembly more clearly before the Imperial Government, beg to tender our cordial acknowledgments to your Grace for the flattering manner in which you were pleased to receive these gentlemen, and the hopes you held out that justice should at last be done to this colony, no less proverbial for the well-tried loyalty of its hardy and enterprising population, than remarkable as the only one on this side of the Atlantic of truly British origin, subject to the almost obsolete and arbitrary principles of irresponsible rule, administered by a Governor and 10 irresponsible Crown nominees, constituting a Council, and exercising executive and legislative powers in direct opposition to the popular will.

Convinced from long practical experience of the hopelessness of working such a system for the public welfare, necessity obliged us, in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people, declared at several general and partial elections of representatives in public meetings, by the independent portion of the press, and repeatedly affirmed by three distinct Houses of Assembly, to appeal to the parent Government for its abolition, as its tendency has been found to retard the improvement of the colony, to sacrifice the best interest of the industrial population, to involve the Government in unnecessary and ruinous debt by its extravagance, to produce public discontent and constant collisions between the co-ordinate branches of the Legislature, our functions have been rendered altogether subservient to the dictation of the Council, acting in their double capacity of Executive and Legislative Councillors, and equally irresponsible to the public, to the Crown, and to the representative branch for their conduct. Obligated to impose heavy taxes on the industry of the people for the support of this Government, we are denied the power to secure the faithful expenditure of such taxes, and, in fact, our only recognised use seems to be to levy taxes, and vote the salaries of the officials.

Under such a deplorable state of affairs, under the feelings of humiliation produced in our minds by the frequent violations of our undoubted privileges by the Council, and the contempt

with which public opinion has been treated by that body, we have exercised no ordinary degree of prudence and forbearance thus long in submitting our will and independence to those who are our superiors in no constitutional view, in the hope that this system of mis-government would be abolished in Newfoundland, as it has been in all the neighbouring colonies, where it had invariably produced similar results.

We respectfully submit that the principles of executive responsibility are the birthright of the people of this colony, as British subjects, that they have been recognised as the only true and just rule of colonial government by the most eminent British statesmen since 1839, when Lord John Russell embodied them in his famous Declaration of Colonial Rights, that they have been since practically demonstrated and successfully adopted in all our neighbouring colonies, where they have conferred the most substantial benefits upon the people. That in none of the British American possessions were the evils of the old system more severely felt, or more justly condemned, than in Newfoundland, which has been suffering from mis-government from the time of its settlement to the present day; while its resources, and the extent of its trade, the number, intelligence, fitness, and desire of its inhabitants for the exercise of a constitutional form of government, paying their own Civil List, contrasted with the condition and circumstances of the adjacent dependencies, justified us in claiming a participation in the privileges which have been granted to them.

We have adopted every prudential and necessary measure in our power to prepare for the advent of a reform which we have deemed inevitable; but nearly all our efforts in this respect have been opposed by the Council, an increase in the number of the Members of this Assembly has been frequently attempted by the Assembly; the other branch would agree to none that would secure the honest and independent exercise of the elective franchise throughout the island, and we have accordingly abandoned all hope of coming to a satisfactory arrangement with them on this subject. But, reposing the utmost reliance in the avowed colonial policy of the present Ministry, we have anxiously looked for their impartial decision to terminate these difficulties, and place the political institutions of the country upon the broad and solid foundation of those principles of constitutional freedom, which have been tested for ages in the mother country, and form the great element of progress and improvement in the neighbouring colonies.

Owing to the disturbed condition of affairs in Eastern Europe, we presume that your Grace has not had sufficient leisure to come to a definite conclusion upon our Memorial of last Session; and we have deliberately come to the resolution no longer to waste our time, and exhaust the patience of the public, in fruitless attempts at legislation under the present constitution, but to await, as we fervently trust we are justified in expecting the satisfactory and impartial decision of the Imperial Government upon the right of this colony to the blessings of self-government. We feel that, before coming to this conclusion, we had done all that loyalty to the Crown, and only what our duty to the people demanded, in advocating the rights of the latter, and respectfully placing Her Majesty's Government in possession of such unquestionable data as will enable it to arrive at a correct and just conclusion upon the subjects of our well-founded complaint and constitutional demand.

We, therefore, most humbly pray that your Grace will be graciously pleased to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and without further delay secure for this old and loyal dependency of the British Crown, the long-desired boon of responsible government, similar to that in successful operation in the other North American colonies; and for which, as in duty bound, we shall ever pray.

Passed the House of Assembly, 21 February 1854.

(signed) *J. Kent, Speaker.*

Enclosure 4, in No. 2.

Encl. 4, in No. 2.

To His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT the House of Assembly of this colony having resolved to do no further business under our present form of local government, and having in pursuance of such resolution adjourned for the period of one month; your memorialists deem it their duty respectfully to invite your Grace's attention to an address forwarded by your memorialists to the Colonial Office on the subject of responsible government in February 1852, and to assure your Grace that their sentiments on this subject remain unchanged.

That although unfairly and untruly charged in the report of the late delegates from the Assembly with being influenced solely by selfish views, with being actuated only by a spirit of monopoly, and, impliedly with combining to fix a price below its value on the staple produce of the country, and to establish and confirm a credit and truck system ruinous in its effects upon the operative population; your memorialists feel deeply interested in everything that concerns the welfare and prosperity, and the moral, political and social progress of this country; and on that account are desirous that responsible government should not be conceded to Newfoundland until all classes of its population are fairly represented in the Assembly.

That

That in proof of their disinterestedness they beg to assure your Grace, that should the course now pursued by the Assembly render necessary any change in the constitution of the colony, your memorialists would much regret any loss that might arise to its revenues from the expiration of the present Revenue Act, during the delay that may be necessary in that behalf, and although of all others most interested in a pecuniary point of view in a suspension of the Customs' duties, they humbly pray that the Revenue Act now shortly to expire may be continued by an Act of the Imperial Parliament for such time as may be necessary to enable Her Majesty's Government fully to deal with this important subject.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
23 February 1854.

(signed) *Peter M^r Bride,*
President.

— No. 3. —

(No. 50.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Duke of *Newcastle* to Governor *Hamilton*.

No. 3.

Duke of Newcastle
to Governor
Hamilton.
17 March 1855.

* Page 2.

Sir,

Downing-street, 17 March 1854.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 86*, of the 23d of February last, transmitting copies of the speech with which you opened the Session of the Legislature of Newfoundland, and of the answers returned thereto, a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, and an address to myself from the House of Assembly.

I consider that I shall best consult the convenience of your Government and the interest of the colony, by refraining from any discussion upon the contents of your despatch and the documents accompanying it. I will therefore merely refer you, and the public bodies which have addressed me, to my despatch of the 21st ultimo, and express my earnest hope, that the concession of "responsible government" to Newfoundland may be attended with all the benefits which the advocates for that system of Government anticipate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle.*

— No. 4. —

(No. 85.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

No. 4.

Governor Hamilton
to the Duke of
Newcastle.
20 February 1854.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
20 February 1854.

(Received, 13 March 1854.)

(Answered, 21 March 1854, No. 52, page 38.)

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace a copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Crowdy, on the subject of certain assertions injurious to him contained in a statement* laid before your Grace by the delegates from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland.

* Page 16.

I have already had occasion to inform your Grace that that statement consists in a great measure of fabrications, having but the very slightest foundation in truth; and this is an instance in which partial truth is used so as to produce the effects of total falsehood in regard to Mr. Crowdy; the partial truth of the assertions having no relation to him; and the superadded falsehoods being injuriously made to apply to this meritorious public officer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Encl. 1, in No. 4.

Sir,

Secretary's Office, 7 February 1854.

THE Delegates appointed by the House of Assembly to bring certain matters under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government have made a Report which contains a statement said to have been laid before his Grace, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which are assertions and insinuations of a character injurious to me.

Had

Had these imputations and insinuations been confined to this Colony, where a residence of upwards of twenty years has made me well known, and where these gentlemen are also perfectly well known, I should have treated them with utter indifference; but as they have formed part of a statement to the Duke of Newcastle, I feel it due to myself, and a duty to his Grace, to state that they are in every instance either wholly untrue, or such a perversion of truth as to be, if possible, more base than a direct untruth.

I take the liberty of requesting your Excellency to transmit this communication to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Crowdy.*

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
Duke of Newcastle
to Governor
Hamilton.
21 March 1854.

(No. 52.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Duke of *Newcastle* to Governor *Hamilton*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 21 March 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge your despatch of the 20th February, forwarding the copy of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Crowdy, on the subject of certain assertions, which he considers as reflecting upon him, in the printed statement submitted to me by the delegates from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, when they were in this country.

You will inform Mr. Crowdy that the statements of which he complains have not caused me to entertain any unfavourable opinion of him; and that the reputation which he bears in this department continues unimpaired.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle.*

— No. 6. —

No. 6.
Governor Hamilton
to the Duke of
Newcastle.
23 March 1854.

(No. 89.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
23 March 1854.

(Received, 10 April 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

(Answered, 20 April 1854, No. 56, page 41.)

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace a petition to Her Majesty from Protestant residents of the district of St. John, praying that, until the electoral districts be subdivided, and the representation fairly apportioned among all classes, responsible government may not be established in this colony.

2. The minority in the House of Assembly opposed to the concession of responsible government, without at least a subdivision of districts and an increased representation, feeling that something more was required in the present crisis than an ineffectual opposition in the Hall of Assembly, determined upon appealing in support of their views to their Protestant fellow countrymen.

3. With this object they procured the formation, in St. John's, of a large committee, comprising members of every Protestant denomination in the island, who, believing that the best course for them to adopt in this matter would be to establish the fact, that the majority of the Assembly did not truly represent the wishes of the majority of the people (that is, the Protestants) on the subject of responsible government, adopted for circulation in the outports, the accompanying address and petition, and appointed sub-committees to procure signatures forthwith to a similar petition in the district of St. John's.

4. Within the last 10 days these sub-committees have performed the task so assigned to them, and have procured to their petition the signatures of 1,640 male Protestants, adults, from a population (Protestant) of between 6,000 and 7,000

7,000 men, women, and children, and have thus proved beyond contradiction that in this district, at least, the Protestant population are entirely opposed to a change which they believe will have the effect of placing the governing power absolutely in the hands of the Roman-catholics.

5. In forming the committee care was taken, as I am informed, to exclude members of the Council and officers of the Government, in order to avoid all shadow of reason for the assertions which the Roman-catholic leaders have before so unreservedly made, that these classes, from interested motives, alone opposed their views; and for a like reason the signatures to the petition were procured entirely without the co-operation or assistance of the parties referred to. The only exception was in the case of the acting Solicitor-general, who, as Member for Fortune Bay for years before he was connected with the Government, invariably opposed the unqualified concession of the change of system in question.

6. The petitions from the outports cannot be expected in St. John's for some months, in consequence of the difficulties of communication at this season of the year, and of the delay that will be occasioned by the absence of the people at the seal fishery; but there can be little doubt, so far as I am informed and believe, that, making a reasonable allowance for the difference between a district like St. John's, where the inhabitants are collected within a small compass, and the outport districts where they are scattered over a large extent of coast, the outport petitions will show a like result with the one from St. John's.

7. I have mentioned these particulars, because the prayer of this petition to the Queen, delivered to me by a deputation of respectable inhabitants of this town, for transmission to your Grace, before the receipt by me of your despatch No. 49,* of the 21st of February, is for the fulfilment of the most important of the conditions which your Grace considers essential to justice, and requisite to the satisfactory working of the new system of government. * Page 1.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

Enclosure in No. 6.

Enclosure in No. 6.

(Circular.)

Sir,

St. John's, 6 March 1854.

You are doubtless aware that for some years past, the Roman-catholic majority of the House of Assembly have been unceasing in their efforts to obtain the establishment in this colony of what is termed responsible government; a change which the Protestant minority have steadily opposed, from the conviction that the introduction of that system, without a subdivision of the more populous districts and an increase of representatives, fairly apportioned among all classes, would be highly dangerous to our civil and religious liberties, as under the present unfair scale of representation, the Roman-catholic minority of the population have a majority in the Assembly, and the practical operation of responsible government would be, to vest in the Roman-catholic clergy, by whose influence such majority are elected, the whole legislative and executive powers of the local Government.

You will also have learned through the local press, that with the object, doubtless, of coercing the Imperial Government into this concession, the same majority have now deliberately resolved to discontinue all legislative action under our present form of government; and have carried their resolution into effect by adjourning until the 20th instant.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that this step will probably oblige the Imperial Government, either to accede to their wishes, or to make such alterations in the constitution, as will place it beyond the power of a few individuals to prevent its harmonious working; and that no effort may be spared on the part of the Protestant population, to avert from this colony what will, doubtless, be injurious alike to its moral, social, and political condition and prospects; a committee, consisting of the undersigned, has been formed in St. John's, for the purpose of adopting such measures as will unite the Protestant population in a combined appeal to the Imperial Government, in the hope that a true representation of their sentiments on this subject may influence the Government in its decision on a case of the whole merits of which it may not be fully informed.

With this view, the committee have prepared petitions to the Queen and both Houses of Parliament, a set of which they take liberty of transmitting to you, with a request, that should you concur in opinion with them, you will further the common cause by promoting the establishment of a local committee in , and by procuring to the petitions the signatures of every male Protestant in the district, who, having arrived at years of discretion, and having the effect and object of the petitions explained to them, will concur in their prayer.

You will observe, that in framing these petitions, all reference to any ground of objection to responsible government, other than the main one above referred to, has been avoided; as

well with the view of not lessening the paramount importance of that objection, by its connexion with minor considerations, as because there is reason to believe that, were this grand objection removed, differences of opinion as to the applicability of responsible government to this colony in other respects, might perhaps be reconciled.

When fully signed, the petitions may be returned by some safe hand to either of the undersigned.

H. W. Hoyles, Chairman.
Robert Prowse.
William Freeman.
Nicholas Gill.
James J. Rogerson.
Henry K. Dickenson.
P. G. Tessier.
William Rendell.
Patrick Tasker.
F. C. K. Hepburn.
J. S. Clift.
J. B. Barnes.
Nicholas Stabb.
J. Macgregor.
T. R. Smith.

David Steele.
Henry Alsop.
H. Winton.
N. Mudge.
John Bond.
John Bulley.
James Murray.
Stephen March.
John Winter.
John H. Warren.
S. Rendell.
John Goodridge.
Wm. Warren, jun.
James Seaton, Secretary.

POPULATION of the several Districts, according to the Census of 1845, with their Representation in the present House of Assembly, elected in 1852.

	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Members.	
			Prot.	R. C.
St. John's - - - - -	6,210	18,986	0	3
Conception Bay - - - - -	16,446	11,580	2	2
Trinity Bay - - - - -	7,518	1,283	1	0
Bonavista Bay - - - - -	5,418	1,809	1	0
Twillingate and Fogo - - - - -	5,616	1,128	1	0
Ferryland - - - - -	169	4,201	0	1
Placentia and St. Mary's - - - - -	1,018	5,455	0	2
Burin - - - - -	2,407	1,951	0	1
Fortune Bay - - - - -	2,557	363	1	0
Burgeo and Lapoile - - - - -	2,151	29	(not represented.)	
	49,510	46,785	6	9

Remarks.—Notwithstanding the large Protestant majority in the district of Conception Bay, the election riots in that district, on several occasions, sufficiently explain the cause of its representation being two Protestants and two Roman-catholics.

Trinity Bay, with a population of 8,801, Bonavista Bay, with 7,227, and Twillingate and Fogo, with 6,744, have only one representative each, while Placentia and St. Mary's, with only 6,477 has two—thus three districts with a population of 18,552 Protestants and 4,420 Roman-catholics, have only three representatives, whereas Placentia and St. Mary's, with 5,455 Roman-catholics and 1,018 Protestants is represented by two Members.

Burgeo and La Poile, with a coast line of about 200 miles, extending from the district of Fortune Bay to Cape Ray, with a population numbering 2,180, nearly all Protestants, in 1845, and now increased to at least 3,500, is wholly unrepresented. Although several Bills for giving a representative to that district, were brought into the House of Assembly, they were thrown out by the votes of the Roman-catholic majority.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

The Petition of the undersigned Protestant Residents of the District of
in Newfoundland,

Humbly Showeth,

THAT it appears by the reported proceedings of the House of Assembly of this colony, that a majority of that body have resolved to do no further business during the continuance of the present form of local government, and that this course has been adopted with the view of inducing the Imperial Government to concede responsible government to Newfoundland.

That

That your petitioners are entirely of opinion, that until the more populous electoral districts be subdivided, with an increase of Members, so that the representation may be fairly apportioned amongst all classes, such concession would be dangerous to the civil and religious liberties of your petitioners, and prejudicial to the best interests of the colony; inasmuch as by means of the unfair scale of representation on which Members of the Assembly are now elected, our Roman-catholic fellow subjects, although a minority of the population, return a majority of the House; and the practical operation of responsible government would be, to vest in the Roman-catholic clergy, by whose influence such majority are elected, the whole Legislative and Executive powers of the local government.

Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that until the electoral districts be subdivided, and the representation fairly apportioned amongst all classes, responsible government may not be established in this colony.

And, as in duty bound, petitioners will ever pray.

, Newfoundland,

March , 1854.

— No. 7. —

(No. 56.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Duke of *Newcastle* to Governor *Hamilton*.

No. 7.

Duke of Newcastle
to Governor
Hamilton,
20 April 1854.

Sir,

Downing-street, 20 April 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 89,* of the 23d of March last, enclosing a petition to the Queen from the Protestant residents of the district of St. John, praying that until the electoral districts be subdivided, and the representation fairly apportioned among all classes, responsible government may not be established in Newfoundland.

* Page 38.

I have to request that you will acquaint the petitioners that I have received and laid their petition before Her Majesty.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle*.

— No. 8. —

(No. 90.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

No. 8.

Governor Hamilton
to the Duke of
Newcastle.
23 March 1854.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
23 March 1854.

My Lord Duke,

(Received, 10 April 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of my message transmitting to the House of Assembly your Grace's despatch, No. 49, of the 21st ultimo, on the subject of the new system of government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton*.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Encl in. No. 8.

THE Governor having forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the Address from your honourable House to his Grace of the 15th June last, upon the subjects of responsible government, and reciprocal free-trade with the United States of America, has, this day, received from his Grace a despatch in reply, of which the Governor herewith transmits a copy.

With reference to the proposed new form of Government for this colony, the Governor will be happy to co-operate with your honourable House in fulfilling those pre-requisites, some of which his Grace considers essential to justice, and others highly important to the satisfactory working of the new system of government. The Governor hopes that the result of the deliberations of the Legislature, with a view to the introduction of the new system, and the operation of the system itself, will conduce to the welfare of this ancient dependency of the Crown.

22 March 1854.

— No. 9. —

(No. 92.)

No. 9.
Governor Hamilton
to the Duke of
Newcastle.
24 March 1854.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
24 March 1854.

My Lord Duke,

(Received, 10 April 1854.)

* Page 41.

WITH reference to my despatch, No. 90,* of the 23d instant, enclosing a copy of my message transmitting to the House of Assembly your Grace's despatch No. 49, of the 21st ultimo, on the subject of responsible government, I have the honour to inform your Grace that I received from that body on the evening of yesterday, the 23d, the enclosed Address, requesting me to cause the mail steamer to be delayed for a period of 24 hours, to enable them to forward by this mail what they termed "a reply to such despatch." This request I complied with.

2. I have just received an address from the Assembly to your Grace, which I enclose herewith.

* The "Public
Ledger," No. 2417.
24 March 1854.

3. This address states that the concession of responsible government, on the conditions attached by your Grace, instead of being received with approval by the people, would be rejected without hesitation; but the accompanying "Public Ledger"* of this day—the ablest and most influential journal of this colony, which represents the sentiments of the Protestants, that is, of the majority of the people—in addition to saying that the terms of your Grace's despatch exactly meet the prayer of their recent petition to the Queen, has the following statement: "And we have no doubt that the Protestant population generally will be gratified at the opportunity of evincing how much they concur in the justice of the principles contained in the despatch of the noble Duke, who has so much entitled himself to their best and warmest thanks."

4. The enclosed minutes of this day's proceedings show the opinion of the minority of the House in the shape of an amendment which confirms the statement above referred to.

5. As to the stereotyped observations respecting the Council, I need not occupy your Grace's time by remarks upon them.

6. The principles of a subdivision of the more populous districts, and an increase of the representation on a fair basis, adopted in your Grace's despatch, and so earnestly insisted on by the Protestants of the country, ought not, I think, on any account, to be abandoned, as the result of such a course would be that which I have so frequently pointed out.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton*.

Encl. 1, in No. 9.

Enclosure 1, in No. 9.

To his Excellency *Ker Baillie Hamilton*, Esq., Governor, &c.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Assembly respectfully beg leave to thank your Excellency for the promptness displayed by your Excellency in laying before this body the despatch of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle upon the subject of responsible government, and respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to cause the mail steamer to be delayed for the period of 24 hours, to enable the Assembly to forward by this mail a reply to such despatch.

(signed) *John Kent*, Speaker.

House of Assembly,
23 March 1854.

Encl. 2, in No. 9.

Enclosure 2, in No. 9.

Sir,

Government House, 23 March 1854.

ALTHOUGH the mail steamer is already behind time, I have not hesitated to request the agents to detain her for some further time, not having myself that power. I shall, therefore, be enabled to receive anything that may be forwarded to me from the Assembly for transmission to the Secretary of State up to two o'clock P.M. to-morrow.

(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton*.

His Honor The Speaker.

Enclosure 3, in No. 9.

Encl. 3, in No. 9.

To his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

May it please your Grace,

WE, the Commons of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session convened, beg to inform your Grace, that we are gratified to learn from your despatch of the 27th of February last to his Excellency the Governor of this island, that Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that they ought not to withhold from Newfoundland those institutions, and that system of civil administration, which under the popular name of responsible government have now been adopted in all Her Majesty's neighbouring possessions in North America.

But we beg to state that some of the conditions on which the Imperial Government are prepared to concede the immediate application of that form of government to this colony, are so objectionable in their character, as to render its introduction upon such terms utterly impracticable.

The intended boon, instead of being received with approval by the people, with such qualifications, would be rejected without hesitation.

The conditions deemed objectionable by the Assembly are, first, a general geographical subdivision of our electoral districts; secondly, the imposition of local taxation by assessment, for the purpose of defraying the allowance usually granted to Members of the Assembly for their attendance during the sittings of the Legislature; and thirdly, the imposition of general election expenses on the Members elected.

The first condition cannot be carried out so as to secure a faithful return of independent representatives, owing to the scattered and widely extended nature of our settlements in nearly all of our outport districts, any general geographical subdivision mainly based upon territorial extent, would throw the elective power into the hands of the most scattered and isolated portions of our population, and thereby unjustly act upon the more populous and wealthy settlements. Besides the Assembly have invariably objected to any general subdivision of our electoral districts, because it would result in the creation of mere nomination or rotten boroughs, and throw the representation of the country into the hands of a few individuals who have invariably opposed the introduction and progress of free institutions in this colony, and by the system of trade which they have long pursued, reduced our operative population to a deplorable degree of misery and dependence. They form a leading portion of the Executive Council of this colony, and being identified with the policy and interest of that body, the Assembly are likewise confident, judging from the repeated efforts which they have made in vain with the Council, to induce them to pass a fair Bill, for the increase of our representatives, that no measure will be assented to by them that will in any degree endanger their paramount influence and their political position in the government of the colony.

But to convince your Grace of our desire to meet your view, we shall again endeavour to bring the Council to terms on this subject, and relax the resolution which after mature deliberation we had formed, of not attempting to renew an abortive system of legislation upon general subjects with the Council, a body consisting of ten irresponsible Crown nominees, one of whom is absent from the colony, and only one of whom has supported the measures of the liberal party which have been brought before them.

With reference to the second condition, the Assembly would remark that there is no such measure in operation in any other British North American colony; that local assessments are only imposed for local or municipal purposes or measures, and any attempt to saddle on our population a system of direct taxation for the payment of Members, cannot be favourably regarded, and must prove a failure, being unjust in principle, and unprecedented in the other colonies, it would be deemed oppressive by the people of this. As the third condition would be viewed in the same light by the Members elected.

The Assembly would further submit that these conditions are such as have not been annexed to the concession of responsible government to any of the neighbouring colonies, and being put forward by your Grace as indispensable precedents to the change of government sought by the people, we are convinced that in this view your good intentions on their behalf will be utterly frustrated, and their hopes disappointed.

We therefore trust, that upon a reconsideration of this important subject, your Grace will see the propriety of withdrawing these objectionable conditions, and granting responsible government to this colony on the same terms as it has been granted to the neighbouring colonies.

In conclusion, we have respectfully to thank your Grace for the information you have conveyed regarding the question of reciprocal free trade with the United States, on which your Grace acquaints us that Her Majesty's Government are in negotiation with that of the United States, and that in the conduct of that negotiation every attention will be paid to the expressed wishes of the Assembly on this subject.

And for which, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Passed the House of Assembly, 24 March 1854.

John Kent, Speaker.

Encl. 4, in No. 9.

Enclosure 4, in No. 9.

AMENDMENT proposed by Mr. *Hoyles*, seconded by Mr. *Warren*, on the Address to the Duke of *Newcastle*, on Responsible Government.

WHEREAS the present concession of responsible government to Newfoundland would, under the existing unfair scale of representation and division of the electoral districts, place the whole legislative and executive functions of the Government in the hands of the Roman-catholic minority of the population, and be an act of great injustice to the Protestant majority of the people: And whereas the hope that after such concession this or any other Assembly elected under the present system, would increase the representation in such a manner as would be just to all classes, would prove fallacious, as has been frequently shown by the pertinacious refusal of the Roman-catholic majorities of this and the last Assembly to assent to any scheme of representation and subdivision, other than such as would ensure their preponderance in that body, and by the repeated rejection, by a like majority in the last House, of Bills brought in for giving a representative to the large and important district of Burgeo and La Poile, which, although containing a population estimated as over 3,000, almost exclusively Protestant, and contributing largely to the revenue, is not represented in the Assembly.

Therefore resolved, that in the concession of responsible government, upon the conditions precedent of a subdivision of the more populous districts, and an increase of representatives in a manner fair towards all classes, we gratefully recognize the determination of Her Majesty's Government not to permit injustice to be done to the Protestant people of this colony, nor to sacrifice its best interests to the aggrandizement of any class of the community.

Negatived, on division.

For the Amendment.

Mr. Hoyles.
Mr. Bremster.
Mr. March.
Mr. Hayward.
Mr. Warren.

Against the Amendment.

Mr. Emerson.
Mr. Parsons.
Mr. Little.
Mr. Hoysett.
Mr. Talbot.
Mr. Winsor.
Mr. Benning.
Mr. Harnaham.

Extracted from the Journals, 24 March 1854.

(signed) *John Stuart*, Clerk.

— No. 10. —

No. 10.
Governor Hamilton
to the Duke of
Newcastle.
14 June 1854.

(No. 104.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
14 June 1854.

(Received, 3 July 1854.)

(Answered, 6 July 1854, No. 3, page 59.)

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Grace that I have to-day prorogued the Legislature to the 14th August.

2. I enclose a copy of my speech on that occasion, together with an Address to your Grace, adopted by the Assembly on the 10th instant, by which you will perceive that after an ineffectual attempt to carry out the conditions of your Grace's despatch of the 21st February last, the two branches have separated without granting the ordinary supplies.

3. Although the Session has been a long one, but very little business has been transacted. Adhering to the resolution expressed in their Address to me of the 15th February, on my opening the Session (transmitted in my despatch No. 86,* of the 23d February), of doing no business until the final settlement of the question of responsible government, the Assembly have, with a few exceptions, rejected every measure of public utility brought before them. Those exceptions consist of the Telegraph Bill, the Revenue Bill, a Loan Bill for 6,000 £, where 15,000 £. at least were absolutely required; and a Bill passed yesterday, intended to have merely a temporary operation, for legalizing the sovereign at 24 shillings currency. The House rejected a Bill to prevent the destructive traffic in bait;

a vote

No. 1.

No. 2.

* Page 2.

a vote for the protection of the northern fisheries; Bills for the regulation of the seal fishery; for the inspection of pickled fish; for the incorporation of a joint-stock bank company, and by repeated postponements until it was too late to pass a measure of such importance, a Bill for the regulation of the currency; and finally, refused all supplies, even those necessary for the continuance of the common schools now in operation in the colony.

4. The evil consequences of this course of proceeding, and the distress that will be occasioned to the humbler officials, need not be enlarged upon.

5. It is only necessary that I should inform your Grace that the cause which has produced this state of things, has been the disagreement between the Protestant and Roman-catholic interests upon the subject of the Representation Bill.

6. Of this measure, as both branches are sending delegates to your Grace's department to represent their different views, it is only necessary I should say, that the Assembly, having passed a Bill, herewith transmitted, which, while it professed to provide for a return of 15 Protestants and 14 Roman-catholics, was stoutly opposed by the minority of that body, on the ground that the majority would, in effect, be the other way, the Council made upon it such amendments, as by the application of the one vote principle to the district of Burin, and by taking one Member from Placentia and St. Mary's (Roman-catholic district), and adding it to Bonavista (Protestant district), rendered the result which the Assembly professed a desire to attain, namely, 15 Protestants to 14 Roman-catholics, tolerably certain. But the proceedings of the Council are so clearly and temperately expressed in their Address to your Grace, which I append, that it would be superfluous for me to say more on these points.

No. 3.

7. To the amendments of the Council, the Assembly, although not appearing to dispute the certainty of their result, objected on the score of the novelty of the principle applied to Burin, and insisted moreover on the third Member for Placentia and St. Mary's, while they consented to one additional for Bonavista. But as this disposition would at the best give 15 to 15, being less than it was admitted the Protestants were entitled to, the Council, although ready to abandon the new principle, if the assumption that Burin would return one Member of each creed were admitted, could not assent to the arrangement. And after application by the Assembly to me to influence the Council to conform to their views, the Bill was lost between the two branches.

No. 4.

8. There can be, in my opinion, very little doubt that the struggle on the part of the Roman-catholics is one for ascendancy; the Protestant party, fully alive to the importance of the subject, seem resolved to maintain their position at all hazards; and, on the other hand, the Roman-catholics seem determined, if possible, to coerce the Government into the immediate concession of responsible government on their own terms; a concession, the ill consequences of which I have before adverted to. It is only because it might be considered a duty on my part to express an opinion on this occasion, that I venture to say that, as the principle of responsible government has been conceded, then, however much an exception to the usual course of procedure it may be, it might be a question for consideration whether, under the peculiar and embarrassing circumstances I have stated, an Act establishing a representation that would be fair to all parties, might be passed through Parliament, in order to render the new form of government as applicable as possible to the condition of the colony.

9. After all, assuming the question of representation to be settled, how a Government is to be carried on by a majority of 1, in a House of 29 Members, when the excited antagonism of two rival creeds, and the intolerance of control which characterises those by whom the Roman-catholic Members are returned, forbid all hope of compromise, is a problem which the future must solve.

I have, &c.

(signed) Ker B. Hamilton.

Encl. 1, in No. 10.

Enclosure 1, in No. 10.

SPEECH of his Excellency the Governor, on closing the second Session of the Fifth General Assembly, Wednesday, 14 June 1854.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Council;
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

IN my reply to the Address of the Assembly in answer to my Speech on opening the present Session, I expressed my regret at the course the Assembly then appeared resolved to pursue; and that whether the public good had been consulted in arriving at the determination to which they had come, was a question for their own consideration; and that with them would rest the responsibility for any detriment to important public interests which might arise from such course. And, now, whether circumstances—especially since the communication to the Assembly of the Duke of Newcastle's despatch of the 21st February last, on the subject of responsible government—justify the course of procedure on the part of the Assembly, announced by them in their Address to his Grace, is a point on which I forbear to express an opinion; but which must be submitted to the consideration of the Imperial Authorities.

The Session having extended over four months and a half, and the Assembly having, at the expiration of that protracted period, stated their determination, for reasons mentioned in their Address to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, not to grant to Her Majesty supplies for defraying the expenses of the civil government of the colony, I am induced, by regard for the honour of the Crown, formally to terminate the Session by prorogation.

Encl. 2, in No. 10.

Enclosure 2, in No. 10.

ADDRESS from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, on the subject of the Increase of Representatives Bill.

To his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary for the Colonies.

May it please your Grace,

THE House of Assembly beg leave to inform your Grace that since the receipt of the despatch of your Grace of the 24th February last, they have endeavoured to carry out the views of your Grace with reference to the conditions declared in the despatch referred to as necessary precedents to the introduction of responsible government into this colony.

The Bill for the increase of representatives in the Assembly being the most prominent of these conditions, a Bill to provide for this object was introduced without delay, on a basis which provided for the fair representation of the Liberal and Conservative or Mercantile interest, and appropriated the Members to the several electoral districts with a due regard to the two great religious denominations of the colony; the number of Protestants being by the last census 49,523, and of Catholics 46,983; and the number of Members allotted by the Bill, being, to nine districts having decided Protestant majorities, 15, and 14 Members to six districts having Catholic majorities; a test of settlement, as far as the religious aspect of it is concerned, which the Assembly have always repudiated, and which they have reluctantly assented to in the present instance, from an anxious desire to meet the objections of the party opposed to responsible government, whose objections took the assumed ground that the change would result in the establishment of Catholic ascendancy.

The House beg leave to annex, for the information of your Grace, a tabular statement of this Bill, and they submit to the impartial decision of your Grace whether the facts disclosed in this statement was not an ample refutation of the charge that the Assembly are animated by a desire for any undue religious ascendancy in this colony.

Assuming that the Council would be desirous to give effect to the instructions of your Grace, the Assembly did not anticipate that any material objection would be made by that body to the adoption of a measure which carries with it the proofs of fairness and equity. It soon became apparent, however, that the question was to be considered not by regard to its abstract merits, but in reference to the issue it contemplated; for notwithstanding that the principle of responsible government had been conceded by the despatch of your Grace, Members of the Council, as though this concession were still a question, mixed up with the discussion on this Bill, their selfish arguments against the change of system which your Grace had decreed. Influenced by such views, the fairness of the Bill was not calculated to be its recommendation, and it was amended by abstracting one Member from the liberal district of Placentia and St. Mary's, which is not amenable to mercantile influence, and bestowing it on the mercantile district of Bonavista, and by introducing a principle, to be applied only in the district of Burin, by which the minority might return one of the two Members for that district.

The object of the party who have opposed the introduction of responsible government into this colony, has been to show that our social condition was anomalous, and that sectarian
asperities

asperities had acquired an intensity which so separated the different religionists, that to none but Members of their own communion would they severally confide their political trust. The amendments made by the Council with reference to Burin assumes as facts these statements, which our political history proves to be aspersions on the character of the people; and as the adoption of this principle would create the evils it asserts to provide for, and as, moreover, the Council are unable to prove any peculiarity in the condition or character of the people of this colony, to require the adoption of a novel principle in our plan of representation, and to apply this device in the case of an isolated district, while a general, well-understood principle governs all the other returns, the Assembly refused to assent to the scheme, as involving a stigma on the colony, and as giving a statutable recognition to sustain differences where political rights are enjoyed by all alike, and where all denominations must participate equally in the benefits of a vigorous constitutional administration of public affairs.

The Assembly, however, having entered on the consideration of this Bill with a view to the adjustment of the differences that might arise, anxious to bring to a conclusion the long-pending controversy between the two branches of the Legislature on this subject, resolved to compromise the matter in dispute, and passed an amendment on their original Bill, conceding an additional Member for the district of Bonavista; thus giving to nine districts having Protestant majorities, 16 out of the now proposed number of 30 members. A tabular statement, showing the nature of this proposal, is annexed (No. 2.), and in informing your Grace that it has been rejected by the Council, we feel assured your Grace will come to the conclusion which the Assembly have arrived at, that it is useless to expect the concurrence of that body in any just or generally acceptable measure of representation.

Her Majesty's Council have consistently opposed every effort to introduce responsible government into this colony, and they still openly manifest their hostility to the change.

Under these circumstances the Assembly entered upon the task of endeavouring to adjust these pre-requisites as far as the question is concerned, solely in deference to the wishes of your Grace, for the House thought it not reasonably presumable that Her Majesty's Council would concur in any measure of representation they believed the Assembly could accept, because the settlement of this question would ensure the result to which the Council had been steadily opposed, and by which the long enjoyed position and influence of that body would be subjected to constitutional checks and corrections.

Your Grace will doubtless perceive in the conduct manifested by the Council, herein referred to, those evidences of unwarranted obstruction which have led the Assembly to the deliberate conviction that, notwithstanding the concession of the principle of responsible government, the Council will leave no means untried to stay the introduction of the change. The Assembly, to sustain the credit of the colony, passed the Revenue Bill, as well as a Loan Bill, required to provide for liabilities the Government had incurred. But they felt they would assist the efforts to prolong the present system by granting the supplies necessary to carry it on, and they therefore came to the conclusion that the interests of the country would be best consulted by withholding the usual Supply Bill, and that the inconvenience that may thereby result will be esteemed by the people a small evil as compared with the continuance of a system under which the country is without a Government for any useful purpose.

The House, therefore, submit to your Grace that they are justified in requesting the immediate concession of responsible government, with the understanding that, on the formation of a new Council, a measure of representation similar to that they recently adopted, be passed and brought into operation without delay.

(signed) *J. Kent*, Speaker.

House of Assembly, 10 June 1854.

TABLE No. 1.

Distribution of Members according to Census of 1845.	Population.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Members		Proportion for each Member.
				Pro- testant.	Catholic.	
St. John's is divided into two Districts by a line running north from Beck's Cove to Broad Cove - - - - -	25,196	6,210	18,986	- -	6	4,199
Trinity District - - - - -	8,801	7,518	1,283	3	- -	2,933
Bonavista District - - - - -	7,227	5,418	1,809	2	- -	3,613
Fortune Bay District - - - - -	2,920	2,557	363	1	- -	2,920
La Poile District - - - - -	2,180	2,151	29	1	- -	2,180
Ferryland District - - - - -	4,581	182	4,399	- -	2	2,290
Burin District - - - - -	4,358	2,407	1,951	2	- -	2,179
Placentia and St. Mary's District - - -	6,473	1,018	5,455	- -	3	2,157

Distribution of Members according to Census of 1845.	Population.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Members		Proportion for each Member.
				Pro- testant.	Catholic.	
Conception Bay is divided into five Dis- tricts, to return seven Members for a Population of 28,026, averaging one for every 4,000, viz.:						
Horse Cove to Cupids, inclusive -	6,722	2,614	4,108	- -	2	3,361
Port de Grave to Bay Roberts, inclusive	4,612	3,806	806	1	- -	4,612
Spaniard's Bay to Harbour Grace, in- clusive - - - - -	6,182	3,698	2,484	2	- -	3,091
Carbonear to Musquito, inclusive -	5,071	2,340	2,731	- -	1	5,071
Fresh Water to Bay de Verds, inclusive	5,439	3,988	1,451	1	- -	5,439
Twillingate and Fogo, inclusive - -	6,744	5,616	1,128	2	- -	3,872
	96,506	49,523	46,983	15	14	

Note.—The Council stated last Session, in their Conference, that thirteen Protestants and thirteen Catholics would result from their amendments on the Representation Bill of that Session. The Bill of this Session gives the power of returning fourteen Catholics and fifteen Protestants. While the Assembly do not recognise the necessity or justice of obliging the districts to effect that result, it is more than probable the number of Protestant returns would be much larger under this Bill than fifteen, as Catholic districts would doubtless continue to return independent Protestants as they have heretofore done.

TABLE NO. 2.

Distribution of Members according to Census of 1845.	Population.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Members		Proportion for each Member.
				Pro- testant.	Catholic.	
St. John's is divided into two Districts by a line running north from Beck's Cove to Broad Cove - - - - -	25,196	6,210	18,986	- -	6	4,199
Trinity District - - - - -	8,801	7,518	1,283	3	- -	2,933
Bonavista District - - - - -	7,227	5,418	1,809	3	- -	2,409
Fortune Bay District - - - - -	2,920	2,557	363	1	- -	2,920
La Poile District - - - - -	2,180	2,151	29	1	- -	2,180
Ferryland District - - - - -	4,581	182	4,399	- -	2	2,290
Burin District - - - - -	4,358	2,407	1,951	2	- -	2,179
Placentia and St. Mary's District - -	6,473	1,018	5,455	- -	3	2,157
Conception Bay District is divided into five Districts, to return seven Members for a Population of 28,026, averaging one Member for every 4,000:—						
Horse Cove to Turk's Gut - - -	3,997	767	3,230	- -	2	1,998*
Turk's Gut to Port de Grave, exclusive	5,538	4,150	1,388	1	- -	5,538 *
Port de Grave to Harbour Grace, in- clusive - - - - -	7,981	5,198	2,783	2	- -	3,990 *
Carbonear to Musquito, inclusive -	5,071	2,340	2,731	- -	1	5,071
Freshwater to Bay de Verds, inclusive	5,439	3,988	1,451	1	- -	5,439
Twillingate and Fogo, inclusive - -	6,744	5,616	1,128	2	- -	3,872
	96,506	49,523	46,983	16	14	

* The relative numbers of these three districts, as altered by the Council, stand as here stated; the population was more equally divided in the Bill as sent up by the Assembly.

Encl. 3, in No. 10.

Enclosure 3, in No. 10.

AN ACT to increase the present Number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the Representation thereof.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by proclamation, bearing date the 26th day of July, in the third year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, this island was divided into nine districts, for the purpose of the election of the Members of the Assembly thereof, by which proclamation the said districts were authorised to return 15 persons to represent them as Members of the said Assembly, in the manner mentioned and appointed in and by the said proclamation: And whereas, for the good government of this island, it is expedient and necessary that there should be an increase of representatives therein:

Be

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, that from and after the dissolution or expiration of the present General Assembly, the House of Assembly shall consist of 29 members, of whom 10 shall be a quorum; and that for the purpose of the election of the members of the said Assembly this island shall be divided as follows; that is to say, the district of Twillingate and Fogo, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Twillingate and Fogo, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two members. The district of Bonavista, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Bonavista, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two members. The district of Trinity, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Trinity, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by three members. The district of Conception Bay, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Conception Bay, and shall be represented in the General Assembly by seven members; of whom two shall be chosen by the electors residing in that part of the said district, to be called the southern division thereof, lying between the district of St. John's and Cupids inclusive; one by the electors residing in that part of the said district to be called the Port de Grave division thereof, lying between Cupids and Bay Roberts inclusive; two by the electors residing in that part of the said district, to be called the Harbour Grace Division thereof, lying between Spaniards' Bay inclusive and Harbour Grace inclusive, including Harbour Grace Island; one by the electors residing in that part of the said district, to be called the Carbonar Division thereof, lying between Harbour Grace exclusive and Fresh Water exclusive; one by the electors residing in that part of the said district, to be called the Bay de Verds Division thereof, lying between Fresh Water and Bay de Verd, both inclusive. The district of St. John's, which shall comprise the present electoral district of St. John's, and shall extend southward and westwardly to a straight line drawn from the northern Gould's Bridge, on the Bay Bulls road, to Broad Cove, both inclusive, shall be represented in the said General Assembly by six members; of whom three shall be chosen by the electors of the said district residing southward of St. John's Harbour, and westward of a line drawn from the said harbour through the centre of Beck's Cove, thence across Duckworth-street, round the west side of Play-house Hill, along the centre of Carter's-lane, up Carter's Hill, thence along Cook's Town-road, thence along Fresh Water-road to the west end thereof, and thence in a direct line to Broad Cove settlement inclusive, which shall be called the Division of St. John's, West; and three by the electors of the said district residing eastward and northward of the above-named cove, line, lane, and roads, including Belle Isle, which shall be called the Division of St. John's, East. The district of Ferryland, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Ferryland, and extending to the said south-western boundary of the district of St. John's, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two members. The district of Placentia and St. Mary's, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Placentia and St. Mary's, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by three members. The district of Burin, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Burin, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two members. The district of Fortune Bay, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Fortune Bay, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one member. And also all that part of the south coast of the island lying between Bonne Bay and Cape Ray, with the islands adjacent thereto, shall form an electoral district, to be called the district of Burgeo and La Poile, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one member.

House of Assembly to consist of 29 Members.

Electoral districts defined, and representatives thereof apportioned.

And whereas, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act, passed in the 10th and 11th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to render permanent certain parts of the Act for amending the Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland," Her Majesty, by Royal Instructions, bearing date the 19th day of July 1848, did, among other things, declare, that the qualification of persons thereafter to be elected to serve as members of the Assembly of this island, should be fixed at a net annual income, arising from any source whatever, of 100 £; or the possession of property, clear of all incumbrances, exceeding 500 £ in value; and the length of the period of residence within the said island which should be required, in addition to any other qualification, for being elected to the General Assembly aforesaid, should be the period of two years preceding such election:

Preamble.

II. Be it therefore enacted, that the qualification so hereinbefore declared, in addition to any other qualification now by law required for members to serve in the Assembly aforesaid, shall be and continue as the same are hereinbefore declared and defined.

Qualification of Members of the House of Assembly.

III. For the purpose of the election of members to serve in any future General Assembly, it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being to nominate and appoint proper persons to execute the office of returning officer in each of the said electoral districts, and divisions of districts, of this island, to whom writs, in Her Majesty's name, shall be issued, directing them to summon the freeholders and householders of all the said districts and divisions of districts, respectively, to proceed to the election of persons to represent them in the General Assembly, according to the regulations and directions contained in Her Majesty's Royal Instructions aforesaid, and such other regulations and directions as shall be signified in any proclamation or proclamations to be issued by the Governor, according to the laws of this island now in force, or hereafter to be in force in that behalf.

Elections of Members of the House of Assembly to be held agreeably to Royal Instructions, &c.

IV. That this Act shall have no force or effect until Her Majesty's pleasure shall have been first duly signified.

Suspending clause.

Encl 4, in No. 10.

Enclosure 4, in No. 10.

To his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Grace,

WE, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Council of Newfoundland, having had under consideration an Address of the House of Assembly to your Grace, embodying certain resolutions passed by that House, having reference to the Increase of Members Bill, and other matters, and containing reflections on our conduct, feel ourselves constrained to lay before your Grace a statement, as well of facts as of the motives which have influenced us in our proceedings in the matters in question.

With regard to those parts of the resolutions which cast unworthy and unwarranted imputations on us, we feel that we can safely pass them without observation.

In the Bill for increasing the number of Members sent up to the Council by the House of Assembly, provision, it was stated, was made for the due representation of the two great religious denominations, and the Member who introduced the Bill into the Assembly, in a printed statement sent to the Members of the Council, took credit for having arrived at the satisfactory result desired by both branches of the Legislature, of affording the means of these denominations being represented in their proper proportion; that is, by 15 Protestants and 14 Roman-catholics; but the Council having a conviction that such a result (admitted on all sides to be a fair one) would not be effected by the Bill, as sent to them, amended it, by taking one Member from the district of Placentia and St. Mary's, which, with a population of 6,473, had three members assigned to it, and giving one to Bonavista, which, with a population of 7,227, was put down at two only, and thus secured the object equally desired by both branches, without in any degree affecting the fair principle of representation as respects population.

The district of Burin, notwithstanding it has a Protestant majority, has in two contested elections returned a Roman-catholic member; but to secure the certainty of one of its members being of that creed, and the consequent fair proportion of the representation, we made the arrangement which extends the privilege of the franchise, by allowing the constituency to give one vote each to two candidates or two votes to one; and which so far from being, as stated in the resolutions of the Assembly, destructive to the peace of a thriving community, will, we are convinced, tend especially to prevent the peace being broken by the intimidation and sectarian strife which have, on former occasions, been in active operation in this district.

The only pre-requisite to the introduction of responsible government inserted by the Council in the Bill, was, that candidates should pay their election expenses, and this was so altered by the Assembly as to make it doubtful whether officers of sufficient respectability can be procured for conducting the elections.

From regard to the privileges of the House of Assembly the Council did not insert a provision for preventing members receiving pay from the public chest; and this suggestion of your Grace, has been altogether passed over by the Assembly.

The proposition of the House of Assembly that, because the amendments of the Council do not suit the views of eight or nine members of the former House,—and it must be remembered that one point of disagreement only remains,—the Council shall be put aside, or reconstructed so as to be the mere instrument of the Assembly, is too extravagant to require observation; but the extent to which the Assembly, in the pursuit of their object, will carry their proceedings, is most painfully evidenced, by their refusal to grant the supplies necessary for the conduct of the public business of the colony.

Because they, the representatives of a minority of the people, cannot effect their purpose, they adopt a course, which in a time of great suffering, from the increased cost of the necessities of life, and from other causes, will leave a number of officers, entirely dependant on small stipends, to starve, or resort to other employment for their support; and this at a period when nearly half the year for which their services are engaged, has expired; will leave a vast number of aged, infirm, and widowed paupers without legal provision; and will also leave the youth of the colony utterly destitute of the means of education;—in short, for the attainment of a purely selfish object, will throw the whole colony into a state of distress and confusion.

Such conduct sufficiently proclaims the unfitness of its authors for being the depositaries of legislative powers.

We will only further trespass on your Grace by stating, that we did think, and still retain the opinion, that, from the anomalies in this colony, and particularly from the nearly equal numbers of the religious bodies, there would be considerable difficulty in working out the system of party government; but, when Her Majesty's Government determined on its introduction, we at once bowed to the decision, and turned our attention to those pre-requisites required by your Grace, with an earnest desire so to arrange them as to prevent what was intended to be an extension of popular rights, being perverted from its proper object.

The composition of the Council, we venture to state to your Grace, is the best guarantee for its faithful and liberal consideration of all measures likely to benefit the colony. With the exception of the official members, it consists principally of leading merchants, who,

who, from their large stake in the country, and their common interest with the operative and other classes of the community, must be most desirous for that system of government best calculated to promote the general interests, with which their own are so deeply involved.

Under the influence of these feelings, we have taken part in legislating on a question vitally affecting, for good or ill, the future of this colony; and we feel assured that, in our proceedings, which have had for their object the securing of justice to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, we shall receive from her Majesty's Government that support to which we, respectfully, claim to be entitled.

(signed) *Wm. Robinson*, President.

Council Chamber,
13 June 1854.

INSTRUCTIONS to Managers of Conference on the Representation Bill, 29 May 1854.

HER MAJESTY'S Council have requested this conference with the House of Assembly, for the purpose of acquainting the Assembly that they cannot concur in certain of the amendments made by that House upon amendments made by Her Majesty's Council in and upon the Bill intituled "An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the Representation thereof," for the following reasons:—

1st. In the amendments made by Her Majesty's Council on the Bill sent to them from the House of Assembly, the Council had prominently in view the principle recognised as well by the Assembly as by themselves, of so arranging the details of the measure, as to secure the two great religious bodies a fair proportion in the representation in accordance with their respective numbers, that is, 15 Protestants, and 14 Roman-catholics.

In the opinion of the Council this arrangement would not have been effected by the Bill as sent from the Assembly, but it was insured by the amendments made by the Council, which took one member from the district of Placentia and St. Mary's, and gave one to Bonavista (which latter district possesses a population of between 700 and 800 more than the former), and so regulated the mode of voting in the Burin district as to secure the return of one Roman-catholic. And that such result would follow as contemplated by the Council, is fully shown by the annexed tabular statement.

It is evidently assumed by the Bill of the Assembly, that Burin would return two Protestants; but, although this district has a Protestant majority, the experience of two contested elections, in which a Roman-catholic has succeeded against a Protestant, is evidence that the Roman-catholics can always return one member. To remove, however, all uncertainty in this particular, the Council adopted the plan of allowing each voter to give a single vote to two candidates, or two votes to one candidate, which, extending as it does, the privileges of the voters in that district, insures the return of one Roman-catholic member.

It may be said that this arrangement is novel, but it must be remembered that from peculiar circumstances, legislation on the subject of increased representation in this colony, must of necessity involve anomalies. Thus, for instance, in the district of Conception Bay, in order to preserve the equal representation of the different religious sections, two representatives are given to a population of less than 4,000, consisting principally of Roman-catholics, whilst a Protestant section of the same district, containing upwards of 5,400 inhabitants, is to be represented by one member only, and in the district of St. John's, more than 6,000 Protestants will be altogether unrepresented by a member of their own creed. Should, however, the House of Assembly deem the division of the Burin district a preferable method of accomplishing the contemplated object, the Council would offer no objections to such a proceeding.

2d. The proximity of Bird Island Cove to Bonavista, from which it is distant about four miles, whilst from Catalina, the nearest settlement of Trinity Bay, it is eleven miles, makes it obvious that it should belong to the Bonavista district, and inconvenience has frequently occurred from this not being the case. The alteration can in no degree affect the character of the electoral returns, as the districts of Trinity and Bonavista are both essentially Protestant.

3d. In deference to the opinions of the Assembly, the Council have consented to the amendments of that House, which limits the expenses to be incurred by candidates at elections, although they fear the amount so limited may be found insufficient to procure the services of respectable persons to discharge the responsible duties of returning officers and poll clerks.

Her Majesty's Council in their proceedings in this measure have been influenced by an earnest and anxious desire to do full justice to all classes of the people, and they hesitate not to express their conviction that any material departure from the principle on which they have founded their amendments, would tend to the withholding of their just rights from one or other of these classes.

TABULAR STATEMENT Referred to above.

	Population.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
District of St. John's - - - -	25,196	6,210	18,986	- -	6
" Trinity - - - -	8,801	7,518	1,286	3	—
" Bonavista - - - -	7,227	5,418	1,809	3	—
" Twillingate and Fogo - -	6,744	5,616	1,128	2	—
" Ferryland - - - -	4,581	182	4,399	- -	2
" Placentia and St. Mary's -	6,473	1,018	5,455	- -	2
" Burin - - - -	4,358	2,407	1,951	1	1
" Fortune Bay - - - -	2,920	2,557	363	1	—
" La Poile - - - -	2,180	2,151	29	1	—
District of Conception Bay, viz :—					
1st Subdivision, Horse Cove to Turk's Gut, inclusive -	3,997	769	3,230	- -	2
2d ditto Brigus to Port de Grave, both inclusive -	5,538	4,150	1,388	1	—
3d ditto Bay Roberts to Harbour Grace, both inclusive -	7,981	5,198	2,783	2	—
4th ditto Carbonear and Mosquito	5,071	2,340	2,731	- -	1
5th ditto Fresh Water to Bay de Verd, inclusive - -	5,439	3,988	1,451	1	—
				15	14

Council Chamber, 3 June 1854.

(signed)

W. Robinson, President.

INSTRUCTIONS to Conferees on the subject of the last Conference with the Council, on their Amendments on Bill to Increase the Representation.

House of Assembly, Thursday, 1 June 1854.

Mr. LITTLE, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare reasons to be offered at the conference to be requested with Her Majesty's Council on the subject-matter of the last conference, reported the following, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where the same were read :

The House of Assembly have requested this Conference with Her Majesty's Council, on the subject of the last conference for the purpose of acquainting Her Majesty's Council, that they cannot recede from the amendments made by them upon amendments made by Her Majesty's Council, in and upon a Bill intituled "An Act to Increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the Representation thereof," for the following reasons :

1st. In the amendments made by the House of Assembly, on the amendments sent to them from Her Majesty's Council, the Assembly had prominently in view the following considerations which influenced them in forming the Bill originally ; viz : first, the maintenance of the present relative adjustment of districts as far as practicable, submitting in a spirit of concession to a subdivision of the only two districts the Council have heretofore particularly sought to subdivide, against their conviction of the necessity or the public policy for such a course, especially when it is borne in mind that, under the present electoral divisions of this island established upon the granting of a representative form of government to this colony, and tested for a period of twenty years at five general elections, the returns to the Assembly have been a fair representation of the various interests and opinions of the people of this colony, and do not justify the objections taken to them even in a denominational view, as there have been 39 Protestant members and 36 Catholics returned during that time, and although there are six of the existing nine electoral districts of this colony capable of returning three-fifths of the members of the Assembly of the Protestant persuasion, as shown by Table No. 1 annexed, yet they have not done so, nor have the Catholic districts acted in a less liberal spirit in the return of liberal and independent Protestants, who gained the public confidence by their liberal and enlightened views, integrity of character, and a regard for the substantial interests of the people, irrespective of sectarian distinctions.

2d. That the great body of the people, who constitute the liberal and progressive party in this colony, and who are comparatively free of mercantile and official control, should have their due share of representation, while those districts which are subject to such control should not have an undue proportion of members.

3d. As the Council have heretofore refused to duplicate the present number of members on the basis of the non-division of the present electoral districts on alleged sectarian grounds not distinct,

distinct, as the Assembly assumed, from mercantile and official interests. The Assembly were therefore solicitous to meet this view, and accordingly arranged their amendments so that the two principal denominations should have the power, if they wished to exercise it, of securing the return of members according to the relative numbers of these denominations.

The Council assumed, for the purpose of sustaining their amendments last Session, that as the two principal denominations were so equal in numbers (there being in the year 1845, 49,523 Protestant inhabitants, and 46,983 Catholics in this island), the returns under the amendments made by them on the Bill of the Assembly, and then forming the subject of a conference, would be 13 Protestants and 13 Catholic members; a result which would be fair though it would not have taken place (the Assembly conceive) under these amendments. There being no State Church to be supported in this colony, and no special reason, therefore, why the electors of any denomination should seek to uphold any undue sectarian ascendancy in the government, it is unreasonable to suppose that either the Protestant or the Catholic districts will be exclusively influenced by denominational considerations in the return of their members. Apart from the unfair distribution of patronage and places of honour by the present government, the only public question on which a sectarian difference has arisen here, is that of education, and this difference has not existed between Protestants and Catholics, but between a portion of the members of the Church of England and the dissenters of this colony; the former contending for the exclusive control of their share (according to numerical proportion) of the Protestant education grant, and the latter for a non-division of it.

The Assembly therefore appropriated the members to the fifteen districts mentioned in their Bill, with a due regard to all these considerations, without undertaking to guarantee a relative return of 15 and 14 upon denominational grounds; their Bill certainly gave the power to effect that result, though they are confident the proportion of Protestants that would be returned under it, would be much more than 15, judging from the experience of the past. On reference to Table No. 2, hereto annexed, it will be seen that the distribution of members under this Bill was made with a due regard to the denominational, among the other important considerations already referred to.

The Council assume that the district of Burin would not return two Protestants, and therefore adopted a novel principle of representing the Catholic minority in that district. The Protestant majority in the district of Burin is 456 inhabitants; three Protestant gentlemen have been returned to the Assembly for that district, and only one Catholic member has sat in the Assembly for it, he being a resident in the district for more than forty years; and although supported by local friends, Catholic and Protestant, he was defeated in a contest with a Protestant merchant, who represented the district in the late House. It is, therefore, unjust to regard his return as a sufficient reason to justify the adoption of this untried principle of representing minorities in this single district. Besides, while there is a less Catholic majority (only 390) in the district of Carbonear, on which the return of a Catholic may be said to rest, if viewed in a sectarian light, and, while the number of inhabitants in that district is 5,071 to return only one member, the district of Burin with a population of 4,358 would have two members, with the majority of 450, and the same strong mercantile influence existing there, which succeeded before.

One member was then taken from the liberal and Catholic district of Placentia and St. Mary's, and one added to the Protestant district of Bonavista, which is much more under mercantile influence. Now, the district of St. Mary's and Placentia is more extensive than that of Bonavista, and the difference in their respective populations is only 754 inhabitants. In 1850 the present acting Solicitor-general, in an amendment on the Representation Bill then before the Assembly, proposed to give the district of St. Mary's and Placentia four members, and Bonavista only two.

There does not, therefore, appear to be any reason why the latter district should now occupy a better position in the proposed arrangement than the former; nor do the Assembly conceive that any circumstances exist to justify the giving of a third member to Bonavista; but they consented to it for the purpose of effecting a compromise with the Council, not from a sense of justice. They deemed it more expedient for the general good to adopt that course, than to sanction any further subdivision of districts, or permit the introduction of the novel principle intended by the Council to be applied in Burin.

The distribution of members under the amendments made by the Assembly, differs in some important particulars from that under the original Bill, as appears by Table No. 3, hereto annexed.

The proposition to annex a part of the district of Trinity under decided mercantile influence, to a part of Bonavista, an essentially conservative district, but not so thoroughly subject to that influence as Trinity district, and the alternative suggested by Her Majesty's Council, of subdividing Burin, which cannot be equally or fairly divided, without producing Protestant majorities in both subdivisions, would involve, not only the question of general subdivision of all the electoral districts, but would give an undue preponderance to mercantile influence in those two districts and in the aggregate returns.

Under these circumstances, rather than submit to the amendments of Her Majesty's Council, the Assembly would prefer the measure proposed in the Assembly by the present acting Solicitor-general in 1850; an abstract of which is annexed in the Table No. 4. However unfair its application would be felt in some cases, or objectionable on the score of the subdivision of certain districts, the only qualification they would annex to the subdivision

of the districts not already agreed to be divided, is, that two-fifths of the registered voters in any district shall first approve thereof by requisition to the Governor before such district be subdivided.

The House of Assembly, in their proceedings on this measure, have been influenced by an earnest and sincere desire to do unqualified justice to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this colony, and they hesitate not to express their conviction, that any material departure from the principles on which they have founded their amendments, would tend to the withholding of their just rights, from one or other of these classes.

(signed) John Kent, Speaker.

House of Assembly, St. John's, Newfoundland,
30 May 1854.

TABLE No 1.

ABSTRACT of Census for 1845.

DISTRICTS.	PROTESTANTS.	CATHOLICS.	
Conception Bay - - - - -	16,446	11,580	
Trinity Bay - - - - -	7,518	1,283	
Bonavista Bay - - - - -	5,418	1,809	
Fogo - - - - -	5,616	1,128	Which return Nine Members to the Assembly.
Burin - - - - -	2,407	1,951	
Fortune Bay (including Burgeo and La Poile not represented) - - - - -	4,703	392	
St. John's - - - - -	6,211	18,985	Which return Six Members to the Assembly.
Ferryland - - - - -	169	4,412	
Placentia and St. Mary's - - - - -	1,018	5,455	

TABLE No 2.

Distribution of Members according to Census for 1845.	Population.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Members		Proportion for each Member.
				Pro- testant.	Catholic.	
St. John's is divided into two Districts by a line running north from Beck's Cove to Broad Cove - - - - -	25,196	6,210	18,986	- -	6	4,199
Trinity District - - - - -	8,801	7,518	1,283	3	- -	2,933
Bonavista District - - - - -	7,227	5,418	1,809	2	- -	3,613
Fortune Bay District - - - - -	2,920	2,557	363	1	- -	2,920
La Poile District - - - - -	2,180	2,151	29	1	- -	2,180
Ferryland District - - - - -	4,581	182	4,399	- -	2	2,290
Burin District - - - - -	4,358	2,407	1,951	2	- -	2,179
Placentia and St. Mary's District - - -	6,473	1,018	5,455	- -	3	2,157
Conception Bay is divided into five Dis- tricts, to return seven Members for a Population of 28,026, averaging one for every 4,000, viz. :-						
Horse Cove to Cupids inclusive - - -	6,722	2,614	4,108	- -	2	3,361
Port de Grave to Bay Roberts inclusive	4,612	3,806	806	1	- -	4,612
Spaniard's Bay to Harbour Grace in- clusive - - - - -	6,182	3,698	2,484	2	- -	3,091
Carbonear to Mosquito inclusive - - -	5,071	3,340	2,731	- -	1	5,071
Fresh Water to Bay de Verds inclusive	5,439	3,988	1,451	1	- -	5,439
Twillingate and Fogo inclusive - - -	6,744	5,616	1,128	2	- -	3,872
	96,506	49,523	46,983	15	14	

Note.—The Council stated last Session, in their Conference, that thirteen Protestant Mem- bers, and thirteen Catholics, would result from their amendments on the Representation Bill of that Session. The Bill of this Session gives the power of returning fourteen Catholics and fifteen Protestants, while the Assembly do not recognize the necessity or justice of obliging the districts to effect that result, it is more than probable the number of Protestant returns would be much larger under this Bill than fifteen, as Catholic districts would doubtless continue to return inde- pendent Protestants, as they have heretofore done.

TABLE No. 3.

Distribution of Members according to the Census of 1845.	Population.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Members.		Proportion for each Member.
				Protest- ant.	Catholic.	
St. John's is divided into two Districts, by a line running north from Beck's Cove to Broad Cove - - - - -	25,196	6,210	18,986	-	6	4,199
Trinity District - - - - -	8,801	7,518	1,283	3	-	2,933
Bonavista District - - - - -	7,227	5,418	1,809	3	-	2,409
Fortune Bay District - - - - -	2,920	2,557	363	1	-	2,920
La Poile District - - - - -	2,180	2,151	29	1	-	2,180
Ferryland District - - - - -	4,581	182	4,399	-	2	2,290
Burin District - - - - -	4,358	2,407	1,951	2	-	2,179
Placentia and St. Mary's District - -	6,473	1,018	5,455	-	3	2,157
Conception Bay is divided into five Dis- tricts to return seven Members for a popu- lation of 28,026, viz.						
Horse Cove to Turk's Gut - - -	3,997	767	3,230	-	2	1,998*
Turk's Gut to Port de Grave exclusive	5,538	4,150	1,388	1	-	5,538*
Port de Grave to Harbour Grace inclu- sive - - - - -	7,981	5,198	2,783	2	-	3,990*
Carbonear to Musquito inclusive -	5,071	2,340	2,731	-	1	5,071*
Fresh Water to Bay de Verds inclusive	5,439	3,988	1,451	1	-	5,439
Twillingate and Fogo inclusive - - -	6,744	5,616	1,128	2	-	3,372
	69,506	49,523	46,983	16	14	

* The relative numbers of these districts, as altered by the Council, stand as here stated; the population was more equally divided in the Bill as sent up by the Assembly.

TABLE No. 4.

The Acting Solicitor-general's Amendment provides for 31 Members. The Island to be divided into 17 Districts, to be called and Represented as follows:

		Members.			Members.
The District of St. John's, East	-	3	The District of Twillingate	-	1
" Ditto - West	-	3	" Fogo	-	1
" Brigus	-	2	" Ferryland	-	1
" Port de Grave	-	2	" Bay Bulls	-	1
" Harbour Grace	-	2	" Placentia (West)	-	2
" Carbonear	-	2	" Placentia & St. Mary's	-	2
" Trinity (South)	-	1	" Burin	-	2
" Trinity (North)	-	1	" Fortune Bay	-	2
" Bonavista (South)	-	1	" Burgeo	-	1
" Bonavista (North)	-	1			
					31

INSTRUCTIONS to Conferees from Her Majesty's Council, on the Representative Bill,
3 June 1854.

HER MAJESTY'S Council have requested this conference with the House of Assembly on the last conference on the amendments made in the Bill to increase the number of representatives, for the purpose of acquainting the Assembly, that, having considered the instructions of the Assembly to their managers, the Council see in them no reason whatever for departing from the principle of giving to the respective religious denominations, with reference to their numbers, their due proportion of representatives; a principle which, while it has been the avowed object of both branches of the Legislature, would not have been carried out by the Bill as sent up from the Assembly, but would be effectuated by the amendments of the Council. The Council cannot, therefore, recede from their amendments except that in reference to the expenses of electors, as already signified to the Assembly.

The Council, in making the amendments granting an enlarged exercise of the franchise to the electors of the Burin district, were desirous, with a view to the general arrangement, to

ensure the return of one Roman-catholic Member for that district, notwithstanding they were convinced from past experience, that such return would be made under the present Bill without such amendment.

In the last paragraph but one of their instructions to their Conferees, the Assembly appear to express a desire to abandon the Bill which they have deliberately passed and sent up for the concurrence of the Council, and to substitute in its stead a proposition (which is nevertheless characterised as objectionable and unfair, and as still requiring a peculiar qualification) made at a former period, by a Member of their own House. Were it not for the gravity with which this proposition is introduced, the Council would abstain from bringing under the notice of the Assembly, that, to refer in a conference between the two Houses, to the views and opinions of individual Members by either body, expressed now or at any former period, is a proceeding of a novel, and, as the Council submit, of an unparliamentary character, and an irregularity which might lead to great inconvenience.

Much of the force of the arguments urged by the Assembly, appears to depend upon the use of peculiar appellations applied to certain districts and classes of electors. The Council feel it right, therefore, to renew the intimation of their opinion, expressed upon a former occasion, that as these appellations are, at best, but mere titles of assumption, and do not affect the merits of the question under consideration, it is desirable to abstain from the use of them, in the communication between the two branches.

The Council deem it unnecessary to enter into any lengthened discussion of the statements contained in the instructions of the Assembly to their conferees; in which the Council fail to discover any ground for concluding that the views entertained and expressed by the Council are inconsistent with a due regard to the just rights of all classes of the inhabitants of the colony; unless it be in the having assented to a scheme of representation from which the wealthy and important Protestant minority of the district of St. John's is virtually excluded.

(signed) *Wm. Robinson*, President.

Council Chamber, 3 June 1854.

INSTRUCTIONS to Managers on the part of the Assembly on the Increase of Representatives Bill.

THE House of Assembly have requested this conference with Her Majesty's Council, on the subject of the last conference on the amendments made in the Bill to increase the number of representatives, for the purpose of acquainting the Council, that having considered the instructions of the Council to their managers, the Assembly regret to perceive in them the absence of that spirit of conciliation and fair play which has influenced the conduct of the Assembly upon this important question; and they are therefore confirmed in the opinion which they have entertained, that it is utterly hopeless to expect the concurrence of the Council in any just or generally acceptable measure upon this subject. They are now satisfied, however, that they have left untried no constitutional means at present available to them in the colony, to effect an understanding with the Council. The objects of the Council, in their treatment of the Representation Bill, appear to have been twofold: first, the maintenance of the existing system of government, and the perpetuation of sectarian ascendancy in the government of this colony; and secondly, the consolidation of that mercantile influence which has predominated in the Government from the time of the concession of the constitution to the present day.

It should be borne in mind that in this, as in the neighbouring colonies, there have always been rival interests, having different objects in view, and adopting different means to attain their ends. From the earliest days in its history, the merchants of Newfoundland have endeavoured to keep the trade of the country in their hands, and the operative population in a state of vassalage. To effect this object the better, they strongly opposed the granting to this colony a representative form of government, and other institutions incident to a progressive state of society. When, however, against their will, they were granted to the people, they managed to obtain a control over them, and thus carry out in one way what they had failed to achieve in another; hence their position in the Government, and the alliance which has been formed with their interest at the Council Board, to oppose all popular movements, and especially the just settlement of a measure deemed essential to the proper working of a reformed system of government; hence the united opposition of the Council (with one honourable exception) to responsible government, and hence the foundation for the distinction which facts and history have drawn, but to which the Assembly have only adverted, as existing between the conservative or obstructive party, and the liberal or progressive party, who have gained for the people all the most cherished privileges they enjoy, and all the reforms that have been made in our political and other public institutions.

The Assembly should not have deemed it necessary to trace to its source the distinctive and combined policy which the Council desire to carry out, or the party to whom they are allied, had their attention not been called to the matter by the manner in which they have taken exception to the use of these "peculiar appellations" of "liberal" and "conservative" or "mercantile districts," and endeavoured to substitute for them mere denominational distinctions, which have obtained an undue prominence in their proceedings on this measure, while the real interests which the Council seek to uphold have been kept in the back ground.

The Assembly would not wish to be understood as detracting from the consideration due to the different religious denominations of this island, in the arrangement of the increase of the

the representation, and they do not hesitate to refer to the Bill, as introduced and amended by them, to prove the fairness of their views in the distribution of the members; but they feel it their duty to protest against the manner in which this element has been treated by the Council.

The alleged anxiety of the Council to secure the return of a Catholic member for the district of Burin, by the introduction of a new and untried principle, is regarded by the Assembly, not as a constitutional safeguard, but as a dangerous expedient to divide the people, by promoting sectarian divisions, and prove the existence of anomalies in the state of society in this colony, which do not exist except in the constitution of its government. If the electors of Burin have on two occasions returned Catholic members to the Assembly, while they have had the power of returning Protestants, it shows that they do not recognise the sectarian standard as the test of representative qualification; and the Assembly do not recognise the necessity or propriety of obliging them or any other constituency to conform to a principle which often begets strife, without securing Parliamentary usefulness or political integrity.

The Assembly regret to perceive a disregard of facts on the part of the Council in their statement that the Assembly "appear to express a desire on their part to abandon the Bill which they had deliberately passed and sent up for the concurrence of the Council."

As an alternative, they stated that rather than accede to the Council's amendments, they would prefer the measure introduced by the now acting Solicitor-general, in 1850, with a slight modification, and they are quite at a loss to understand in what sense it can be considered unparliamentary or irregular to refer to that measure, or to the name of the introducer of it, for the purpose of designating and identifying it, nor do they think the Council should have raised any objection, on the score of inconvenience, to a reference to such a record of the expressed opinions of any member of their Board, or any officer of the Government, when the settlement of an important political question is sought to be effected.

The Liberal district of St. John's, which has invariably returned a Protestant member to the Assembly, commencing with the Hon. William Thomas, who occupies a seat in the Council, would (the Assembly are confident) under their Bill, continue to display the same liberality in the return of members deserving of public confidence, irrespective of sectarian distinctions. The Assembly are therefore surprised that the Council should have repeated an allegation which the Assembly have heretofore passed unnoticed, that even under the scheme of representation to which they have assented, "the wealthy and important Protestant minority of the District of St. John's is virtually excluded," while the gross population of the district is 25,196, of whom 18,986 are Catholics, and it is only allowed six members, being one for every 4,199 inhabitants, or as the Council would erroneously assume, one for every 3,132 Catholics; forgetting that the conservative and mercantile district of Trinity, with only 8,801 inhabitants, not half the Catholic population of St. John's, and a little over a third of its gross population, was to have three members, being one for every 2,933 of its inhabitants, or one for every 2,506 Protestants in the district, and La Poile would have one member for 2,151 Protestants; that, according to the reasoning of the Council, there are more than 11,000 Catholics unrepresented in nine districts having Protestant majorities; and that, in fact, the arrangements in the Bill, as passed by the Assembly, were so made as to leave no reasonable ground of objection on this or any other head, a conclusion in which disinterested men of all denominations, who have considered the subject, fully concur.

In conclusion, the Assembly have also to express their regret, that in the discussion of the question the Council should have so far forgotten the dignity which ought to characterise the grave deliberations of either branch of the Legislature, as to give vent to the display of temper which pervades the instructions to their managers; and the Assembly take the liberty of suggesting, without intending any disrespect, that as the arguments put forward by them, in support of their amendments are evidently unanswerable, it would be more magnanimous in the Council to submit to them with becoming grace, than to continue to oppose the popular will.

House of Assembly, St. John, Newfoundland,
5 June 1854.

(signed) *John Kent*,
Speaker.

RESOLUTIONS adopted in Committee of the whole; Thursday, 8 June 1854.

RESOLVED, That in deference to the recommendations of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, as communicated in the despatch from his Grace of the 24th February last, the House of Assembly have since zealously applied themselves to the carrying out of the conditions declared by his Grace to be necessary pre-requisites to the introduction of responsible government.

2. Resolved, That as a leading feature in these conditions, the Bill for the increase of representatives was passed by the Assembly on a basis which provided for the fair representation of the liberal, and conservative or mercantile interests, and appropriated the members to the several electoral districts with a due regard to the relative claims of the two great religious denominations of the colony, the number of Protestants being, by the last census, 49,523; and of Catholics, 46,983; and the number of members allotted by the Bill of the Assembly being, to nine districts, having each a decided Protestant majority, 15; and 14 members to six districts, having Catholic majorities.

3. Resolved, That the settlement of the question of representation by reference to a sectarian test, has always been, and now is, repudiated by the House of Assembly; and its adoption has proceeded solely from an anxious desire to meet the objections of the party opposed to the concession of responsible government, and whose objections took the professed ground that the change would result in the establishment of Catholic ascendancy.

4. Resolved, That the passage of the Bill referred to abundantly exonerates the Assembly from the charge that they are influenced by a desire for any undue ascendancy in the colony.

5. Resolved, That notwithstanding the unimpeachable fairness of the Bill by reference to the issue raised by Her Majesty's Council, that body refused to assent to the measure, and amended it by abstracting one Member from the liberal and Catholic constituency of Placentia, and adding it to the mercantile and Protestant district of Bonavista, and by introducing a principle to be applied only to the district of Burin, by which the minority might return one of the two members for that district.

6. Resolved, That the Assembly believe that the application of a special principle to the return for one district, while a different principle governs the returns for all other districts, involves an anomaly without precedent in the history of representative institutions.

7. Resolved, That this proceeding appears to the Assembly to proceed from a desire to establish the proposition that the people of this colony are so separated by sectarian feeling that they will place political confidence only in their co-religionists—an inference triumphantly refuted by our past history in regard to election returns.

8. Resolved, That the adoption of this novel principle in the district of Burin would necessarily produce a permanent separation between the different religionists in that locality, and give a statutable recognition to those differences which Her Majesty's Council affect to deplore.

9. Resolved, That the Assembly refused to assent to a principle so novel and anomalous, and which, in its effects, would be destructive to the peace of a thriving community.

10. Resolved, That though the Bill originally sent from the Assembly was strictly defensible in a denominational point of view, yet, from a desire to conciliate differences, and bring this long pending question to a settlement, the House passed an amendment on their Bill, conceding an additional member to the Protestant and conservative district of Bonavista, thus giving to nine districts, having Protestant majorities, the power to secure the return of 16 out of the proposed number of 30 Members.

11. Resolved, That this concession has been rejected by Her Majesty's Council; and the House, having thus exhausted all means at their disposal to effect a settlement, it is hopeless to expect the concurrence of that body in any just or generally acceptable measure of representation.

12. Resolved, That Her Majesty's Council, having consistently opposed every effort to introduce responsible government into this colony, and their hostility to the change being still openly manifested, it was hardly to be expected they would concur in any measure of representation they believed the Assembly could accept, because the settlement of this question would insure the result to which the Council have been steadily opposed, and by which their long-enjoyed position and influence would be subjected to constitutional checks and correctives.

13. Resolved, That all the other points recommended in the despatch referred to, and that were insisted on by Her Majesty's Council, have been agreed to by the House.

14. Resolved, That Her Majesty's Government be requested to concede the immediate application of responsible government, with the understanding that, on the formation of a new Council, a measure of representation similar to that recently adopted by the Assembly be passed, and brought into operation without delay.

15. Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of the House, that notwithstanding the concession of the principle of responsible government to the colony by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the present Council will leave no means untried to stay the introduction of the change. It is therefore our firm conviction that we shall consult the best interests of the country in refusing to grant the supplies necessary to carry on the existing system, and that the people will consider the inconvenience that may accordingly result, a small evil, as compared with the continuance of a system under which the country is practically without a government for any useful purpose.

16. Resolved, That an address be adopted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and both Houses of Parliament, embodying the foregoing resolutions, and that delegates be appointed by the House to proceed to London, to advocate and sustain the views of the Assembly in the present position of affairs, and to present a duplicate of the said address to his Grace.

— No. 11. —

(No. 107.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,

15 June 1854.

(Received, 3 July 1854.)

(Answered, 6 July 1854, No. 3, *infra*.)

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to transmit an address to your Grace from the House of Assembly acquainting your Grace with the appointment, by that body, of Messrs. Little, Parsons and Emerson, to be delegates to the Imperial Government on the subject of responsible government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton*.

Enclosure in No. 11.

No. 11.
Governor Hamilton
to the Duke of
Newcastle.
15 June 1854.

Enclosure in No. 11.

To his Grace the Right Honourable the Duke of *Newcastle*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

May it please your Grace,

THE House of Assembly of Newfoundland in Legislative Session convened, beg leave respectfully to inform your Grace, that they have during the present Session appointed Philip Francis Little, George Henry Emerson, and Robert John Parsons, Esquires, Members of their body, as delegates with power to any two of these gentlemen, to represent to Her Majesty's Government the state of this colony; and to advocate the claims of its inhabitants to responsible government with reference to the circumstances referred to in an address to your Grace and both Houses of Parliament on the subject passed this day.

They, therefore, trust that your Grace will be pleased to give a favourable hearing to their delegates, and upon a full consideration of the matters which they will deem it their duty to submit, your Grace may be enabled to advise Her Majesty's Government to adopt such measures as will meet the views of the Assembly, and thereby confer upon the people of this colony a full participation in such rights and privileges as have been granted to the neighbouring colonies, and are shown to be productive of the peace and prosperity of the people.

Passed the House of Assembly, 10 June 1854.

(signed) *John Kent*, Speaker.

— No. 12. —

(No. 3.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *G. Grey*, Bart., to Governor *Hamilton*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 6 July 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge your despatches of the numbers and dates specified in the margin, reporting the prorogation of the Legislature to the 14th August, and transmitting an address from the House of Assembly.

I cannot but feel great regret and disappointment at the termination of the Session, without any progress having been made in the settlement of the question of responsible government on the terms indicated by the Duke of *Newcastle*, in his despatch of 24th of February last; but it is a source of still greater regret that the chief obstacle to this settlement appears to arise from the mutual jealousy of the members of the religious denominations into which the community is divided. It is deeply to be lamented that religious differences should stand in the way of general co-operation for the promotion of measures conducive to the common interests of all; and it should be the constant endeavour of the local Government to mitigate these hostile feelings, and, as far as possible, to prevent merely political questions from being mixed up with religious disputes.

These misfortunes are rendered more serious by the refusal of the Assembly to grant the supplies requisite for the public service; but I cannot hold out to you any expectation of Parliamentary interference on this or any ground, in the present political affairs of the colony.

No. 12.
Sir G. Grey, Bart.,
to Governor
Hamilton.
6 July 1854.

No. 104, 14 June
1854, page 44.
No. 107, 15 June
1854, page 59.

As members have been deputed both by the Council and Assembly to represent to Her Majesty's Government the respective views of the two branches of the Legislature, it is unnecessary for me, while expecting their arrival, to enter more into details.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

— No. 13. —

(No. 108.)

No. 13.
Governor Hamilton
to the Duke of
Newcastle.
26 June 1854.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
26 June 1854.

(Received, 17 July 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

Among the pre-requisites to the introduction of responsible government referred to by your Grace in your despatch of the 21st February last, an important one was the indemnification of the present holders of those offices which, by the change in question, will be rendered liable to be vacated at the will of the majority of the Legislature.

2. I accordingly transmitted to the Assembly a message upon the subject and received from that body an address in reply, copies of which and of my answer I enclose.

3. I pointed out to the Members who waited upon me with the address from the Assembly that that House had, eight years ago, in a resolution unanimously adopted by them (herewith enclosed) emphatically urged upon the Executive Government the claims of the present Attorney-general to advancement on the ground of meritorious public service, and had thus recorded their recognition of public service rendered by Mr. Archibald up to a period antecedent to that from which, in effect, they would now date the commencement of his public service; but that the Assembly would now use to his disadvantage those services and their recommendation of them which had had weight in procuring his appointment to his present office. I concluded by informing the deputation that I could not consent to the injustice thus involved.

4. I think your Grace will agree with me that the claim I asserted on the behalf of the Attorney-general, that he should be placed in the same category with the Colonial Secretary, and Surveyor-general is just and indisputable; and I request your Grace will be so good as to determine the question, and thus preclude further discussion on this point with the Assembly.

5. With the desire to exclude any possible objection, I adopted, in the first instance, a scale of indemnification lower than that recommended to me by the unofficial Members of my Council, and lower than what I thought just. The Assembly, however, have gone lower still.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

P.S.—It may not be improper for me to add, that, although the scale I recommended to the Assembly, applied only to services rendered to this colony, yet, the Colonial Secretary has been in the public colonial service for forty years, and the Surveyor-general for thirty-eight years.

(signed) *K. B. H.*

Encl. 1, in No. 13.

Enclosure 1, in No. 13.

REPLY of his Excellency the Governor to the Address in reference to the Retiring Salaries of Officers of the Government on the advent of Responsible Government.

THE Governor in reply to the Address of the House of Assembly requesting him to lay before the House a statement of his views as to the retiring allowances which should be granted to the officers whose places will be vacated on the introduction of responsible government, with a view to the satisfactory adjustment of this subject, informs the Assembly:—

1st. As to the indemnification of the holders of offices which, by the introduction of the change of system, will be liable to be vacated at the will of the majority of the Assembly, the Governor has adopted the following scale of retiring allowances, viz.: To officers who shall

shall not have been five years in the public service of the colony, a round sum in full of all claims; to officers who shall have been five years in the public service of the colony, a pension equal to not less than one-fifth of their official incomes; to those officers who shall have been 12 years in the public service of the colony, a pension equal to not less than two-fifths of their official income; to those officers who shall have been 20 years in the public service of the colony, a pension equal to not less than three-fifths of their official income.

2d. As to the offices which must be regarded as liable to be vacated on the introduction of the change, the Governor considers it sufficient to name, for the present, those of the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-general, Surveyor-general, and Solicitor-general—the present holders of the three first-mentioned offices being also members of the Executive Council. The Governor strongly recommends, for the consideration of the Assembly, the expediency of conjoining the offices of Treasurer and Collector into one, to be held free from changes of administration, and at the same time to create an office of Auditor-general, from the competent discharge of the duties of which great advantage would, in the Governor's opinion, be. Such an office, if established, might be subject to be vacated on changes of administration.

(signed) K. B. H.

EXTRACT of Report of Select Committee on the Message of his Excellency the Governor, in reference to Retiring Allowances of certain Officers on the introduction of Responsible Government.

(Presented by Mr. Shea, 3 June 1854.)

THE Select Committee appointed to consider the Message of his Excellency on the subject of the allowances to be made to the officers of the Government, whose offices shall be liable to be vacated on the introduction of responsible government, take leave to inform the House that they have fully and carefully considered the matter embraced in the said Message, and beg to report to the House the result of their investigations.

In their inquiries, the Committee deemed it necessary, not only to regard the message of his Excellency, but to consider as well what had been done under similar circumstances in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the colonies referred to by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, as a criterion in the settlement of the retiring allowances.

In Nova Scotia the only officer who was held entitled to a pension, on the change of system, was the Provincial Secretary, and in Prince Edward Island the claims were limited to the holders of offices of Colonial Secretary and Attorney-general.

The committee have failed to discover any analogy between the scale of compensation proposed by his Excellency and that which has been adopted in the colonies in question; and while they are of opinion that an equitable provision should be made for parties vacating offices, who have admitted claims on the colony for compensation, they cannot assent to the justice of demanding from this colony larger relative sums than were deemed a sufficient discharge of similar claims in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Those who entertain the most conservative views of the claims of officials displaced in subservience to a question of public policy, usually admit that the example of England is a safe and just guide for the settlement of any analogous case. The committee append a statement showing what was the scale of compensation adopted for the officers who were dismissed under the Imperial Customs Act of 1853; and here it will be seen that there is as little affinity with the scale proposed by his Excellency, as in the arrangements adopted in the two provinces before mentioned.

In Nova Scotia the Provincial Secretary, an officer of 30 years' standing, received a pension of 400*l.* sterling per annum. The Attorney-general in Nova Scotia, who had been seven years in that office, and who held the office of Solicitor-general previously, received no retiring allowance; and in Prince Edward Island the sum of 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was granted to the displaced incumbent, who had held the office for 20 years.

The committee propose for the following officers to be removed on the introduction of responsible government, the yearly pension as follows, which do not materially differ from the scale suggested by his Excellency:

	£.
The Colonial Secretary, in office over 20 years	- - - - - 400
The Surveyor-general, ditto	- - - - - 285
The Attorney-general, in office 8 years	- - - - - 140

The Solicitor-general being under suspension, the committee do not conceive that they have at present any power definitely to determine. Should he be restored, they think he would be entitled to a pension of 90*l.*

Respectfully submitted,

(signed)

A. Shea.
P. F. Little.
Edm. Hanrahan.
Clem. Benning.
Geo. J. Hogsett.

Committee-room, 3 June 1854.

REPLY of his Excellency the Governor.

I AM happy to receive the assurance, contained in this address, of the desire of the Assembly to make an equitable arrangement in respect of the officers whose places will be vacated on the introduction of responsible government.

I perceive from the report of the committee which accompanies the address, that the scale of retiring allowances recommended by me is not acquiesced in; and that the committee has not adopted the received principle on which I had proceeded, and which justice requires, namely, that the loss of a regular service under the Crown in the colony is the point for consideration, and the loss to be compensated for, and not merely the loss of a particular office held at a certain juncture, and which might have been held for one month only by an officer whose period of service had extended over 20 or 30 years. If the principle I have adverted to should be departed from, it would operate with manifest injustice towards the Attorney-general.

I do not concur in the rule proposed to be applied to the case of the Attorney-general; a reference to the blue book of the colony shows that he has been in the service of the colony for nearly 22 years; and the House will, I doubt not, on further consideration of the circumstances, see the justice of adopting the scale I had laid down, or of placing the Attorney-general in the same category with the Colonial Secretary and the Surveyor-general.

Enclosure 2, in No. 13.

VOTE of Thanks to Clerk.

Tuesday, 28 April 1846.

ON motion of the Honourable C. F. Bennett, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Morris, Resolved unanimously, That this House cannot separate without expressing its sense of the merits of Edward Mortimer Archibald, Esq., Clerk of this House, and of his strong claims upon its regard. Educated under the especial care of his late lamented father, when Speaker of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, he arrived in this country at the period of the first introduction of a representative form of government. Under his instructions the members of the first House of Assembly were initiated into a knowledge of those laws and rules so necessary for the guidance of deliberative bodies. From that time to the present period, with some slight interruption, he has filled the important office of clerk to the House of Assembly, in which office his unceasing industry, his great abilities, and his obliging disposition have, even under circumstances of the greatest political excitement, invariably won the lasting esteem of every Member of the House, and they therefore deem it a duty they owe him to place on record this public acknowledgment, and to express a wish that services such as these may be appreciated by his sovereign and his country.

— No. 14. —

(No. 109.)

No. 14.
Governor Hamilton
to the Duke of
Newcastle.
28 June 1854.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
28 June 1854.

My Lord Duke,

(Received, 17 July 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to inform your Grace that, in compliance with a request contained in an address from the Council to me, I have appointed Mr. Archibald and Mr. William Row to be delegates from that body to Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of bringing under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the present condition of Newfoundland, and of supplying such information as may be required touching the affairs of this colony.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

— No. 15. —

(No. 8.)

No. 15.
Sir G. Grey, Bart.,
to Governor
Hamilton.
14 August 1854.
* Pp. 59 and 44.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *G. Grey*, Bart., to Governor *Hamilton*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 14 August 1854.

ADVERTING to my despatch of the 6th* ultimo, in answer to yours of the 14th* of June, forwarding addresses from the Council and Assembly of Newfoundland on the subject of responsible government, I have now to inform you that I have attentively considered the substance of those addresses, and have also had the advantage of personal communication with the gentlemen who have been deputed to visit me on the part of both those legislative bodies.

2. Her

2. Her Majesty's Government cannot but greatly regret the state of political feeling which these addresses represent. The language in which each of the contending parties has thought proper to characterise the acts of the other, is much to be lamented; and still more the step which the Assembly has taken, assuming the hopelessness of any satisfactory adjustment; namely, that of subjecting the island to the serious inconvenience which must result from their withholding the usual Supply Bill.

3. It is especially to be regretted that these feelings should have been exhibited when there is so very little of substantial difference between the two parties. The conditional concession of responsible government made by Her Majesty's Government meets with opposition from no party. The terms of that concession were framed by the Duke of Newcastle after full consideration of what had been urged on both sides; nor is any objection taken to the more important of these terms, which, for my own part, I regard as reasonable, and calculated to meet the exigencies of the case in a satisfactory manner. The subsisting quarrel turns almost wholly on matters of detail; questions as to the mode of carrying out the general views entertained by Her Majesty's Government; and I cannot but believe that mutual concession and forbearance, even after all that has passed, may find a way to dispose of them.

4. I shall therefore continue to hope for a peaceful solution of these disputes, and that the Council and Assembly may be brought to act together in the promotion of their common interest, irrespectively of those religious differences on the political bearing of which a stress has been laid which I trust is very exaggerated, and I entertain no doubt that you will feel it to be your peculiar duty to exercise all the influence you may possess, as an impartial arbitrator, in soothing irritated feelings, and reconciling discordant views.

5. But whatever may be your success, I can only refer you to my former despatch, as expressing my conviction that Parliamentary interference is not to be expected. It is not from any feeling of indifference, or any want of sympathy with the trouble which these political differences have brought on the community of Newfoundland, that Her Majesty's Government must continue distinctly to decline making any application to Parliament for such interference; it is from consistent adherence to established policy, and from a conviction that if Parliament were to interfere, it would only be to the ultimate aggravation of existing differences. The only measure which Her Majesty's Government have in their own power is, that of advising Her Majesty to remodel the Council in such a manner as to make it act harmoniously with the Assembly; a measure to which they would resort to with regret, and of which they at present cannot admit the necessity.

6. To apply the foregoing observations more in detail to the points at issue. The principal dispute brought before me relates to the projected electoral divisions: both parties being agreed on their expediency, and differing only on a narrow question of detail, supposed to affect the balance of parties in the island. On this question I feel myself incompetent, in the absence of minute local knowledge, to express any opinion, farther than by saying that undue importance seems to me to have been attached to it. I must add, however, that the exceptional provision introduced by the Council into the Bill as to the mode of voting in the district of Burin, appears to me open to considerable objection. Without entering into any question as to the general expediency of such a mode of voting, there would be a great anomaly in enforcing or allowing it in one district exclusively.

7. With regard to allowances to retiring officers, the scale suggested by yourself appears to meet with general acquiescence; the only debated question regards the amount to be allotted to Mr. Archibald; a question which forms the particular subject of your despatch, No. 108,* of the 26th June last, hereby acknowledged. I cannot concur in the view, that this gentleman is entitled to a pension, calculated only on the period of his service as Attorney-general, exclusive of his previous service in the colony. But I think that a satisfactory arrangement may be arrived at, by calculating it on the whole length of his services to the colony in whatever capacity, but not according to the amount of his annual income during the eight years of his tenure of the office of Attorney-general, but the annual average of his income from public funds during the whole of his service in the colony.

* Page 60.

8. With regard to the condition embodied in paragraph 9, of the Duke of Newcastle's despatch of 21st February last, requiring that payment of Members of Assembly for their expenses and attendance should be made, not by the Colonial Treasury, but by local assessment, I have to state, that although I concur in the expediency of the measure itself, it is not one which I consider indispensable, and as it has not been insisted on in other North American colonies, I am not prepared, if the other conditions are complied with, to press for a fulfilment of this one, against the deliberate opinion of the Assembly.

9. It will be desirable, with a view to the settlement of this question, that the Legislature should be called together at an early period. The circumstances indeed under which the last Session terminated, would in any case render it inconvenient that a long interval should be allowed to elapse before another Session is held.

10. In order that you may be fully aware of all that has passed in this country, I transmit to you copies of the representations in writing which have been made to me by the delegates of both parties, and of the answers which I have caused to be returned to them.

I have, &c
(signed) *G. Grey.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 15.

Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden, London,
22 July 1854.

Encl. 1, in No. 15.

Sir,

HAVING requested the honour of an interview with you on behalf of the delegates appointed by the Assembly of Newfoundland to represent their views on the subject of responsible government, I deem it my duty, in the absence of my colleague, who has not yet arrived in London, to place before you a brief outline of the present state of the question, while I take the liberty of soliciting your particular attention to the accompanying documents and those which I have already transmitted for your consideration.

According to the despatch of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated the 24th February last, the principles of responsible government were to be put in operation in Newfoundland upon the performance by the Legislature of the four following conditions, viz.: First, that retiring allowances should be provided for such officials as were subject to removal upon the adoption of the new system, according to the rule pursued in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; secondly, that a law should be passed to increase the number of members in the Assembly from 15 to 30; thirdly, that the election expenses should be paid by the candidates; and fourthly, that the allowance usually granted to members to meet their expenses during their attendance in the Assembly should be defrayed by direct assessment on their constituents in their respective districts. Some of these conditions were deemed by his Grace essential to justice, and others necessary to the proper working of the new system.

You will perceive by the Address of the Assembly to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, a duplicate of which I have had the honour to transmit to you, and which I should state was adopted before they were advised of your appointment; that all of these conditions, on which the Council insisted, have been complied with on the part of the Assembly; and if they have not become the law of the island, I venture to affirm, the fault does not rest with them, for they have honestly and earnestly endeavoured to carry them out, waiving anything approaching to extreme opinions, for the purpose of effecting a compromise on the points in dispute.

As the most conclusive evidence of the anxiety of the Assembly to meet the Council fairly, I would refer, not only to their general measures on the subjects in question, but also to an Address* adopted by them to his Excellency the Governor, soliciting his mediation with the

* The following is a copy of the Address above referred to, as extracted from the Journals of the House of Assembly.

To his Excellency *Ker Baillie Hamilton*, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Assembly beg to inform your Excellency, that since the receipt of your message of the 22d March last, accompanying a copy of the despatch of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle on the subject of responsible government, they have passed a Bill for increasing the number of Members of the Assembly, in accordance with their address to his Grace in reply to the said despatch, and to carry out as far as practicable his wishes in this respect.

That for the purpose of anticipating and obviating objections on the part of the Council, the Assembly subdivided in their measure all the districts heretofore sought to be divided by the former; added two Members to the mercantile district of Trinity, instead of one allotted to it in former Bills, and so framed their Bill as to give the mercantile, fishing, farming, in fact all classes and denominations, as they humbly conceived, a just share of representation. A mainly denominational and mercantile basis having been

Messrs. Little & Emerson, 22 July 1854.
Ditto, 28 July 1854.
Ditto, 31 July 1854.
Messrs. Archibald & Row, 28 July 1854.
Ditto, 7 August 1854.

the Council in their executive capacity on the Representation Bill, in accordance with his previous tender of co-operation to carry out the conditions mentioned in the despatch, after the Assembly had vainly used every reasonable means in their power to conciliate the Council; having made several substantial concessions in the details of that measure by subdividing the districts of St. John's and Conception Bay; by conceding two members more to the mercantile and conservative districts of Trinity and Bonavista than they had on any former occasion felt themselves justified in granting; and by imposing the election expenses on candidates. His Excellency sent a written message through Mr. Secretary Crowdy to the Speaker of the Assembly, declining to receive the address, as he considered it unconstitutional for them to make such a request, or for him to interfere; I may not use the exact language of the message, as it was privately withdrawn, and at his Excellency's request returned to him by the Speaker, after it had been received and opened by the latter, but before it was formally communicated to the House. Such, however, was the purport of his Excellency's subsequent reply to the deputation who presented the address.

As to the first condition, I would respectfully refer you to the accompanying copy of the Report of the Select Committee (No. 1) adopted by the Assembly on the subject of the retiring allowances. Looking at the financial condition of the colony, and the manner in which the retiring officials have been treated in the neighbouring colonies of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the Assembly were persuaded that they have gone as far as justice and a regard to the public interest required. Although his Excellency suggested a higher scale than the Assembly adopted, yet by his message (No. 2) he admits inferentially the reasonable character of the allowances provided by them, with the exception of the case of Mr. Attorney-general Archibald, for whom he claimed a retirement, not only for the period he held the office of Attorney-general, but also for the time he was clerk of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the island, being about 14 years, an office which is not affected in any way by the contemplated change of government, which is not of a political tenure in any of the colonies, and which he voluntarily abandoned for the office of Attorney-general, after resolutions affirming the principles of responsible government, as applicable to Newfoundland had passed the amalgamated Legislature. In his case, the Assembly were inclined to act as liberally as the circumstances would permit, and they offered him the full amount prescribed by the Governor himself for an officer of 6 years standing and under 12 years (140*l.*), being one-fifth of his salary; while they felt that it would be wrong to extend the compensation to any special service not coming within the rule prescribed by the Duke of Newcastle, and followed in the colonies named by his Grace.

As

been forced upon their consideration by the manner in which previous Bills on this subject had been treated by the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, they respectfully refer your Excellency to the accompanying Tabular Statement, No. 1,* to illustrate the justice of their distribution of Members on this head, and also the fairness of its operation in respect of the popular and conservative parties and their interests in this colony.

That this measure thus passed by the Assembly, having been sent to Her Majesty's Council for their concurrence, has been returned by them, with several amendments upon it, first taking away the third Member from the popular district of St. Mary's and Placentia, and adding a third Member to the conservative district of Bonavista, which is more under mercantile influence than the other, and besides being territorially not nearly as extensive, the difference in the population of these respective districts is only 754 inhabitants, according to the census of 1845. By another amendment, a novel principle of representing Ministers was introduced in the district of Burin. This principle was merely suggested by Mr. Frederick Peel, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, for the consideration of the Delegates of the Assembly; they showed that it would not apply to the circumstances of this colony, and it must be regarded as abandoned by the Imperial Government, if they ever entertained the idea of testing it in this colony, for the Duke of Newcastle suggests a general subdivision of districts in lieu of it. Its partial application in Burin, with its limited population, to return only two Members, would only tend, like a subdivision of that district, to promote mercantile interests and sectarian differences, and there is no precedent to be found for it on this side of the Atlantic, or in Great Britain. Without any real necessity, but for the purpose of combining mercantile influences in the district of Trinity, as defined by the proclamation of Sir Thomas Cochrane, was also sought to be mutilated for the purpose of adding a portion of it to the district of Bonavista, while the extent and boundaries of no other district in the island were disturbed. An unusually high scale of election expenses to be paid by candidates was also added to their Bill.

Thus altered and amended, the Bill was returned to the Assembly, and for the purpose of putting an end to further agitation on this important question, more than from a sense of justice, they consented to allow the third Member to remain to the district of Bonavista, but as a consequence of this concession to the views of the Council, they deemed it but fair, in justice to its relative population and territorial claims, to restore the third Member to the district of Placentia and St. Mary's; they also provided a reasonable scale of election expenses to be paid by candidates, since assented to by the Council, and disagreed to the other amendments of Her Majesty's Council. The Tabular Statement, No. 2,† hereto annexed, will show, even on the denominational and mercantile basis, the Bill thus passed returned to the Council cannot, with any show of reason, be objected to by the parties the Council assume to represent.

Your Excellency having in your message tendered your co-operation to the House of Assembly, "in fulfilling those pre-requisites, some of which his Grace considers essential to justice, and others highly important to the satisfactory working of the new system of Government," and the Increase of Members Bill being deemed by his Grace one of those pre-requisites referred to by your Excellency, the Assembly therefore avail of your Excellency's offer, and most respectfully solicit your mediation with your Excellency's confidential advisers in the Executive Council, to induce them to come to an understanding and agreement with the Assembly upon this subject.

The Assembly adopt this course for the purpose of exhausting every means available in this colony to settle this question; and while they concede to the Council their right of exercising their best judgment upon the matter, they most respectfully submit that, under the present anomalous constitution, and the existing state of the affairs of the Government, your Excellency may with propriety intimate your opinion to your confidential advisers for the purpose of terminating the agitation existing on this subject.

* See page 47 of this Paper.

† See page 48 of this Paper.

As regards the Bill for the increase of the representation of the people, I would also respectfully refer you to the accompanying copy of the Bill (No. 3), and the reasons of the Assembly (No. 5 and No. 7), to prove the fairness of the measure in every point of view. The assumed anxiety of the Council to balance the representation solely by a reference to sectarian distinction, is an utter fallacy; and the Assembly have always repudiated the attempts of the Council to foist such a standard upon the public as the sole basis of representation, while they have invariably desired that equal justice should be done to all denominations in the distribution of members. That the Council have made use of the sectarian hue, which they have managed to impart to the question, as a cloak to conceal their real object—being the peculiar interests of themselves and their mercantile allies—can be seen upon the least impartial consideration of the facts and figures contained in the reasons of the Assembly upon their conferences with the Council.

At present the island is divided into nine districts; in six of these, there are Protestant majorities of electors, capable of returning nine of the 15 Members who represent the colony, if they were influenced by the test of the Council. The Assembly have always been willing to duplicate the representation without disturbing the existing electoral districts, which would give a result of 18 Protestants to 12 Catholics by the same mode of action. But the Council have always opposed that proposition, and contended for a subdivision of the districts. Their motives are apparent from the facts, that the electors have not acted on the sectarian test; that in the districts of Conception Bay, for the subdivision of which they have so long contended, and which the Assembly have at length granted, there are 16,446 Protestants and 11,580 Catholics (according to the Census of 1845), giving a majority of 4,866 Protestant inhabitants or about 800 electors; that they have also contended for and obtained the consent of the Assembly to subdivide the district of St. John's, where the Catholic majority of electors being so large, that if they were influenced by the Council's test, they could return all the members for the district of their own persuasion, contrary to their invariable course; that after the Assembly had consented to give a third member to the mercantile district of Trinity, the Council, in their amendments on the Representation Bill, cut off a portion of this district and added it to the conservative, though not so mercantile district of Bonavista; that they have also attempted to provide, in the district of Burin, for the representation of a majority, by allowing each elector the power of giving two votes to one candidate or dividing them, to secure, as they alleged, an aggregate result of 15 Protestants and 14 Catholics; while they refused to accept the proposal of the Assembly, to add a third member to Bonavista, which would be 16 to 14 in the distribution of members, viewed in the sectarian light, although they proposed a measure in the Session of 1853, by which they then stated that a fair return of 13 to 13 would be the result; that in a measure of the present acting Solicitor-general, in the Assembly of 1850, he proposed to allow the liberal district of St. Mary's and Placentia, which has been lately rapidly freeing its trade from the control of the merchants of St. John's, four members, and only two to Trinity and two to Bonavista; while the Assembly have allowed three to each of the latter, and only require three for St. Mary's and Placentia, to which the Council would only allow two.

In order to arrive at a correct conclusion on this singular array of facts, it is necessary to inquire into the constitution of that body, who could be guilty of such contradictions and resort to such expedients as I have pointed out. It is mainly a combination of irresponsible salaried officials and their mercantile friends, who have always united in opposition against all popular reforms in the colony. The mercantile body, though few in number, first opposed the granting of a representative form of government to the colony; defeated in their opposition, they have obtained the control of the Government, not as the elected of the people, but as the irresponsible nominees of the Crown. As they have so long and so fatal to the progress of the colony, to the increase and independence of its population, and the development of its vast resources, monopolized the trade, they naturally desire the power to continue this state of affairs, so conducive to their individual aggrandizement, that after being a few years engaged in its trade, they retire from the country to some other land with handsome fortunes, handing their business over to clerks or agents, who assume the position, and, in time, follow the example of their employers.

It is, therefore, no matter of surprise that the Council, so constituted, and influenced by such objects, should have opposed free trade with the United States, the introduction of responsible government and the passing of any measure of representation that would have the effect of obliging them to relinquish their ill-used authority, or submit to the constitutional checks secured by responsible rule. But to attempt to cover their intentions with the assumed garb of religion, is, I do not hesitate to assert, without wishing by any means to wound their pious sensibilities, little more than mere hypocrisy.

Having, I trust, fully shown that the Bill of the Assembly was a fair measure, and ought to have been accepted by the Council, it is only necessary that I should state that the Assembly complied with the third condition; and as to the fourth, I presume that, as in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, the people think fit to pay the expenses of members during their Parliamentary attendance out of the general revenue, and no precedent is to be found to the contrary, even in the United States, Newfoundland should not form an exception to the general rule adopted in the neighbouring colonies.

In conclusion, I beg most respectfully to say, that, as the Assembly anticipated, it was utterly hopeless to expect any arrangement with the Council on the Representation Bill, and the prolonged agitation of the matters in difference can lead to no beneficial results to the colony, all that they ask is, that you adopt the same course with reference to that body, as

was found necessary to adopt under similar circumstances in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. They want no other rights or privileges for the people than Her Majesty's Government have granted to the far less important and less populous Island of Prince Edward. Had the Imperial Government waited for the concurrence of the Councils in the neighbouring colonies under the old system of colonial government, before they granted them the constitutional management of their own affairs, no reform would have taken place in them to this day; and the consequences would have been a subject of common regret to the parent Government as well as to the colonies. As a British colonist, I am happy to find that such a line of policy is the reverse of that liberal and enlightened system of colonial administration, which experience has justified the Imperial Government in adopting. The people of Newfoundland, therefore, appeal with confidence to you to place them upon a footing of equality with their fellow subjects in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, that they may participate in the blessings of that wise and prudent system of colonial government, for the judicious extension of which Her Majesty's present Ministry have been so peculiarly distinguished; and under which all the British North American provinces in the enjoyment of its invigorating influence, are flourishing and contented; while Newfoundland, the oldest of the sisterhood, is bowed down under accumulated afflictions, and oppressed with a combination of adverse circumstances, which nothing will so much tend to correct as a total change in its government.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) P. F. Little.

SCHEDULE of Papers transmitted with the foregoing Letter.

1. Report of Select Committee in reference to Retiring Allowances. (*See Extract at page 61.*)
 2. Reply to Governor to Address on Retiring Official Allowances. (*See page 62.*)
 3. Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly, and to regulate the Representation. (This copy differing from that printed at page 48 is annexed *infra*.)
 4. Instructions to Managers of Conference on the Representation Bill, 29 May 1854. (*See page 51.*)
 5. Instructions to Conferees on the subject of the last Conference with the Council on their Amendments on Bill to increase the Representation, 1 June 1854. (*See page 52.*)
 6. Instructions to Conferees from Her Majesty's Council on the Representative Bill, 3 June 1854. (*See page 55.*)
 7. Instructions to Managers on the part of the Assembly on the Increase of Representatives Bill, 5 June 1854. (*See page 56.*)
 8. Resolutions of House of Assembly, 8 June 1854. (*See page 57.*)
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Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure 1, in No 13.

AN ACT to increase the present Number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the Representation thereof.

WHEREAS by proclamation, bearing date the 26th day of July, in the third year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, this island was divided into nine districts, for the purpose of the election of the members of the Assembly thereof, by which proclamation the said districts were authorised to return 15 persons to represent them as members of the said Assembly, in the manner mentioned and appropriated in and by the said proclamation; and whereas, for the good government of this island, it is expedient and necessary that there should be an increase of representatives therein:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly, in legislative session convened, that from and after the dissolution or expiration of the present General Assembly, the House of Assembly shall consist of 30 members, of whom 10 shall be a quorum, and that for the purpose of the election of the members of the said Assembly, this island shall be divided as follows; that is to say, the district of Twillingate and Fogo, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Twillingate and Fogo, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two members; the district of Bonavista, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Bonavista, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by three members; the district of Trinity, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of

Trinity, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by three members; the district of Conception Bay, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Conception Bay, and shall be represented in the General Assembly by seven members, of whom two shall be chosen by the electors residing in that part of the said district, to be called the Southern Division thereof, lying between the districts of St. John's and Turk's Gut, exclusive; one by the electors residing in that part of the said district, to be called the Port de Grave Division thereof, lying between Turk's Gut, exclusive, and Port de Grave, inclusive; two by the electors residing in that part of the said district, to be called the Harbor Grace Division thereof, lying between Port de Grave, exclusive, and Harbor Grace, inclusive, including Harbor Grace Island; one by the electors residing in that part of the said district, to be called the Carbonear Division thereof, lying between Harbor Grace, exclusive, and Fresh Water, exclusive; one by the electors residing in that part of the said district, to be called the Bay de Verds Division thereof, lying between Fresh Water and Bay de Verds, both inclusive; the district of St. John's, which shall comprise the present electoral district of St. John's, and shall extend southward and westwardly to a straight line drawn from Petty Harbour, inclusive, to the Northern Goulds Bridge on the Bay Bulls Road, and thence to Broad Cove, inclusive, shall be represented in the said General Assembly by six members, of whom three shall be chosen by the electors of the said district residing southward of St. John's Harbour, and westward of a line drawn from said harbour through the centre of Beck's Cove, thence across Duckworth-street round the west side of the Playhouse-hill, along the centre of Carter's-lane, up Carter's-hill, thence along Cook's-town-road, thence along Freshwater-road to the west end thereof, and thence in a direct line to Broad Cove Settlement, inclusive, which shall be called the Division of St. John's, West, and three by the electors of the said district residing eastward and northward of the above-named Cove Line, lane, and roads, including Belle Isle, which shall be called the Division of St. John's, East; the district of Ferryland, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Ferryland, and extending to the said south-western boundary of the district of St. John's, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two members; the district of Placentia and St. Mary's, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Placentia and St. Mary's, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by three members; the district of Burin, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Burin, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two members; the district of Fortune Bay, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Fortune Bay, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one member; and also all that part of the south coast of the island lying between Bonne Bay and Cape Ray, with the islands adjacent thereto, shall form an electoral district, to be called the district of Burgeo and La Poile, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one member.

And whereas, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the 10th and 11th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to render permanent certain parts of the Act for amending the Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland," Her Majesty, by Royal Instructions bearing date the 19th day of July 1848, did, among other things, declare that the qualification of persons thereafter to be elected to serve as members of the Assembly of this island, should be fixed at a net annual income, arising from any source whatever, of 100*l.*; or the possession of property, clear of all incumbrances, exceeding 500*l.* in value; and the length of the period of residence within the said island which should be required in addition to any other qualification for being elected to the General Assembly aforesaid, should be the period of two years preceding such election:

2. Be it therefore enacted, that the qualification so hereinbefore declared, in addition to any other qualification now by law required for members to serve in the General Assembly aforesaid, shall be and continue as the same are hereinbefore declared and defined.

3. For the purpose of the election of members to serve in any future General Assembly, it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being to nominate and appoint proper persons to execute the office of returning officer in each of the said electoral districts, and divisions of districts of this island, to whom writs in Her Majesty's name shall be issued, directing them to summon the freeholders and householders of all the said districts, and divisions of districts respectively, to proceed to the election of persons to represent them in the General Assembly according to the regulations and directions contained in Her Majesty's Royal Instructions aforesaid, and such other regulations and directions as shall be signified in any proclamation or proclamations to be issued by the Governor according to the laws of the island now in force or hereinafter to be in force in that behalf.

4. The returning officer from each district shall be entitled to receive from the Colonial Treasury thirty shillings for every member returned upon the return of the writ for such district. When there is no contest he shall be entitled to ten shillings from every candidate for such district and when there shall be a contest and poll demanded, twenty shillings from every candidate instead of ten shillings; and further, when there shall be a contest, there shall be paid to the returning officer of each district by the candidates for such district, in just proportions, according to the number of the polling places in which each candidate is interested, the following sums: Twenty shillings for presiding in booth or polling place for each district, or division of district, except where the polling place shall be a public

a public building that can be had without charge; twenty shillings for every presiding officer, and ten shillings for every poll clerk, to include their travelling fees; and the fees shall be paid to the returning officer for each district on the day of nomination for candidates for such district, and the name of no candidate shall be entered on the returning officer's poll book, or returned to presiding officers who shall not have paid or tendered the full amount due from him under this section before the expiration of the time named for the nomination of candidates: provided always, that the amount to be paid by any candidate shall not exceed the sum of ten pounds.

5. That this Act shall have no force or effect until Her Majesty's pleasure shall have been first duly signified.

Enclosure 2, in No. 15.

Encl. 2, in No. 15.

Sir,

Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden, 31 July 1854.

IN compliance with your request, we have the honour to enclose the accompanying letter, containing the substance of our remarks at the interview with which you were pleased to favour us.

Reposing the same confidence in your judgment and impartiality as the Assembly did in the Duke of Newcastle, we are confident that, upon a perusal of the documents submitted on both sides, your decision will be in favour of the Assembly. Experience has shown that in the conflicts which have taken place between the Councils and the popular branches in all the other British North American provinces on the question of self government, the Imperial Government have decided in favour of the latter, notwithstanding all the intrigues and secret misrepresentations that were made use of to mislead the judgment of the Imperial authorities.

The Assembly of Newfoundland have always felt that the rights of the colonists have been more endangered by similar expedients than they possibly could have been by any open attempts that can be made to crush them.

If the principles of self government have been conceded to the colony against the opinion and desire of the Council, we would respectfully submit that the Assembly are thereby justified in their belief, especially from what has since transpired, that the Government cannot consistently stop short in their work of reform; but, regarding the Assembly as the organ of public opinion in the colony, expressing the well understood wishes of the people, carry their proceedings out in the same direction to their practical and logical conclusion, otherwise the concession would be only nominal, and tend to impart an impetus to renewed political agitation, and spread general discontent among the colonists.

The necessity for a prompt and final decision we are persuaded must be apparent to you. Procrastination is the aim of the Executive party. They have nothing to lose by delay; but the public service must suffer. While the officials are sure of their full salaries being ultimately paid, no consequence how they may prolong the contest.

Permit us respectfully to remind you of Mr. Hume's remark to you, that it was as a mere matter of form he presented the petition of the Assembly to the House of Commons; and, relying on the assurances of the Duke of Newcastle, who kindly presented a counterpart of it to the House of Lords, he refrained from taking any action whatever on it, and the delegates returned to the colony under the promise that as soon after the rising of Parliament as leisure should permit, the affairs submitted for the consideration of Government would be finally arranged. Mr. Hume now holds another petition from the Assembly to the House of Commons, and he hopes that there may not be any necessity for even presenting it, conceiving that reason, justice, and the moderation displayed by the Assembly will justify the expediency of placing Newfoundland upon a footing of equality, as to self government, with Prince Edward Island without any further delay.

Soliciting your indulgence for what may appear to be importunity in our manner of urging the rights of the people whom we represent, may we take the liberty of requesting copies of any documents which may have been, or shall be, received from the delegates of the Council on the subjects in controversy, that we may have an opportunity of answering them. While,

We have, &c.
(signed) *P. F. Little.*
G. A. Emerson.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden, London,
28 July 1854.

Sir,

1. WE have the honour to tender our acknowledgments to you for the interview with which we were favoured, in company with Mr. Hume, by you on yesterday, and for the frankness with which you discussed the various matters which we, as the delegates of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, deemed it our duty, in accordance with their resolutions on responsible government, to submit for your consideration. In accordance with your request, we have much pleasure in thus formally submitting the substance of our verbal remarks upon that occasion.

2. In the first place, the House of Assembly had every reason to expect, from the assurances of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to Mr. Hume and their delegates, that Newfoundland should participate fully in that reformed system of government which had been granted to the neighbouring colonies, especially as his Grace fairly stated the Imperial Government had no interest in upholding any but a good system of colonial government. The Assembly hoped that they would not again be reduced to the necessity of seeking the concurrence of the Council in passing a Bill for the increase of members in the popular branch, as they had failed in their efforts for several years past to induce the Council to consent to a fair Bill on this subject; nor did they expect that the passing of such a Bill by the Council would have been made a condition precedent to the surrender of their political position in the government of the colony, or to the introduction of that responsible system which they had most strenuously opposed.

3. The conditions mentioned in the despatch of his Grace, dated 24th February last, were, first, that retiring allowances should be provided for the officials, who were subject to removal upon the introduction of the new system of government; secondly, that a law should be passed by the local Legislature for increasing the number of members in the Assembly from 15 to 30, not by a duplication of the present representation, but by a subdivision of the present electoral districts; thirdly, that the election expenses, now defrayed out of the Colonial Treasury, should be paid in future by the candidates; and, fourthly, that the allowance usually granted to members, to meet their expenses during their Parliamentary attendance, should be defrayed by direct assessment on their constituents. It was evident to the Assembly that all these conditions but one were specified, not in deference to the opinion of the Assembly, but of the local Executive, and that his Grace put some of them forward in connexion with the concession of the principles of self government, with the view of conciliating both parties, and inducing them to compromise their differences. The result shows how useless it was to hope for a favourable issue from bodies so differently constituted, and having such diverse objects in view, as the Assembly and Council of Newfoundland have always had.

4. But, as the Assembly reposed the most implicit confidence in the intentions of his Grace, they sincerely determined to adopt all the means in their power to comply, as far as practicable, and consistently with the rights confided to their guardianship, with the conditions mentioned in his despatch. In carrying out this intention they acted in a spirit of unusual liberality towards the outgoing salaried officials, and of compromise towards the Council, and made several substantial concessions to them in some of the most important details of the Representation Bill, while we defy them to point out in their amendments a single real concession to the views of the Assembly, except on the question of election expenses, which the Assembly assimilated to those allowed in Nova Scotia, to prove the existence of a corresponding spirit on their part, or that they were actuated by a sincere desire to arrive at a just and reasonable settlement with the Assembly.

5. As to the first condition, that has been fully complied with by the Assembly, and no objection has been made to the retiring allowances which they have provided for the outgoing officials entitled thereto, except in the case of Mr. Attorney-general Archibald, who claims a pension, not only on account of the loss of the office of Attorney-general, but for his period of service in the office of chief clerk and registrar of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, an office which he voluntarily relinquished for his present position, and which cannot be in any way affected by the contemplated change. Besides, resolutions affirming the principles of responsible government were passed by the amalgamated Assembly before he became Attorney-general. Under these circumstances the Assembly felt that they could only regard the office to be affected by the change in awarding him a pension as compensation for its loss, and accordingly allowed him one-fifth of the official income thereof as a retirement. Mr. Johnstone had been Attorney-general in Nova Scotia for eight years when responsible government was introduced into that province, and he received no retirement. The amount allowed by the Assembly to Mr. Archibald exceeds that given by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, upon the change in its government, to its Attorney-general, although the latter was in that office for nearly 25 years, while Mr. Archibald has held his office not quite eight years.

6. It is therefore evident that he has no claim, of right, to any additional allowance, and it would only be with the view of all other differences being now satisfactorily disposed of, that we should feel ourselves authorised to pledge the Assembly to increase his allowance, in accordance with your suggestion; for it would be manifestly unfair that they should be called upon generously to reward him for his continued hostility to the rights of the people.

7. As to the second condition, we feel that we can fearlessly refer to the Bill, as originally passed by the Assembly, to prove the fairness of the measure in every point of view. Before entering into its details, we should state that they, and the whole liberal party in the colony, have for many years contended against the adoption of the sectarian standard which the Council have endeavoured to make the ostensible basis of a new Representation Bill. The island is at present divided into nine electoral districts, six of them having decided Protestant majorities of electors, able to return nine members of the 15, who constitute the Assembly, if they acted on the test of the Council. The Assembly have always been willing, and passed Bills which were rejected by the Council, to duplicate the representation, without disturbing the existing electoral districts, which would give a result, if the mode of action which the Council would force upon the country were adopted, of 18 Protestant members to 12 Catholics. But the Council have opposed this proposition, and

and contended for the subdivision of the electoral districts, so that the popular party should be divided, and mercantile and official influences should triumph under a close borough system.

8. The Bill passed by the Assembly provided for the return of 29 members, and to meet the views of the Council two of the largest districts, in population were divided, St. John's, the capital of the island, where a large majority of the electors are Catholics, which is territorially small, though more populous than any other district, except Conception Bay, was divided into two, and Conception Bay district, where there is a majority of about 800 Protestant electors, was divided into five divisions; a new district was also created, called La Poile, a mere mercantile nomination borough, having about 300 electors, and adjoining another similar borough called Fortune Bay, where there has never been a contested election, and which is at present represented by the acting Solicitor-general, who, we understand, took his election writ in his pocket last year to that district, and brought back his own return. The number of electoral districts was thus increased from 9 to 15, and in the distribution of members regard was had, as far as practicable, to population, and to the present relative adjustment of members, which was, however, deviated from in three important particulars, in trebling the representation of Trinity, a mercantile and conservative district; in only giving one member, in addition to the present number, to the liberal district of St. Mary's and Placentia; and reducing the chances of the liberal party by one in Conception Bay; while the representation of all the other districts, except one, where the population was small, was doubled.

9. The Bill was then sent to the Council, and they made several amendments on it, by taking away the third member from the liberal district of St. Mary's and Placentia, where mercantile influence is powerless, by adding a third member to the Conservative district of Bonavista, which is considerably under mercantile influence, by taking off a portion, about five or six miles, of the adjoining mercantile district of Trinity, and adding it to Bonavista district, to neutralise the liberal votes in the present Bonavista district, and thereby secure a complete triumph to the mercantile and official party there, by introducing the novel principle of representing a minority in one district, Burin, for the alleged object of securing a return of 15 Protestant and 14 Catholic members, and by introducing an enormous scale of election expenses, to be paid by candidates, which would have had the effect of throwing the representation into the hands of a few capitalists and officials.

10. The Bill thus altered, was returned to the Assembly; and for the purpose of satisfying the Council, though against their sense of justice to the popular party, the third member added by the Council to the district of Bonavista, was agreed to by the Assembly; the third member taken away by the Council from the popular district of St. Mary's and Placentia, was restored; the clause introduced by the Council to secure, as they alleged, a member to the Catholic minority in Burin, but which would have had the effect of permanently establishing sectarian feuds, and prove the existence of an anomalous state of society in Newfoundland, different from that which really exists—was disagreed to, as well as that cutting off a portion of the district of Trinity; and a scale of election expenses, similar to that in force in Nova Scotia, was substituted for that proposed by the Council.

11. The Assembly conceived that the Bill, thus amended, was open to no objection from the mercantile or official party, for while it gave 30 members, the exact number prescribed by the Duke of Newcastle, the distribution of them, even by the Council's sectarian test, gave to nine districts, with Protestant majorities in each, the power, if they wished to exercise it, of returning 16 members out of the 30. But the Council refused to agree to the amendments of the Assembly, or to recede from their amendments.

12. The points of difference between the Assembly and the Council are, therefore, not merely one, as the latter erroneously state, in their late address, but three, viz., First, shall the liberal district of St. Mary's and Placentia have a third member, or no increase on its present representation? Secondly, shall the more independent portion of the electors of Bonavista be overpowered by the mercantile dependents from that portion of the district of Trinity, sought to be added to the former, while the territorial boundaries of no other district have been disturbed? And, Thirdly,—Shall the untried principle of representing minorities be adopted in the district of Burin, to serve the double policy of the Council and their mercantile friends?

13. To adduce additional evidence of the anxiety of the Assembly to come to an agreement with the Council, the former proposed, rather than accede to the amendments of the Council, to abandon their own Bill altogether, and adopt a measure introduced by the present acting Solicitor-general in 1850, with a slight modification: that the division of any other districts, besides St. John's and Conception Bay, should be made only on a requisition to the Governor by two-fifths of the electors of any district requiring such subdivision. That measure proposed four members for St. Mary's and Placentia district, for which the Assembly in their last Bill only claimed three, and to which the Council would only give two; two to Bonavista, to which the Assembly allowed three; and two to Trinity, to which the Assembly also allowed three. The Council refused to comply with this offer. The Assembly appealed to the Governor to use his mediation. He refused to interfere. Four months and a half were chiefly spent on the measure. The representatives of the people did their utmost to effect an arrangement, according to the desire of the Duke of Newcastle; and failing to effect it, they determined to appeal again to the Imperial Government for a change of system, as they found from long experience, that it was impossible for them to work with the Council.

14. As to the fourth condition, it is only necessary, we presume, that we should state that neither in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, nor Prince Edward Island are the members of the Assembly paid by direct assessment on their constituents, but out of the general revenue; and there does not appear to be any reason why a different course should be adopted in Newfoundland. The address of the Council, which we regret to perceive displays a total disregard of facts, to which it is our duty respectfully to direct your attention—states that it was “from a regard to the privileges of the House of Assembly, the Council did not insert a provision for preventing members receiving pay from the public chest;” a statement singularly at variance with their imposition of election expenses on candidates, in the insertion of which provision in the Bill sent up from the Assembly, the privileges of the Assembly were as much involved as they could have been on the other question, and evinces a regard for those privileges, which is both novel and unexpected, especially in the face of their repeated violations thereof, in altering Education, Road, and other Money Bills of the Assembly, Session after Session. It would, however, have been more frank on the part of the Council to have stated the fact, that every member of the Assembly, with the exception of the Solicitor-general, was opposed to that condition, and would have resisted its adoption in any shape, if the attempt had been made to insert it.

15. The assumed dignity, with which the Council charge the Assembly, “with having cast unworthy and unwarranted imputations” on them, they consider sufficient evidence of the existence of such imputations, without on their part deigning to particularise, or answer any of them; while they also assume that their character justifies their passing them, if they have been made, without observation. Now, we are perfectly satisfied, that the conduct of both branches of the Legislature, on the Representation Bill, and on all their other measures bearing on the differences between them, shall be judged not by the mere professions of either party, but by the intrinsic merit of their actions.

16. They state, that by taking one member from St. Mary’s and Placentia, with a population of 6,743 (in 1845), and now nearly 10,000, leaving it only two, being no increase in its present representation, and allowing three to Bonavista, with a population of 7,227 (in 1845), “secured the object equally desired by both branches, without in any degree affecting the fair principle of representation as regards population.” Now the proportion of the population for each member of thirty would be about 3,200. To give three members to 7,227, and only two to 6,473, while the district of La Poile, like Fortune Bay, a mere mercantile nomination borough, was to have had one member for 2,180, and Fortune Bay one for 2,920, are facts not at all consistent with the unqualified statement of the Council. How this unjust mode of action could secure the object of the Assembly we are at a loss to understand. This is like their gratuitous libel on the peaceable character of the electors of Burin; certainly in accordance with the acts of a body who acknowledge no responsibility to the public for their conduct; and as they are not obliged to justify themselves in any constitutional manner, they conceive that they may with impunity continue to misrepresent the people, as they have hitherto done.

17. They also state that “because the amendments of the Council do not suit the views of eight or nine members of the Assembly, the Council shall be put aside or reconstructed, so as to be the mere instrument of the Assembly, is too extravagant to require observation.” This assumption strikes at the root of responsible government, and is quite in keeping with many others of a similar character made by the Council, to justify their acts and conceal their weakness. It is not alone for this reason, but because they have by their general mismanagement of the affairs of the colony forfeited, if they ever possessed the confidence of the people, that they must submit to the consequences of their conduct and the action of public opinion. It is evident from this view of their position that they are resolved to retain their salaries and power as long as they can, and that they will not sanction the passing of any measure of representation that will deprive them of either.

18. As a consequence of the refusal of the Assembly to grant supplies, they state that act “will leave a vast number of aged, infirm, and widowed paupers without legal provision, and will also leave the youth of the colony utterly destitute of the means of education.” * * * “Such conduct proclaims the unfitness of its authors for being the depositories of legislative powers.” The Assembly were assured that they could not, consistently with their pledges to their constituents, and the rights and integrity of the popular branch, vote supplies for the support of a system of government which they had frequently declared had lost all public confidence, without compromising their honour, and stultifying their previous resolutions; which would have aroused public indignation, and brought on the Assembly a share of that odium which attaches to the conduct of the Council, whose unfitness to govern the colony has been too clearly demonstrated to require any other proof than that which their address affords. The Assembly regretted the necessity imposed on them by the Council of taking such a step: it was taken upon calm and due deliberation, and from a sense of honour as well as a knowledge of their constitutional rights; and they were prepared to assume all the responsibilities consequent upon their determination.

19. But at the opening of the last Session, the Assembly gave a guarantee to his Excellency in reply to his opening speech, that they would indemnify him for his past extra expenditure for the relief of the poor, and also for any future outlay that might be necessary for that purpose. His Excellency acted upon this assurance for several months; and to remove any doubt on this head, and prevent any difficulty occurring to the Government thereon, the liberal party, on the last day of the Session of the Assembly, moved an address to

to his Excellency, authorising a continuance of any necessary expenditure for the relief of the poor, the support of the lunatic paupers, and an outlay of about 750*l.*, for the completion of the new lunatic asylum, so as to render it fit for the immediate reception of the lunatic paupers. This address was strongly opposed by Mr. Hoyles, the acting Solicitor-general, who spoke for nearly two hours, against time, to prevent its passing, until the Governor summoned the attendance of the Assembly before him in Council, for the purpose of proroguing the Legislature; and he thus succeeded in defeating it, though standing in a minority.

20. Now, we must suppose that the Solicitor-general acted thus according to instructions from the Government, as the usual notice had been given in the Assembly of the address, and a copy of the previous day's proceedings, containing the notice, had been sent to the Governor, according to the practice of the House. Then, for the Council, under these circumstances, to state that through the misconduct of the Assembly, no provision has been made for this branch of the public service, is not only untrue in fact, but the conduct of their organ in the Assembly reflects great discredit upon them, for resorting to such an expedient to make out a case against the Assembly. The Assembly were actuated by a desire to meet, as far as they consistently could, the more pressing demands on the executive; and the claims of the poor were, in their opinion, of such a character as to justify them in making an exception in their favour. Besides passing the Revenue Bill for the current year, they also passed a Loan Bill, to enable the Government to raise 6,000*l.* to meet past and accruing liabilities.

21. As regards the Education Bill, the Assembly have been so often subjected to the dictation of the Council, in attempting to pass a measure on this subject, and the Council having, in the Session of 1853, informed the Assembly, by a written message, of their expectation that the Assembly would pass one in accordance with their views, having refused, at that time, to pass the Act of 1853 for more than one year; the Assembly, therefore, resolved not to subject themselves to a renewal of a controversy on this question, as it was likely to result in no practical good. This was an influential motive on the part of the Assembly for their conduct on this subject; and the manner in which the Council had acted on the Education Bill in previous Sessions, partly induced the adoption of the general resolution not to vote any supplies.

22. The assumption of the Council, that a majority of the Assembly represent a minority of the people, is too transparent to require any further remark, than that, in the course pursued by the Assembly, on the points where they have differed with the Council, they are sustained by all the liberal and enlightened men in the colony, by every disinterested observer outside of the Government circle, and on the general principles at stake, by no less than three or four distinct Houses of Assembly.

23. As for the community of interest which the Council state exists between certain members of their body, and the operative and other classes, they have taken a singular mode of giving effect to such a notion. It is notorious, that they have resorted to every expedient to rivet the chains in which they, and others like them, have bound the operative population. That only a few years since they secretly obtained, through the Imperial Government, the repeal of the Fishermen's Charter, which, since the time of the benevolent Sir Hugh Palliser, had secured them in the payment of their hard-earned wages out of the proceeds of their voyage; and now, if the voyage should fall short of the amount of the outfits given to the planter, with their most enormous overcharges, the unfortunate fisherman is deprived of his wages and thrown on the Government to be supported as a pauper. That this same disinterested body have rejected several Bills sent up by the Assembly, to secure the poor fishermen in the payment of their wages, out of their voyage, in case of the insolvency of the planter; and from the monopolising spirit of these few St. John's merchants, the shopkeepers and tradesmen of St. John's are scarcely able to maintain their business, and many of them have, therefore, like vast numbers of our oppressed fishermen, been obliged to leave the country, for the purpose of improving their condition. Let us not be understood as including in the mercantile-official party, all the gentlemen engaged in the trade of Newfoundland. There are some honourable exceptions—high-minded men, who have declared that the Representation Bill of the Assembly was a fair and reasonable measure, and that Newfoundland is as well entitled to responsible government as any of the neighbouring colonies.

24. In conclusion, permit us to state, that it will be perfectly useless for the Imperial Government to send us back to the colony to tell the people, that their representatives must again submit to a renewal of their efforts to appease the Council on the Representation Bill; especially if the latter should succeed in inducing the Government to acquiesce in their desire to postpone the concession of responsible government, until they come to an agreement with the Assembly, which they have assailed in the most unmeasured terms in their address: and it should be remembered that, however desirable an increase of representatives may be to work out the details of the new system, such a measure is not necessary before its introduction.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Philip Francis Little.*
Geo. H. Emerson.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 3, in No. 15.

Encl. 3, in No. 15.

Sir,

3, Tanfield-court, Temple,
28 July 1854.

Mr. Row and myself, who have been named by the Governor of Newfoundland as delegates to furnish information in reference to the state of the colony, and more especially in reference to the measures preliminary to the introduction of responsible government, considering that it will be more convenient that, in any statement we may submit, we should confine our observations to the points which may have been raised, or allegations made by the delegates of the Assembly, respectfully request, for this purpose, that we may be put in possession of, or be furnished with a copy of any representation which may have been laid before Her Majesty's Government by the delegates of the Assembly.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.
(signed) *E. M. Archibald.*

Enclosure 4, in No. 15.

Encl. 4, in No. 15.

Sir,

17, St. Alban's-place, London,
7 August 1854.

As delegates named on behalf of the Council of Newfoundland, we have the honour respectfully to submit for your consideration, some observations upon the subject matters which we have been authorised to bring under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, and to some of which, at the interview with which we were honoured, we have already called your attention.

We deferred submitting any formal statement, in the expectation of being furnished with a copy of any representation which may have been made by the delegates of the House of Assembly, in order that we might direct our observations more particularly to any allegations or statements therein put forth, which it might be necessary to controvert or explain; but it not being deemed advisable (we presume) to furnish us with the documents in question, we proceed to state for your information, as briefly as we may, our observations on the following matters.

From the communications which doubtless will have been made by the Governor of Newfoundland, and the addresses and documents from both branches of the Legislature, Her Majesty's Government will have learnt the state of confusion in which the public affairs of the colony have been involved by the Assembly, in the virtual abdication of its functions for the purpose, in the first place, of compelling the Imperial Government to concede the introduction of responsible government; and, in the second place, of coercing the Council, in disregard of the equal rights and interests of all classes of the population, to submit to the dictation of a majority of the Assembly, not fairly representing a majority of the people, upon the details of the Bill for the increase of the number of representatives.

The great injury to the public service and to the educational and other public institutions of the colony, and the severe distress and privation inflicted, more particularly on all the subordinate functionaries of the Government, as well as on the aged, infirm and lunatic poor, by the reckless refusal of the Assembly to grant the usual supplies for the support of the civil government, have already been noticed in the address of the Council,* of which we beg to annex a copy, and upon which we need hardly enlarge. We trust that Her Majesty's Government will not be misled by the assertion that the inconvenience which has resulted and will result from this step is, in any view of the question, esteemed by the people other than an evil of great magnitude. It was a bold proceeding in order to give a fictitious importance to the question at issue; but not more by the Protestant population than by those whom a majority of the Assembly represent, could their voice be fairly heard, is this proceeding condemned and deplored.

We may further remark, that not only has the Assembly refused to grant the usual supplies, but it likewise failed to fulfil its engagement, entered into at the commencement of the Session, to indemnify the Governor for advances made by him, at their especial instance to meet certain exigences of the public service.

The question of the introduction of responsible government is no longer, perhaps, to be regarded as a practical one, except so far as concerns the adoption of the pre-requisites prescribed in the despatch of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle; but many circumstances in the social and political condition of the colony, which had a bearing upon the main question, are yet important to be borne in mind in the adjustment of the details of the precedent conditions referred to.

Of these conditions, manifestly the most important, is that for the increase of the number of representatives in the Assembly. Difficulties in the regulation of the details of such a measure are not of recent origin or occurrence. For, notwithstanding, that from the very institution

* See page 50.

institution of the Legislature, an increase of the number of members was recommended and was obviously necessary, every attempt made since the year 1834 (when an useful Act passed for this purpose, was disallowed by the Crown solely owing to a geographical error) has, sometimes in the Assembly, sometimes from disagreements between the Council and Assembly, signally failed.

The question of such a measure has from the outset, or rather since the year 1834, assumed a sectarian aspect; and the history of the different struggles upon it, which have taken place, clearly proves that the leaders of the Roman-catholic party in the Assembly never would consent to any Bill, however reasonable, which did not admit of their gaining an ascendancy. If the objections to yielding to the unreasonable demands of that party heretofore were well founded, there is the greater necessity, under the important modification which is now about to be introduced into the constitution of the colony, which will place the whole executive as well as legislative authority under the control of the majority of the Assembly, for establishing a fair and just representation of the relative numbers of the different religious bodies, which, in fact, is the only classification in regard to political rights that now, by common consent, obtains in the colony. This classification, we beg to observe, had its origin in the perfect union and organization, with which ever since the year 1836, if not from an earlier period, the members of the Roman-catholic persuasion have been constrained, at the dictation of their clergy, to act in the exercise of their political rights. There are no such class interests in Newfoundland, as in other countries grow out of the conflict of different industrial employments and pursuits.

The great body of the population, employed in one unvarying pursuit, is scattered along a rugged coast line, a thousand miles in extent; postal communication is imperfectly maintained with any of the outports except those in Conception Bay; and during the winter season, the population in many parts of the island are in entire ignorance of what transpires in the capital. Local, that is, county and township organization, such as exists in the continental provinces, is entirely unknown. With the exception of a partial contribution in the district of St. John's for the support of a seaman's hospital, no public rate or assessment is collected in the island. Not a single newspaper is now published out of St. John's. Two-thirds of the members of the Assembly are residents in the capital; and the legislative constitution itself has failed to command, especially in the outports, much, if any, sympathy among the great body of the people.

The Bill for increasing the number of representatives, adopted by the majority of the Assembly during the last Session, and sent to the Council for its concurrence, the history of which will be found in the conferences upon it between the the two Houses, was framed by the Assembly, avowedly, on a sectarian basis; and although assumed party names, such as Conservative and Liberal are used, there are, in reality, but two general parties known in the colony, Protestant and Roman-catholic. The former being the majority of the population, the Assembly admitted were entitled, in the scale of representation, to a majority of one member, and they professed to have provided for this. But, apart from the fact that the Protestants are not only the majority of the population, it is important to bear in mind that they are composed of two distinct bodies; viz., members of the Church of England and Wesleyans, between whom jealousies will naturally exist, and who do not, therefore, act always in unison; and that, as separate and distinct religious communities, an adjustment of the representation in proportion merely to their aggregate number will not, at the best, more than place them on an equality as to political influence with the Roman-catholics, who act in thorough union. Now, while on the part of the Protestant population there has been no hindrance to, nor any desire to restrict the free exercise by their Roman-catholic brethren of their political rights, the former entertain a too well-grounded fear, that with the undue ascendancy of the latter, the whole body politic would be subjected to the dominancy of a centralizing power, inconsistent with the freedom of representative institutions; in other words, instead of being governed by the influence of the independent opinions of their Roman-catholic brethren, they would be subject to the irresponsible control of the head of the Roman-catholic Church.

In the Bill in question, the Assembly did not adopt the suggestion of a new general subdivision of the electoral districts, which in other respects than the exercise of the elective franchise is highly desirable. The Council seeing what a field of controversy it would open up, and might possibly cause the whole measure to fail, deemed it wise not to enter on any such subdivision. The Bill being referred by them to a sub-committee, a report was submitted showing certain anomalies and defects in the measure, and the unsupported assumptions on which the Assembly professed to have provided for the return of 15 Protestant and 14 Catholic members. To this report,* a copy of which is hereto annexed, and more particularly to the fourth, eighth, and ninth paragraphs of it, we beg leave particularly to refer.

In the first electoral division of the island (in 1832) an error was committed in assigning to the district of Placentia and Saint Mary's two members; a district not so populous and certainly not so important in other respects as the district of Bonavista, or that of Twillingate and Fogo, and greatly inferior to that of Trinity, to each of which districts but one member was assigned. Again, the district of Burges and La Poile was neither represented by itself, nor embraced in the district of Fortune Bay, though contributing to the colonial revenue much more than that of Placentia and Saint Mary's.

If sectarian considerations had any influence at the time, which is hardly possible, it might be said that the district of Conception Bay, of the population of which a considerable majority was Protestant, had four members assigned to it; but the history of the returns in

* See page 78.

this district is instructive. In no one instance have the Protestants been able to return more than two out of the four members; at one general election, only one Protestant member; at another they did not return one. In short, out of the 20 members returned in all for this district, seven have been Protestants and thirteen Roman-catholics. This result is attributable to the violence and outrages which have marked the contested elections in this district, and which have had the effect of deterring the peaceful inhabitants from the exercise of their franchise. In the Burin district, again, to which one member had been assigned, and which had not quite so large a relative Protestant majority as Conception Bay, in the three last elections, which have been the only contested ones, a Roman-catholic has been twice returned, and a Protestant once. These are important facts.

Now, in the amendments which Council made in the Bill, in order to carry out, in fairness, the proposition of the Assembly (and for which we beg to refer to the address of the Council), it is impossible to be shown either that injustice is done to any one district in the relative number of members assigned to it, or that in the general adjustment, the full proportion of members claimed by the Roman-catholic party, is not secured to them.

In the amendment made by the Assembly on the Council's amendments, they left Bonavista with a third member, but assumed a third member also for Placentia and St. Mary's (to which in point of population it was not entitled, until the district of Twillingate and Fogo had three members first assigned to it), making 30 in all; and thus giving, at the most, but an equality to the Protestants, whom they had clearly admitted to be entitled, in proportion to numbers, to a majority, at least, of one. In their Bill as sent to the Council, the Assembly assumed, contrary to the results of experience both in Conception Bay and Burin, that the latter district would return two Protestants. Their last amendment, however, would on this assumption give a majority of two against the Roman-catholic party in the general arrangement; whereas, the Council's amendments protected them against such a contingency, and would in fairness effectuate the original proposition in the Bill.

The proviso with regard to the mode of voting in Burin (a district which it is very difficult to divide geographically with fairness), a proviso which, it should be borne in mind, is in its terms permissive and not compulsory, does nothing more than what both parties have agreed to do in Conception Bay, where, notwithstanding there is in the whole district a Protestant majority of nearly 5,000 inhabitants, five sections or subdivisions have been created for the express purpose of securing the return of three Roman-catholic with four Protestant members.

As bearing on the probable returns for Burin, we beg to call attention to the fact that to the section of Carbonear, with a population of 5,000 inhabitants, and having a Catholic majority of 350, the Council had first assigned two members,* assured that the Roman-catholic body there, from their union and organisation, would return both members, but on the representation that with two members assigned to Carbonear, one would be returned by the Protestants, the Council, in a spirit of fairness, at once transferred one of the representatives to the Harbour Main section, with a population of barely 4,000, almost entirely Roman-catholics, thus giving two members to this, the less populous section, and but one to Carbonear. Now the result which it was feared would take place at Carbonear, and against which the Council thus provided, is morally certain to occur at Burin; and the Council only manifested the sincerity of its opinion in this respect by the adoption of the proviso in question.

*See the Report of
their Committee.

But while Conception Bay has thus been subdivided to secure the return of members representing as well the minority as the majority in that district, no such provision has been made for the district of St. John, where a Protestant minority of 6,000 out of 25,000 is unrepresented by a member of their own choice.

On the whole, we feel confident that on an impartial consideration of the amendments of the Council, it will be admitted that their adjustment of the representation is one which will work not the slightest injustice to the Roman-catholic body, but rather falls short of the justice due to the interests of the two other religious denominations. At least, it will honestly and fairly effectuate the arrangement professed to be a just one by the Assembly, but which their Bill would not have carried out.

In reference to the alteration of the boundary line of the districts of Trinity and Bonavista, the reasons stated by the Council in their conference we feel assured will be deemed quite satisfactory. The provision in the Bill, as altered by the Assembly, for defraying the expense of the election of members is altogether inadequate; and we deem it of importance to call attention to this particular. The scale of charges adopted by the Assembly is, it is true, a copy of that adopted in Nova Scotia, but clogged with the rather absurd addition of a limitation of the maximum amount to 10%. The extent of districts, want of facilities for communication, and other circumstances in the condition of Newfoundland, require a larger scale of compensation to enforce the proper performance of the necessary duties, and defrayal of incidental expenses; otherwise, unless it be intended that the returning officer is to bear all charges beyond the maximum limit, a considerable expense must be borne by the public revenue. We would recommend the adoption of the moderate scale of fees and charges proposed by the Council in their amendment, of which a copy is annexed.†

As

† This is not annexed, but will be found in the Minutes of the Council and Assembly for May, transmitted to the Colonial Department.

As stated in the address of the Council, a regard for the privileges of the Assembly prevented the Council from inserting in the Bill a provision that members of the Assembly should not receive pay from the public revenue. This is, however, regarded as one of the most important and beneficial conditions in his Grace's despatch; but the Council anxious that no objection should be taken to the Bill on the ground of privilege, were content to let that subject be otherwise regulated. The very large amount of the contingent expenses of the Legislature, which with an increase of the number of members, under the present system will be greatly extended, suggests the necessity for a reform in this branch of expenditure, which (without any addition to the number of members in the Assembly) has already, from the average annual amount of 1,264*l.*, in four sessions of the first General Assembly, gradually increased to a sum upwards of 5,000*l.* in the Session preceding the last one.

Upon the subject of the remaining condition prescribed by his Grace, viz., the compensation to those officers who may be displaced on the introduction of responsible government, we deem it hardly necessary to say anything in support of the justice and propriety of the views entertained by the Governor of the colony, which will doubtless receive due consideration from Her Majesty's Government, to whom, by the terms of his Grace's despatch, the subject was in case of difficulty to be submitted.

Among the measures which are intended to precede the introduction of so important a modification of the constitution of the colony as that contemplated, we think it advisable that the existing law in reference to the qualification of members should be more clearly defined. An amendment of the local law, relating to the registration of voters, providing, as in this country, that none except those who are duly registered shall be entitled to vote, would also prevent disputes, difficult of adjustment, which are of frequent occurrence in the taking of the polls. Whatever may be the conditions Her Majesty's Government may now finally prescribe as pre-requisites to the introduction of responsible government, we would respectfully suggest the expediency of the whole being embodied in one enactment for the amendment of the constitution.

In submitting the foregoing statements and explanations, we have not thought it necessary to make any allusion to the imputations on the Council in which the Assembly have indulged, as well in their addresses and other documents in reference to the matters above adverted to, as in their representations upon other occasions. Nor would we now allude to them at all, except merely to remark, that while they are as unwarranted as they are unbecoming, and cannot impose on parties in the colony, where all the facts and circumstances, as well as the characters of individuals are well known, the object of them is to create prejudices, and, if possible, to mislead the judgment of parties elsewhere, especially of those under whose review the subject matters may be brought.

In the discharge of the duty which has devolved upon the Council in legislating on the matters in question, the Council is content (if any vindication were necessary) to rely upon its acts and proceedings, as its best justification to Her Majesty's Government. In the arrangement of the preliminary measures which are to usher in so important a modification of the constitution, the Council has endeavoured to maintain the balance equally between the different parties in the colony; and while the majority of the Assembly are forward to complain that it has not adopted their views upon the Representatives' Bill, complaints are not wanting on the other hand, that the Council has not in many respects, done justice to those not represented by the majority of the Assembly.

In the observations which we have made, we have thought it best to speak with plainness, and not to mislead by using terms which suppose the existence of other than sectarian parties interested in the distribution of political power in the colony. We assure Her Majesty's Government that the Council unfeignedly laments that such should be the case; but being so, it is not the less essential that the relative rights and interests of these parties should be duly guarded; and that in the inception of so important a change of system as that now about to be introduced, the body most numerous, and possessing the greatest stake in the community, should at least have its fair share of influence in the future government of the colony.

We, have, &c.
(signed) *E. M. Archibald.*
W. R. Row.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure 1 to Enclosure 4, in No. 15.

[COPY of an ACT to increase the present Number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the Representation thereof. (As sent up to the Council)—will be found printed at page 48.]

Sub-Enclosure 2 to Enclosure 4, in No. 15.

REPORT of Select Committee of the Council on Increase of Representatives Bill.

1. THE Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill for increasing the number of representatives, have examined its provisions, and find that the Bill proposes to increase the number of representatives to 29, of whom 10 shall be a quorum; that with the exception of the formation of La Poile into a new district, never before represented, and now to have one member, the original electoral districts of 1832 are retained; that of St. John's to return six members, comprising two subdivisions; and Conception Bay, comprising five subdivisions, which will now return, in all, seven members.

2. The proportion of representatives to the whole amount of population, according to the last Census (of 1845), is one for every 3,327; but this proportion is, of course, far from uniform; and indeed would be impracticable in view of the principle which, second only to that of an increase of the number of members of the Assembly, is the professed object of this Bill—namely, the securing the probable return of certain relative numbers of representatives of the two great religious denominations, that is to say, 15 members representing the whole Protestant population of 49,521, composed of different sects, and 14 members representing the whole Roman-catholic population of 46,775.

3. The Committee consider the suggestion of the Right honourable Secretary of State contained in his recent despatch on this subject, a wise and judicious one, namely, that "the increase should be effected, not by giving additional members to existing constituencies, but by subdividing, as equally as geographical positions will admit, the districts now returning members." And if, with this modification, provision were made for the representation of minorities in districts returning more than one member, on a plan now likely to be adopted in the representation of counties in England, and which is practised with advantage in other countries possessing representative institutions, justice would be done to all parties, and the whole constituency be fairly represented.

4. By this means also, the errors and inequalities in the first division of the island into electoral districts, as well in the extent of the districts as in the number of representatives assigned to each, and which division, it was then intended, should be but temporary, would be removed or remedied. It could alone have been owing to imperfect information of the extent of population, that two members were assigned to the district of Placentia and St. Mary's, while but one was assigned to each of the districts of Bonavista and Twillingate and Fogo; since (according to the last Census) the first-named district has but 6,473 inhabitants, while the two latter have respectively 7,227 and 6,744, an injustice which the present Bill would confirm and perpetuate.

5. Again, it is proposed by the Bill to double the number of members of the district of St. John's, which increase, in proportion to the whole number of representatives, and having regard to the rule which in the United Kingdom is invariably applied to the representation of large towns, is a larger proportion than is fairly due to the district. When it is borne in mind that the sessions of the Legislature are held in St. John's; that at present many outport members reside here, and that with an increase of members there is every probability of an equally large, if not a greater proportion of members for the outport districts being residents in the capital; so large an increase of the number of representatives as this Bill assigns to it, will, it is to be feared, create a preponderance of influence in its favour injurious to the interests of the outport districts. Five out of 29 would, under all circumstances, be a more just proportion (six being even in excess of the existing proportion), and, moreover, a larger proportion of the whole representation, the committee believes, than that of the metropolitan county or district of any of the British North American provinces. The subdivision of the town and district into two parts will have no other influence on the returns, than that of avoiding the inconvenience of electing so many representatives at once.

6. The committee, however, in noticing these among other inequalities, which are owing in no small degree to the representation being adjusted to the old electoral districts, recommend that no alteration be made in the principle or details of the Bill sent up from the Assembly, beyond such as will effectuate the object which the Assembly professes to have in view, namely, that of providing for the probable return of 15 Protestants and 14 Roman-catholics.

The committee will therefore confine their suggestions of alteration to two or three districts only. In that of Conception Bay, it is proposed by the Bill to provide for the return of four members representing the Protestant inhabitants (16,445), and three members representing the Roman-catholic inhabitants (11,570). The scheme of subdivision in the Bill will, as it appears to the committee, effect this object, but for the reasons which influenced the Council last year, they think it desirable that Brigus should not be included in the first subdivision, namely, that from the St. John's district to Cupids; but, in place thereof, they recommend the subdivision at the foot of this report as well in respect of the first as of the other four subdivisions. The proportion of inhabitants to each member will be somewhat different, but this is of little importance, as the end sought by all parties in reference to the general return for the district will be equally attained.

7. There

7. There is likewise another mode of effecting the same object (that of allowing the minority as well as the majority of the extensive district of Conception Bay being fairly represented) which the committee suggest for consideration, namely, to form one district from Horse Cove to Brigus exclusive, containing 3,230 Roman-catholics, and 737 Protestants, with one member; and to embrace the rest of the district in two subdivisions, each to return three members: the electors in the two latter subdivisions being permitted, at their option, to give three votes to one candidate, or one vote to each of three candidates. These subdivisions might extend from Brigus to Harbour Grace inclusive, and from Carbonear to Bay de Verds inclusive, the former containing 9,348 Protestants, and 4,168 Catholics; the latter, 6,328 Protestants and 4,182 Catholics.

8. The reasons which on former occasions have influenced the Council in refusing to assent to an increase of the number of members for the district of Placentia and St. Mary's, appear to the committee to be unanswerable; and until the two districts of Bonavista and Twillingate and Fogo shall first have had three members assigned to each of them, they can see no justice in assigning three members to that of Placentia and St. Mary's.

9. It cannot fail to be perceived that while provision is made for the full representation of both religious denominations in Conception Bay, and while, at the same time, a minority of 6,210 Protestants in the district of St. John's, embracing the principal portion of the commercial body of the island, is overlooked; the three districts of Ferryland, Placentia, and Burin, with an aggregate population of 15,201 inhabitants, have seven members apportioned to them, and the three districts of Trinity, Bonavista, and Fogo, with an aggregate population of 22,942, being an excess of 7,348; have, by the Bill, only an equal number.

10. But, in order to carry out the intentions of the Assembly, and to preserve the relative proportion of members to represent Protestant and Roman-catholic constituencies, the committee recommend that three members be assigned to the district of Bonavista, and two to the district of Placentia and St. Mary's.

11. In this adjustment the committee assume that the return from Burin, which will now have two members, will be of one Protestant and one Roman-catholic. Notwithstanding there is in that district a majority of Protestants, yet, in two contests which have taken place, a Roman-catholic member has been returned to the rejection of the Protestant candidate. But to put at rest all cause of dispute on this point, and to remove every objection to the fairness of the adjustment, the committee recommend that in this district, at all events, the principle above adverted to be acted on, if the Council should not think fit to adopt it elsewhere (and which the committee are not at present prepared to recommend) namely, that of allowing the constituents to vote for one candidate only, which will allow the minority to be represented.

(signed) *E. M. Archibald.*
W. Thomas.

Committee Room,
27 April 1854.

PROBABLE Returns under the Bill, if amended as above suggested.

	Population.	Protestants.	Catholics.	Pro- testants.	Catholics.
District of St. John's - - - -	25,196	6,210	18,986	- -	6
" Trinity - - - -	8,801	7,518	1,286	3	—
" Bonavista - - - -	7,227	5,418	1,809	3	—
" Twillingate and Fogo - -	6,744	5,616	1,128	2	—
" Ferryland - - - -	4,581	182	4,399	- -	2
" Placentia and St. Mary's -	6,473	1,018	5,455	- -	2
" Burin - - - -	4,356	2,407	1,951	1	1
" Fortune Bay - - - -	2,920	2,557	363	1	—
" La Poile - - - -	2,180	2,151	29	1	—
District of Conception Bay:					
1st Subdivision, Horse Cove to Turk's Gut, inclusive - - - -	3,997	769	3,230	- -	1
2d ditto, Brigus to Port de Grave, both inclusive - - - -	5,538	4,150	1,388	1	—
3d ditto, Bay Roberts to Harbour Grace, both inclusive - -	7,981	5,198	2,783	2	—
4th ditto, Carbonear and Musquito -	5,071	2,340	2,731	- -	2
5th ditto, Fresh Water to Bay de Verds, inclusive - - - -	5,439	3,938	1,451	1	—
				15	14

Sub-Enclosure 3 to Enclosure 4, in No. 15.

[COPY of an ADDRESS from the Legislative Council to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c., dated 13 June 1854, will be found printed at page 50 of this Paper.]

Encl. 5, in No. 15.

Enclosure 5, in No. 15.

Sir,

Downing-street, 9 August 1854.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to state in reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, requesting on behalf of yourself and Mr. Row to be placed in possession of any representation which may have been made to Her Majesty's Government by the delegates of the Assembly, that Sir George Grey has already since his interviews with the delegates of both parties, addressed to the Governor of Newfoundland, a despatch embodying his views on the points in dispute. He is not aware, therefore, that any object is to be attained by a prolongation of the controversy. But he considers it just to both parties that each should be aware of the arguments which may have been used by the other; and you are, therefore, at liberty to read, on application to this Department, such letters as have been received from Mr. Little and Mr. Emerson.

Copy of your letter and this answer have been sent to those gentlemen.

E. M. Archibald, Esq.,

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Encl. 6, in No. 15.

Enclosure 6, in No. 15.

Sir,

Downing-street, 9 August 1854.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you copy of a letter which has been addressed to him by Messrs. Archibald and Row, and of the answer which he has caused to be made thereto, and which you will consider as conveying a similar permission to yourself and Mr. Emerson with that granted to those gentlemen.

P. F. Little, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Encl. 7, in No. 15.

Enclosure 7, in No. 15.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 31 August 1854.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge your letter of the 7th of this month, in which, as delegates on behalf of the Council of Newfoundland, you submit for his consideration some remarks upon the subject of your mission.

2. With reference to your observation, that you presume it is not deemed advisable to furnish you with copies of representations made by the delegates of the Assembly, I am to refer you to my letter of August 9, in which you were told that you were at liberty to read the letters received from Mr. Little and Mr. Emerson. The same facility has been afforded to those gentlemen to read the letters addressed by you to Sir G. Grey.

3. Previously to the receipt of your letter, and after hearing the representations personally made to him by you on the one part, and by Messrs. Little and Emerson on the other, Sir G. Grey had addressed instructions to the Governor as to the course to be taken with reference to the points in dispute between the Council and Assembly.

With the purport of these instructions you are already acquainted.

Under these circumstances Sir G. Grey does not think that it could tend to any practical benefit to prolong a correspondence on the topics referred to in your letter.

E. M. Archibald, Esq.
W. B. Row, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

No. 16.
Governor Hamilton
to Sir G. Grey,
Bart.
9 September 1854.

— No. 16. —

(No. 120.)

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Right Honourable
Sir George Grey, Bart.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
19 September 1854.
(Received, 10 October 1854.)

Sir,

(Answered, 24 October 1854, No. 13, page 81.)

INTENDING to summon an early Session of the Legislature for the purposes,
and pursuant to the instructions contained in your despatch No. 8*, of the 14th
August,

August, I have to request the further directions of Her Majesty's Government, as to my assenting to a Bill for increasing the number of Representatives without a clause suspending it for the Royal Assent.

2. Should the Council and Assembly, as I trust they may, agree upon the details of such a measure within the first fortnight of the Session, and it be necessary to transmit the Bill to England for Her Majesty's approval and then returned to me; it will then, I fear, be too late to hold the elections this year, or, indeed, before the month of May, and in such case, the principal object for which the Session will have been held at considerable public expense and inconvenience, will be defeated.

3. Although it is not probable that any Bill that may now be passed will substantially vary from the Bill of last Session which has already been under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, yet I should hardly feel myself justified in assenting to it without a Suspending Clause; and, under these circumstances, I think it advisable that I should be instructed to assent to the Bill when passed, should there be nothing of an extraordinary nature in it, in order to obviate the inconvenience that will result from the delay in obtaining the Royal Assent, should circumstances permit the holding of the elections this autumn; of which I cannot, as yet, form a definite judgment.

4. A reply to this communication, if despatched by the first mail after its receipt, will reach me by the 31st of October.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

— No. 17. —

(No. 13.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *G. Grey*, Bart., to Governor *Hamilton*.

No. 17.
Sir *G. Grey*, Bart.
to Governor
Hamilton,
24 October 1854.

Sir,

Downing-street, 24 October 1854.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 19th September, No. 120, inquiring whether, if the Council and Assembly of Newfoundland agree upon the details, you may assent to a Bill for increasing the number of Representatives of the General Assembly without a clause suspending it for the Royal Assent.

I regret that the interval between the arrival of your despatch, and the first outward mail did not allow of answering your despatch as promptly as you wished that I should do.

I have now to state, that provided the Bill which you expect will be passed appears to you in other respects unobjectionable, you are at liberty, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to assent at once to it, although containing such a provision as that to which your inquiry refers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

— No. 18. —

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Right Honourable Sir *G. Grey*, Bart.; dated Government House, Newfoundland, 3 October 1854.

(Received, 15 October 1854.)

No. 18.
Governor *Hamilton*
to Sir *G. Grey*,
Bart.
3 October 1854.

"JUST before the departure of a steamer direct to England, I have received the enclosed letter from the Official Members of the Council."

Encl. in No. 18.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Sir,

St. John's, 3 October 1854.

As official Members of the Council we beg leave to call your Excellency's attention to the present position of the differences between the two branches of the Legislature on the Representatives Bill and the difficulties with which the measure will still be beset in the ensuing Session.

A reference having been made to the Imperial Government, we hoped that some expression of the opinion entertained by the Government on the points in dispute would have been given which might have led to a settlement of the question.

The propositions of the Council in the last Session were such as appeared to us to be fair to all parties, but as we believe the Government are anxious to have the disputes on this matter terminated, if the Bill, as last amended by the Assembly, appears to Her Majesty's Government to be fair and such as should be adopted, we shall feel ourselves bound (in case the two branches cannot come to an agreement otherwise) to act upon such view of the question as the Government may be pleased to express.

We have, &c.

(signed) *E. M. Archibald.**Jas. Crowdy.**Jo. Noad.*

His Excellency the Governor.

— No. 19. —

(No. 123.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Right Honourable Sir *G. Grey*, Bart.

No. 19.
Governor Hamilton
to Sir G. Grey,
Bart.
14 October 1854.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
14 October 1854.

(Received, 20 November 1854.)

Sir,

HAVING summoned the Legislature to meet on the 10th instant for the despatch of business, I have the honour to enclose a copy of the speech with which I opened the Session, and of the addresses of the Council and Assembly in reply.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

Encl. in No. 19.

Enclosure in No. 19.

SPEECH of his Excellency the Governor on opening the Third Session of the Fifth General Assembly.

Tuesday, 10 October 1854.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

THE circumstances under which the last Session terminated having resulted in a reference by both branches of the Legislature to Her Majesty's Government, who have expressed their views upon the matters brought under their consideration, in despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, copies of which I will cause to be laid before you, I have, in compliance with the instructions conveyed to me, called you together at this period of the year—inconvenient though I fear it may be as regards the general business of the country—for the purpose of settling the preliminary conditions to the introduction of the system of responsible government, and of remedying the inconveniences arising from the circumstance of last Session having closed without the usual Bill of Supply.

The suggestions and recommendations contained in the despatches of Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave me little to add beyond the expression of a hope that in the apparently only remaining point at issue between the two Houses, namely, the settlement of the details of the Representation Bill, the discussion of whatever measure may be proposed will be conducted in a spirit of moderation on all sides; and that such a Bill may be perfected as will be fair, and, I trust, acceptable to all parties.

I have to acquaint you that a treaty for the reciprocal free interchange of certain staple products of the United States and the British North American colonies was signed at Washington on the 5th of June last between the Government of Great Britain and that of the United States; and has since been ratified by the two Governments. The admission of Newfoundland to a participation in this treaty is conditional on certain preliminary arrangements, and the action of the Legislatures as well of the United Kingdom and United States, as of this colony.

I shall

I shall cause to be laid before you copies of a despatch addressed to me by Sir George Grey on this subject; but in the absence of an authentic copy of the treaty, and of the suggestions of the Governor-general of Canada, which the Secretary of State has informed me I shall receive for my guidance in proposing any measure for securing to this colony the advantages derivable from the treaty, I am not at present in a position to invite your further attention to this matter.

During the recess my attention has been directed to the defective sanitary state of St. John's. While we gratefully acknowledge the distinguishing mercy shown to us by Divine Providence in exempting us from such visitations of sickness as have devastated other countries, both of the old and new world, we are warned that even in this climate of extraordinary salubrity we cannot neglect with impunity certain general sanitary laws. I will cause to be laid before you a report prepared by a competent person with a view to a system of drainage of St. John's, and specifying that part which being immediately indispensable, I directed to be performed. I recommend this subject to your consideration; and that provision be made for giving effect to such measures for the preservation of the public health as may be approved of by the Board of Health.

Although I regret to say the fishery during the past season has, to a great extent, failed on some parts of the coasts of the island, I trust that the general fishery will, on the whole, be found to have been not below an average one. On the other hand, I have to congratulate you on the very great diminution of the potato disease compared with its ravages in past years.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I will transmit to you a statement of the revenue up to the present period of the year. I will also direct to be laid before you the estimates for the present year, and rely on your making the necessary provision for the public service, and for the additional expenditure incurred in carrying out measures to protect the public health.

On Saturday the 14th inst., at a quarter before two o'clock, the address of Her Majesty's Council, in answer, was presented to his Excellency at the Government-house, by the President and the whole House; and is as follows:

To His Excellency *Ker Baillie Hamilton*, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Council of Newfoundland in General Assembly convened, beg leave to thank your Excellency for the gracious speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

Called together, as the Legislature has been for the purpose of settling the preliminary conditions to the introduction of responsible government, and of remedying the inconvenience arising from the circumstance of last Session having closed without the usual Supply Bill; we assure your Excellency that any despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State on these important subjects which your Excellency may be pleased to lay before us, shall receive our earnest and careful attention; and we will add that it is our sincere desire to enter on the discussion of whatever measure may be proposed for the settlement of the details of the Representative Bill, in such a spirit of moderation as may tend to the final and satisfactory adjustment of that question.

The subject of free trade between Newfoundland and the United States is one of great moment, and any documents in relation to a matter which will have an important bearing on the prosperity of this island, which your Excellency may now or hereafter be enabled to lay before us, we shall thankfully receive, and will devote to them our best consideration.

We join your Excellency in gratefully acknowledging that mercy which for so long a time has been providentially extended to us, in preserving us from those severe visitations of sickness, which have spread over so many other parts of the world; and, at the same time, we beg to express not only our readiness, but our solicitude to join in perfecting such measures as have for their end the preservation of the public health.

We regret to learn that the fishery should, to a great extent have failed, on any portion of our shores during the past season; but trust with your Excellency that from the abundant catch on other parts of our coasts, it will, on the whole, be an average fishery.

With feelings of great satisfaction we reciprocate your Excellency's congratulation on the diminution of the potato disease; a fact which seems to warrant our entertaining the hope that we may escape its ravages in future years.

Edward D'Alton, President.

Council Chamber, 13 October 1854.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council;
I thank you for this address.

On the same day, at two o'clock, the address of the House of Assembly was presented to his Excellency by Mr. Speaker and the whole House; and is as follows:

To his Excellency *Ker Baillie Hamilton*, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, thank your Excellency for the gracious speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

The Imperial Government having determined to introduce responsible government into this colony, in accordance with the reiterated demands of the people and the necessities of the country, it is satisfactory to find that the conduct of the Assembly, in reference to the preliminary conditions, has met the approval of the Imperial authorities in such a manner as to lead us to anticipate that no further difficulty will be experienced in effecting that desirable change. The only point, in the measures of the Assembly, to which any exception has been taken, being the retiring allowance of the Attorney-general, is susceptible of easy adjustment; and while we shall willingly reconsider that matter with the view of meeting their suggestions, we should hope that the Representation Bill, the only remaining preliminary, as adopted by the Assembly in its last Session, may without any further opposition or procrastination become the law of the land. It contains several substantial concessions to the opinions of Her Majesty's Council, and looking to the fairness of its details, and the result of the late appeal of both branches to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, we deem it almost needless to add that a regard for the interests of the people and the beneficial working of the new system entirely prevent our making any further concessions in relation to that measure. We, therefore, hope that Her Majesty's Council may at length see the propriety of meeting the Assembly in a conciliatory spirit, and by terminating the differences on this measure, enable your Excellency to give effect to the liberal intentions of Her Majesty's Government.

These being the only measures, for the settlement of which this Session has been wisely called at this unusual period of the year, under the instructions of the Secretary of State, that an end may be put as speedily as possible to the present unfortunate state of affairs; we beg to assure your Excellency that as soon as they shall be adjusted we shall not hesitate to pass the usual Bill of Supply, and such other Bills as the welfare of the country and the brief period which we expect to be in Session, may warrant.

We are gratified to learn that a treaty for the establishment of reciprocal free trade in certain staple products, between the United States and the British North American colonies, has been passed and ratified by the Government of Great Britain and the United States, and that Newfoundland has been included in its arrangements.

We are fully alive to the great advantages which this colony must derive from a participation in that measure; and we anticipate no difficulty in adjusting our tariff of duties so as to avail of its terms as soon as circumstances shall permit.

We cordially acknowledge the correctness of your Excellency's suggestions in reference to the draining and sewerage of St. John's; and we shall give due consideration to any report which your Excellency may be pleased to furnish thereon with the view of adopting measures for the improvement of the sanitary condition of this town.

We reciprocate your Excellency's congratulations on the subject of our fishery during the past season, which, though only partially successful in some localities, will on the whole, we have reason to believe, amount to an average; and it is no less a subject of thankfulness to Divine Providence that the potato disease has been far less extensive than in past years.

In certain localities, however, relief will have to be provided for the support of the really destitute; and we beg to assure your Excellency that we shall not only indemnify you for any past expenditure, but also for any future outlay that may be necessary for this branch of the public service.

House of Assembly, 12 October 1854.

John Kent, Speaker.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

In replying to this address I will confine myself to thanking you for the assurance it contains that you will pass such Bills as the welfare of the country may warrant, and that you will indemnify me for any past expenditure for the support of the poor, and also for any future outlay that may be necessary for this branch of the public service.

— No. 20. —

(No. 124.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Right Honourable
Sir G. Grey, Bart.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
26 October 1854.

(Received, 20 November 1854.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, copies of the Votes and Proceedings of both branches of the local Legislature from the commencement of the Session until the departure of the present mail.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton*.

No. 20.
Governor *Hamilton*
to *Sir G. Grey*,
Bart.
26 October 1854.

Enclosure in No. 20.

Encl. in No. 20.

EXTRACT of the Journal and Proceedings of the Third Session of the Fifth General Assembly of Newfoundland.

Tuesday, 10 October 1854.

MR. LITTLE, as member of the delegation appointed last Session to proceed to London to advocate the claims of this colony to responsible government, presented the report, which he handed in at the clerk's table, when the same was read, as follows:—

Report of the Delegates to London.

* * * * *

REPORT of *Philip F. Little*, Esq., M.H.A., and *George H. Emerson*, Esq., M.H.A., Delegates from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, to the Imperial Government, on the subject of Responsible Government.

THE House of Assembly having honoured us with the appointment of delegates to represent their views to the Imperial Government, on the right of the people of this colony to the enjoyment of self-government—on the obstructive policy of Her Majesty's Council in resisting its introduction, and the proceedings of the Assembly on the Duke of Newcastle's despatch—we beg to submit the following report of our proceedings, in discharge of the high and responsible trust reposed in us.

Mr. Little having arrived in London on the 20th July, immediately applied to that able and faithful friend of colonial reform, Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., for an interview, which was promptly granted on the same day. Mr. Hume having been in possession of the past history of the misgovernment of this colony furnished by the delegates of the Assembly last year, Mr. Little now laid before him an accurate detail of the proceedings of the Assembly upon the despatch of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to the Governor, dated February last, in compliance with the principal conditions thereof; and having satisfied Mr. Hume that the Bill adopted by the Assembly to increase the number of members in the Assembly was a fair and reasonable measure, he described the conduct of the Council thereon, and the necessity which they had thrown on the Assembly of stopping the supplies. Mr. Hume quite approved of the course pursued by the Assembly, declaring that he saw no other one open by them, under the circumstances, as the Council had evinced an obstinacy and overbearing tone, which evinced anything but a sincere desire to settle the preliminaries for a change of government; that he would cheerfully continue to sustain the right of the people of Newfoundland to self-government, and, if necessary, present the petition of the Assembly to the House of Commons, which was entrusted to him by the resolution of the Assembly, and now delivered to him with other documents by Mr. Little; that he would, however, first adopt such steps, in a conciliatory spirit towards the Imperial authorities, as would probably be effectual, and obviate the necessity for presenting the petition; that the friendly intentions of the Duke of Newcastle in favour of the extension of constitutional freedom of the colony remained unchanged; and that he had no doubt Sir George Grey, the newly-appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, would realise those just intentions. Having obtained full information on the present state of our affairs, he made arrangements to obtain an interview for the delegates with the Secretary of State, and kindly offered to accompany them upon the occasion.

On the following day (the 21st) Mr. Little waited upon Frederick Peel, Esq., M.P., Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, at his residence in Whitehall-gardens, who received him very affably, and entered frankly into a lengthy and interesting discussion upon the conduct of the Assembly and the Council in relation to the conditions mentioned in the Duke of Newcastle's despatch. After hearing attentively a statement of what the Assembly had done to comply with them, he stated that he regretted to learn, from information previously received, the extent to which sectarian differences appeared to have gone into the proceedings on the Representation Bill; that he considered the Bill as amended by the Assembly a fair and reasonable measure; that he conceived it ought to have been assented to by the Council, and had he been a member of that body he would have assented to it; that the Governor might with propriety have acted as a mediator between the Assembly and the Council, as requested by the former, and that according to his views, there could be no danger of any undue sectarian ascendancy under that Bill, as, if parties wished to act, and the electors voted on denominational grounds, the result would be 16 Protestants and 14 Catholics; or if Burin returned a Catholic, 15 and 15 would be the result of the Parliamentary elections; but he trusted that experience would show the folly of adopting any exclusively denominational standard of qualification for candidates, and men would not be accepted or rejected simply on account of their religious belief. Mr. Little stated that it should be clearly understood, that the Council forced on the Assembly the consideration of the denominational element in adjusting the Representation Bill; that the Assembly did not desire, and would not sanction, any undue sectarian ascendancy in the hands of any party; that the only fear the Council's party had on this head was, that their individual interest would suffer if the existing sectarian and family compact ascendancy, which they sustained in the government of the colony, were broken down, and the portals of office thrown open to men of meritorious character and ability, in whom the people reposed confidence, irrespective of sectarianism; not but reference should be had to the rights of all denominations entitled to participate in power and patronage, and that it should be divided among them as fairly and equally as might be practicable and consistent with the

public service. It was evident, however, that the Council made use of the sectarian element to cover their real objects, and that their great anxiety was to secure the extension of mercantile influence over the electors, and thereby continue to rule the country.

With reference to the condition to provide retiring allowances for the outgoing officials, he thought the Assembly had acted liberally, except in the case of Mr. Archibald, the Attorney-general; and although he did not conceive that there was any principle involved in the difference on the allowance to be made to him; yet concessions should be made in political life, or there would be great difficulty experienced in most positions in getting on; he felt that the Assembly would not be wrong in giving way on that point. Mr. Little replied that there was no desire on the part of the Assembly to underrate the services or claims of any of the out-going officials; that they were allowed a higher scale of retirements than had been adopted in any of the other colonies, and that if the Attorney-general's were the only point of difference, that might have been settled in the colony, if he were reasonable in his expectations; but his conduct in the Council as the admitted leader of the most obstructive party at the Board, did not place him in a favourable position before the people, or entitle him to any special favour from the Assembly. After a lengthy and satisfactory discussion on other points, Mr. Little left with Mr. Peel the duplicate of the address of the Assembly to the Secretary of State on the subject of the delegation, with other documents bearing thereon, and requested him to have the kindness to inform Sir George Grey of his desire to obtain an interview with him for the delegates at an early day. He kindly promised compliance, and stated that he would be happy to see Mr. Little and Mr. Emerson again if they should desire it.

Mr. Little then addressed a letter [marked No. 1 in the annexed correspondence] to Mr. Peel, with a duplicate of letter No. 2, for Sir George Grey; this was done before Mr. Emerson's arrival in London, as time was of much importance at that juncture of affairs, and as the delegates of the Council and Mr. Hoyles, who it was understood pretended to represent some party or interest in Newfoundland, had been pressing their views on the Secretary of State. They were, no doubt, anxious to have the first story with the Minister; and it was, therefore, desirable at once to counteract any erroneous impressions they may have attempted to make.

Sir George Grey having named the 27th July for an interview with the delegates, Mr. Hume was so kind as to attend with them (Mr. Emerson having arrived on the 25th July), at the Colonial Office at four o'clock P.M. on the former day, for the purpose of laying the whole case before the Secretary of State. Sir George received the deputation very courteously; and Mr. Hume having intimated to him that Mr. Little was prepared to enter into a detail of the proceedings of the Assembly and the Council, since the receipt of the Duke of Newcastle's despatch by the Governor of Newfoundland in March last, that it was to be greatly regretted that the Governor of the colony did not act with firmness towards his Council, for had he done so in an impartial manner, it was quite evident, from the moderate and just conduct of the Assembly, matters might have been arranged without obliging the Assembly to stop the supplies, and appeal again to the Imperial Government for justice, but he would reserve his further remarks for the present.

Mr. Little then proceeded to lay before Sir George Grey his statement: he referred to the measures adopted by the Assembly since 1846, on the subject of responsible government, to the constitution of the present Government, and the general desire of the inhabitants for a fundamental change; the opposition given by the Council to send home delegates from both branches last year, arising, doubtless, from fear of an exposure of the abuses perpetrated under the present system, and a conscious weakness of their position; to the proceedings of the delegates of the Assembly last year; to the assurances of the Duke of Newcastle of his desire to place Newfoundland upon a footing of equality as to responsible government, with Prince Edward Island and the other neighbouring provinces; to the four conditions on which the noble Duke had granted responsible government to Newfoundland, as stated in his despatch of February last to the Governor, and the compliance of the Assembly with three of them; to the differences which existed between the Governor and Assembly in relation to the allowance provided for the Attorney-general, and with the Council on the Representation Bill; to the Sectarian standard forced on the consideration of the Assembly by the Council in reference to that measure, and the attempts of the latter to increase the political power of a few mercantile houses, to the detriment of the popular party, and the progress of the colony; to the large concessions made by the Assembly to conciliate the Council, and, if possible, settle the preliminaries of the change without further troubling the Imperial authorities; to the absence of a corresponding spirit on the part of the Council, as shown by the fact, that they had not made one substantial concession in the Representation Bill, on the contrary, the terms they claimed were more unreasonable than they contended for at any previous period; to the appeal made by the Assembly to the Governor, to act as a mediator to induce the Council to come to an arrangement with the Assembly, and his refusal to interpose; to the circumstances connected with the address presented to the Governor, and his manner of treating it; to the stoppage of supplies, which was an inevitable step, and the determination of the Assembly not to grant any to support the present system; to their guarantee of an indemnity to the Governor for the necessary outlay for the support of the poor; to the misrepresentations by the Council of the acts of the Assembly, and particularly in reference to the vote of indemnity for the relief of the poor. That in fact the Assembly had done all that was in their power to comply with the conditions stated by his Grace, with the exception of the fourth, and as there was no such condition as the payment of members by assessment in force in

any other British colony, the people of Newfoundland were unwilling to submit to it, and the Assembly therefore considered that the Imperial Government would not attempt to enforce it. He also referred to the financial affairs of the colony, which he said was in a deplorable state; and it required no small amount of economy and judgment to place them upon a safe and desirable footing; and he concluded, by repeating the prayer of the address of the Assembly for the immediate dissolution of the Council, as they only obstructed the contemplated change, and the preliminaries to its introduction might now be considered as settled by the Assembly, for whatever they might do as to Mr. Archibald's retirement on the suggestion of Sir George, they were determined, at any risk, to adhere to their Representative Bill, and not to make any further concessions therein.

Sir George Grey deprecated the idea of attempting to divide the colony, or any part of it, into electoral districts, not so much by a reference to population, as to denominational distinctions, and expressed a hope that the difficulties which were anticipated on the score of sectarianism, in the working of the new system, would not be experienced; that there was so little to differ upon, as to the retiring allowance of the Attorney-general, he conceived, if other matters were disposed of, the Assembly should not hesitate to take an average of his official income received from the colony for the offices of Clerk of the Court and Attorney-general, and allow him a retirement on that basis, which would be less than if the retirement were calculated upon his official income as Attorney-general, but more than the sum allowed by the Assembly. With reference to the Representation Bill, he was sorry and surprised that it had not been adjusted in the colony; the points of difference were now so few between the Assembly and the Council upon it, that he was convinced there would be an arrangement effected upon them through the intervention of the Governor, whom he would instruct to act as arbitrator or mediator for the purpose of effecting a settlement. As he had little doubt under the instructions which would be sent out of any further difficulty being experienced on this head, he did not think it would be necessary at present to resort to the extreme step of dissolving the Council to secure the passing of the Bill, while he refused to sanction the application which had been made for Parliamentary interference with the constitution which the Duke of Newcastle intended to confer on the island, or the enactment of any Imperial Statute or Revenue Bill, as sought by a petition from some commercial men in the island, which would infringe upon those rights which have been impliedly, if not expressly, guaranteed to Newfoundland under the general rule adopted towards all the British North American colonies for their better government, he meant the rule of abstaining from any acts of legislation upon purely local affairs, which properly formed matter of local concern, and should therefore be disposed of by, and according to the opinions and judgment of those to be affected by them; the only interference that he could, therefore, advise, until the conditions were arranged for the general change, would be the modification of the Council if it should be found, contrary to his anticipations, that they did not come to an arrangement with the Assembly on the Representation Bill. He much regretted the necessity of stopping the supplies, and hoped the Assembly would not be again placed in such a position as to deem a repetition or continuance of such an extreme course necessary.

The delegates here stated, that it was their duty and desire to be candid on this point; and they did not hesitate to say, that as the anticipations expressed by the delegates last year to the Duke of Newcastle, and also by the Assembly, both before, upon, and since the receipt of his Grace's despatch, as to the improbability of the Council agreeing on a fair Representation Bill had been realised; so had any promises which the delegates had made to the Duke, as well as their anticipations of the stoppage of supplies, as a consequence of the continued obstructive conduct of the Council. Yes, remarked Mr. Hume, that is quite true, and for his part, he saw no other course open to the Assembly than that which they adopted, to vindicate the rights of the people and demonstrate their entire want of confidence in the present Council, and the system which they have fought so hard to uphold. That the Assembly, as well as himself, regretted the necessity they were under of taking so extreme a step, but who is to blame for its serious consequences? Not certainly the Assembly, but the Council and the Governor, who refused to interpose, and who acted more as a partisan of his Council than as an impartial ruler between the contending parties. He was convinced, as the delegates were, if the Governor had acted upon the address of the Assembly with firmness and discretion, his Council would, under the circumstances then existing and the position of parties in the Council at that time, have been brought to terms, and the country would have been saved from any loss or inconvenience which may result from the present unfortunate state of things. With reference to the support of the poor, he thought the Assembly had acted with much consideration; and he put it to Sir George Grey, to say, what was to be expected from the executive party when they permitted their Solicitor-general to speak for two hours against time in the Assembly to prevent the passing of an address to the Governor, authorising a continued outlay for the support of the poor, the lunatic, and the completion of the lunatic asylum, and then attribute to the misconduct of the Assembly the absence of any legal provision for that part of the public service; surely, he continued, such things cannot be sustained or tolerated in any person connected with the Government. Sir George Grey appeared to be much surprised at this description of the conduct of the executive party and their organ in the Assembly, and expressed a hope that in future extremes would be avoided on both sides.

The delegates stated, that the measures of the Assembly were an evidence of their moderation; and, in continuation of the observations they were making when Mr. Hume

introduced his appropriate remarks, they felt themselves bound to inform Sir George Grey, that whatever might be the consequences, the Assembly would not surrender one jot more of the people's rights to subserve the caprice or policy of the Council, and if the question of self-government were not settled satisfactorily without delay, the people would not submit to any further taxation for the support of the present corrupt and arbitrary system; that Sir George was at liberty, if a radical change did not soon take place in the Government, to take away the sham representative Government with which the colony was burthened, and introduce whatever form he pleased in its stead, provided he undertook to relieve the people from all taxation and supported the public institutions and necessary public improvements in the colony, which would cost the Imperial Government about 200,000 *l.* a-year. No, replied Sir George Grey, I shall not advise the adoption of any such policy with the colony. It is the desire of the Government that Newfoundland should stand upon an equality with the neighbouring colonies; reforms are not effected in a day, even in England; we only gain them by degrees, and you must have a little patience and all will be right by and by. Doubtless, they replied, our affairs will be ultimately right, but while the contending parties have been discussing abstract points, or having settled these, have come to a dead lock on details, the operative population are quitting the country, the middle classes are following in their footsteps, and with the exception of the mercantile body who are realising fortunes, the whole colony going to ruin. This is plain language, Sir George, remarked Mr. Hume, but there is nothing like speaking out plainly upon such an occasion as the present, and I have no doubt that it will not be lost on the present Government. Had such language been attended to many years ago, when I appealed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on behalf of Canada, the outbreak of 1837 would not have taken place, and all the reforms which have since been made in that fine country would have been matured long ago, and we should not have to deplore a sacrifice of blood and treasure to uphold bad government and family compacts.

After a lengthened discussion on several other points taken up by Mr. Emerson, the Secretary of State informed the delegates that he should fully consider the matters submitted; and if they desired any further interviews, he would be happy to see them.

He said that he required a little time for consideration, as he was not then prepared to express conclusively the opinion of the Government upon the points submitted. In the meantime, however, he would remark in reference to the Representation Bill, that he could not sanction the principle introduced to secure the representation of a minority in Burin. It was contrary to the practice of the mother country and the neighbouring colonies, and without expressing any more definite opinion on the general principle, he did not see anything to justify its adoption in the district of Burin. As to the cutting off a portion of Trinity district to add to Bonavista, he could see no necessity for that. And it therefore follows, gentlemen, remarked Mr. Hume, that as there is only about 100 less electors in Placentia and St. Mary's district than in Bonavista, that the former is entitled to a third member; with such an expression of Sir George's opinions, I should advise you to be content at present, and allow him time to mature his views. When I have fully determined on the course to be taken, remarked Sir George, I shall have no objection to show Mr. Hume the despatch which I shall write to the Governor on the subject, and inform you of its substance. He then requested the delegates to reduce the matters they had brought under his notice to writing, and furnish him with a statement of them. They felt that decision and candour were more than ever necessary in their movements, as Sir George appeared to be undecided in his intended line of action, and they availed of the opportunity thus afforded to place their views clearly before him, and expressed in the copy of their letters No. 3 and No. 4 in the annexed correspondence.

Perceiving by the reported Parliamentary debates in the London "Times" of the 1st August, that Sir John Pakington had stated on the previous day in his place in Parliament, on asking a question as to the intentions of the Government with reference to the affairs of Newfoundland, that he understood the Assembly had rejected the conditions on which the Duke of Newcastle had granted responsible government to the colony, we deemed it necessary to bring the misrepresentation of the proceedings of the Assembly under the notice of the Government, through Mr. Hume, as will appear by our letter, No. 5, to him, and his No. 6, to Sir George Grey, in the correspondence annexed. It was gratifying to perceive that Sir George Grey denied in Parliament the matter alleged by Sir John Pakington, as to the course taken by the Assembly, and stated that they had complied with the principal conditions mentioned in the noble Duke's despatch, though a difference arose between the Assembly and the Council on a few matters of detail, which he conceived would be easily adjusted.

Mr. Hume intimated to the delegates, that as the Duke of Newcastle was much interested in the welfare of Newfoundland, and anxious to see the principles of self-government infused into its constitution, as he had assured him frequently before our arrival in London, as well as since, we determined, at Mr. Hume's suggestion, to address his Grace on the subject of our affairs. This step was deemed the more advisable as Sir George would, as he stated, carry out the Duke's intentions. We therefore, on the 1st August, addressed a letter, No. 7, to his Grace, with a copy of letter No. 4, and of the last resolutions of the Assembly on the state of the colony; and on the following day we were gratified to receive the satisfactory reply (No. 8) from the noble Duke, by which it will be seen that he fully recognises "the great concessions made by the Assembly in a conciliatory spirit," and takes a fair and impartial view of their proceedings, with a clear assurance "that the close of this unfortunate contest is near at hand;" a conclusion which he subsequently repeated to Mr. Hume in unmistakable terms.

Upon the receipt of the Duke's despatch, we sent a copy of it to Mr. Hume, with letter, No. 9, requesting him to remind Sir George Grey of our anxiety for a final decision, and pointing out the practical details which should be adopted to put an end to the existing differences, and organise a new Government: first, by an immediate dissolution of the Council; secondly, an absolute concession of responsible government, the appointment of two separate Councils; the Legislative Council to consist of not more than 15 members, and the Executive nine; the members of the latter to hold seats, some in the Assembly and the rest in the Legislative Council, and to include all the heads of the principal departments; and thirdly, the new Government should be directed to pass the Pension and Representation Bills; and that the general elections should take place this autumn.

As Mr. Hume was about to place these views before Sir George Grey, we deemed it advisable to address letter No. 10 to him, for the purpose of briefly reiterating the three points of dispute in the Representation Bill—the admission frankly made by the Duke of Newcastle of the “great concessions” made by the Assembly in a “conciliatory spirit,” and the determination of the Assembly to make no further concession in the measure;—that the Assembly applied to the Imperial Government, not simply to obtain the expression of its opinion on their measures, but also for the immediate concession of responsible government; that we conceived that it would be useless to give the Council another chance to come to an agreement upon it; and unless, Sir George Grey should satisfy him as to the propriety of the course he was disposed to adopt, that he would bring the affairs of the colony before Parliament; and we should solicit the influential co-operation of certain liberal Members of Parliament.

On the 9th August we, in company with Mr. Hume, were favoured by the Secretary of State with another lengthy interview; at his instance, Sir George having delayed writing his despatch to the Governor of the colony until he should more fully know our opinions, we showed, by a reference to the past acts of the Council, as well as their conduct on the Representation Bill, why they ought to be dissolved, why they have fomented sectarian discord, and involved the Governor in their obstructive policy; that they ruined Sir Gaspard Le Marchant's administration, and prevented him and other Governors before him from exercising an independent and impartial opinion; and as they have been so far successful in their machinations with Mr. Hamilton, they would doubtless endeavour to persuade him to continue to identify himself with their party, for the ostensible purpose of justifying his previous policy in the eyes of the Imperial Government, but for the real object of securing his co-operation to obstruct the progress of reform in the colony, prolong their tenure of power, not caring anything about the consequent obloquy which they would bring on him as they had brought on his predecessor, nor the wide-spread discontent, and the consequences which would inevitably flow from a continuance of their influence in the government of the colony. No consequence who the Governor might be, under the present system, if he followed their advice his administration would be unpopular and impracticable, while the marked success attending Sir Alexander Bannerman, certainly a Governor of rare abilities and long Parliamentary experience, in the government of the smaller colony of Prince Edward Island, as well as that of Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, who had failed to give satisfaction in Newfoundland, but has experienced no difficulty in the government of Nova Scotia, proved beyond doubt, not only the adaptation, but absolute superiority of the responsible system over any other. Although our Council are confident that the day of their dissolution cannot be very distant, and the official members have had retiring allowances provided for them, they will hold on to full pay as long as possible; the non-official would lend their influence to the official members of the Council, and put themselves in the foreground to stave off the change, all indulging, too, in the vain hope that some fortunate circumstance might happen in the chapter of accidents to restore their advocate, Sir John Pakington, to power, when they as vainly imagine they would obtain a renewal of their reign of misrule; that as Sir George Grey would not venture to disapprove of the conduct of the Assembly, and only took exception to the retirement named for the Attorney-general, there could be no hesitation in complying with the demand of the Assembly. There is no doubt that secret misrepresentations of the grossest character had been made to the Secretary, which in justice ought to have been shown to us, that we might have had an opportunity of exposing their fallacy; that, whatever the Council's delegates might say to the contrary, more competent, and as respectable citizens as any in the present Executive, would be found to work out the new system. But they said that there was a fear of Catholic ascendancy; there was no danger of that, if, as they stated, a majority of the colonists be Protestants, with the power given to them, under the Representation Bill of the Assembly, then, if they wished to use it, of returning 16 out of the 30 members, and the certainty, judging from the past, that in the districts where Catholics are a majority, several liberal Protestant members will be returned, who would not, of course, sanction anything like Catholic ascendancy. But this cry is the strongest evidence of the expedients to which the Council resort to cover their retreat; they certainly measure their neighbour's corn by their own bushel, and as they only allow one solitary Catholic to sit in their Council, and only deign to give one-fifth of the patronage of the Government to persons of the Catholic religion, and this from their spirit of exclusiveness and intolerance towards nearly one-half of the population, they would contort the recognition of the right of that half to perfect equality and fair play into an undue ascendancy; the Catholics seek no undue ascendancy, and would not have the power to carry on any government based on so pernicious and objectionable a principle.

Sir George Grey remarked, that, even admitting for the sake of argument, we were quite

correct in reference to the past conduct of the Council, it should not be forgotten that they had something at stake besides their opinion, and he could not suppose, if the Representation Bill were referred back to them, that an arrangement would not be effected. He meant plainly to state that he would instruct the Governor that a modification of the Council should take place if they could not be brought to agree with the Assembly; it would be fair, therefore, to that body to let them know their true position, and not impose so heavy a penalty on them as that which would result from their immediate dissolution.

There is certainly one point which strikes me, said Mr. Hume, if the Council be dissolved now, as they and the Governor are identified in all their recent transactions, that would necessarily lead to his recall; and, while I am decidedly of opinion that the conduct of the Governor and Council merits such treatment, it may be that delicacy or prudence would point to the adoption of the course suggested by Sir George, that they may have a fair trial; and if either of them fail to realise the expectations of Sir George, certainly there would be no alternative left to the Imperial Government but to appoint other men to do the work, and carry out the intentions of the Government. For my part, however, continued Mr. Hume, I have no delicacy or hesitation in supporting the demand of the Assembly for a dissolution of the Council at once.

Well, remarked the delegates, if, Sir George, you are so confident of success in your experiment, we must say that, while we are inclined to protest against it, we shall give it full consideration. It certainly may be successful if the Governor acts with energy and determination, if he judges for himself, and shapes his own policy by a reference to the intentions of the Imperial Government as expressed by the Duke of Newcastle and yourself. A regard for his own position, under this new responsibility which is thrown on his shoulders, to act as mediator or arbitrator, and a decided expression of the opinion of the Government, would not only influence and fortify him in shaking off the trammels in which the Council have held him, but enable him to control them. It is therefore desirable that four points should be clearly expressed to him as the first has been to us; viz., first, that the Bill of the Assembly is a fair measure; secondly, that the Legislature should be convened without delay to test the experiment; thirdly, that in case a reorganization of the Council be necessary, it shall be made upon the advice of a majority of the Assembly by the Governor; and fourthly, that general elections shall take place in the autumn of this year. As to the first point, replied Sir George, all I can say to you is to offer a general opinion of the fairness of the Bill; I have not sufficient local knowledge to pronounce upon all of its details, but the instructions of the Governor will be such that I shall have no reason to anticipate any further difficulty on this subject. The second point is new, and I shall consider it. There are certainly advantages in it, as I presume supplies and other necessary measures would be passed upon the present difference being adjusted. Certainly, we replied, but not otherwise. The third point would be a matter of course, if the necessity should arise; and as to the fourth, that is only reasonable, as it is desirable to put an end to the present contest and place the Government of the colony upon a permanent and satisfactory footing. If matters should not turn out as I anticipate, you can appeal to me again, but shall not have occasion to come across the Atlantic again on this subject. If, remarked Mr. Hume, the official members of the Council should give any further opposition to the wishes of the Government, the Assembly would be justified in withholding their retirements.

Having considered the views expressed by Sir George Grey, we then determined to follow our original instructions—that is, not accept them as a compliance therewith; to maintain the rights of the people to call for the immediate introduction of self-government; and although we regarded the course he had resolved on pursuing as a decided triumph to the liberal party, it did not satisfy us, because it was not final. We therefore addressed letter No. 15 to Mr. Hume, which more fully expressed the position which we conceived it advisable to take under the circumstances.

On the following day (the 10th August) Mr. Hume addressed letter No. 16 to Sir George Grey, enclosing a copy of ours (No. 15) of the previous day to him. It will be seen by these communications that neither he nor we used language that could be misunderstood. We felt that the subject and the occasion alike demanded the unequivocal expression of our convictions, as to the consequences which would result from further delays, nor has any exception been taken by Sir George Grey to our frankness. Doubtless the Assembly will not hesitate to realise, not only every assurance which we made to the Minister as to their legislation on the matters in dispute, and, if necessary, resort to every constitutional means to vindicate the rights of our fellow-colonists to self-government.

Before we received an answer to those communications we addressed a more specific note (No. 17) to Mr. Hume for his decision, on the propriety of presenting the petition of the Assembly to the House of Commons. In the meantime he had seen the Duke of Newcastle and Sir George Grey, and held communications on the affairs of the colony, not only with them, but also with other influential members of the Government, and the result was of so favourable a character as to justify him in advising us to return to the colony without any apprehension as to the success of the course resolved on by Sir George Grey; that he had placed matters in such a train that a failure could not be anticipated. After a full explanation from him on the matters on which he founded his advice, some of which being of a private and confidential nature, we determined to acquiesce in his decision, as expressed in his letter (No. 18) dated 11th August, and rely on the expressed determination of the British Government to render constitutional justice to Newfoundland.

On the 15th August we were favoured by Frederick Peel, Esq., Under Secretary of State, with a very satisfactory interview at his residence. He repeated the opinion which

he had expressed to Mr. Little as to the Representation Bill of the Assembly; discussed many details as to the organization of the new Government under the system about to be introduced; declared, in answer to a question put by us, that as a draft of the Representation Bill had been sent home by the Governor, and fully considered by the Government, there would be no necessity whatever for a suspending clause to it. After all that had been said on the Bill on all sides, he remarked, the Governor cannot for a moment imagine, under his instructions and the despatches which he will receive, that such a clause would be necessary. The object in directing the Legislature to be convened at an early day, we stated would be frustrated if such a clause were necessary. The Bill once passed, the general elections may take place in the coming autumn, which could not be if any mistake occurred on this head. There is no danger of that, he replied; it is too clear a matter to require a moment's consideration; and it is a point on which the Governor cannot err, as he will know the anxiety of the Government to have the matter settled without further reference to the Colonial Office. The financial condition of the colony was then discussed, and Mr. Peel stated his opinion, that if responsible government were necessary for no other purpose in Newfoundland, its establishment was desirable for the improvement of its financial affairs, and the mode of expending and appropriating public monies. There were several other important points touched upon, and after receiving such assurances from him as to the course to be taken by the Governor, we took our leave of him, perfectly satisfied, not only with the manly avowal of the only true principles of colonial government, but of the sincere determination of the Government to carry out the Duke of Newcastle's despatch.

On the 17th August we addressed Sir George Grey by letter (No. 20) enclosing copies of our communications with Mr. Hume, informing him of our determination to accept his terms and return to our homes, in the hope that his assurances would be realised, and requesting copies of the extraordinary and, we might almost say, unexampled documents addressed to him by the delegates of the Council and Mr. Hoyles. Having been made acquainted with the contents of these novel and almost fabulous productions, we conceived that common justice demanded their publication in the colony, that the people might see to what unscrupulous lengths the leaders of the obstructive party have gone to frustrate their hopes of political freedom, and blast the character of a large portion of the population. It will be seen by letter No. 24, from Herman Merivale, Esq., Under Secretary of State, that Sir George Grey was of opinion that to furnish us with copies of the correspondence of the Council's delegates might only lead to further discussion, tending to no practical benefit; and with respect to Mr. Hoyles's letter, "that he did not address Sir George Grey in any public capacity, nor was he understood by Sir George Grey to be the authorised representative of any party in the colony," hence we were enabled to do no more in this respect than obtain a perusal of these documents, which we trust their authors may have the courage to publish in the colony. They will give some idea of the character of the misrepresentations which have been heretofore made by the Council's party to the Imperial Government, to prejudice the minds of the Imperial authorities, and make them believe that Newfoundland is totally unfit for self-government.

On the 26th August we received a note (No. 23), from Arthur Blackwood, Esq., informing us that it was the wish of Sir George Grey that we should peruse the despatch which was addressed by the present mail to the Governor of Newfoundland, on the subject of responsible government. On the 28th we waited on Mr. Merivale for that purpose, and having read the despatch and discussed its terms, we submitted to Mr. Merivale a legal point with reference to the re-organization of the Legislative Council, upon the change taking place under the Royal Instructions to the Governor, and he expressed his concurrence in the view we took thereon.

We should mention that we had interviews with several highly influential members of Parliament, when we contemplated bringing the affairs of the island before the House of Commons. We were gratified to find them true to the principles of colonial reform, anxious to meet our views, and willing to lend their aid in promoting them. They treated with ridicule the obstacles attempted to be thrown in the way of its introduction by the Council, and some of them expressed their surprise at the flagrant acts of misgovernment which were perpetrated under our system, and said they would not hesitate to expose them in Parliament, as we were prepared to prove the truth of them before a Committee of the Commons if necessary; but from the assurances we received from the Government, both directly and through our faithful adviser, Mr. Hume, we conceived that it was unnecessary to resort to Parliament, and that justice would be speedily rendered to the colony by Sir George Grey, in pursuance of his promises, the general colonial policy of the Government, and the expressed intentions of the Duke of Newcastle.

Mr. Bright, the talented and energetic Member for Manchester, told us that Mr. Hoyles had been with him, and that he was disgusted with the sectarian statement of the affairs of the colony given by Mr. Hoyles; that Mr. Hoyles had said, if the Assembly had their way the Catholics would oppress the Protestants; to which Mr. Bright replied, that he did not agree in that conclusion at all, but rather thought the oppression would come from the other side, if they had undue power; that the 15 and 14 arrangement was ridiculous. We found him, as the delegates did last year, a manly advocate of colonial freedom. He read our documents, and asked if he could do anything for our cause, only to give him notice of our desire and he would co-operate with Mr. Hume in obtaining justice for the colony. The able and indefatigable Mr. Cobden, having read our statements also, freely consented to lend his very influential and practical support in connexion with Mr. Hume and Mr. Bright. And, among several other Members on whom we relied for support, we should

mention that Mr. Lucas, alike remarkable for his zeal and his talent, had fully informed himself on the abuses of the Local Government, and was prepared to expose them to the House of Commons if the affairs of the colony came before Parliament.

It must be gratifying to the Assembly and the public, as it has been to us, that our delegation has been so successful.

The points gained by our mission may be thus briefly recapitulated: First, the course pursued by the Assembly on the Duke of Newcastle's despatch has met the approval of the Imperial Government, except as to the retiring allowance of the Attorney-general. This is clear, not only from the opinions expressed by the present Secretary of State, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Under Secretary Peel, but put beyond doubt by the Noble Duke of Newcastle, who, to use the words of Mr. Hume's note of the 18th of August (No. 21) "told me, (Mr. Hume) last night that he had read the letters I sent to him with attention, and that he was pleased with the conduct of the Assembly." He greatly regretted the conduct of the Governor and Council in not meeting the Assembly; but he hoped that all would be settled on the receipt of Sir George Grey's despatches; stronger evidence is unnecessary to prove the fairness of the Assembly's Representation Bill, and the light in which their measures are viewed by the home Government. Secondly, instead of stopping the supplies by the Assembly, and their consistent refusal to attempt to renew the farce of general legislation with the Council, being considered a justification for withdrawing our constitution, according to the request of some of our opponents, the Imperial Government merely "regretted the necessity of having recourse to the strong measure of stopping the supplies," but positively refused to sanction the introduction of any Act in the Imperial Parliament to infringe on our colonial rights. The party who created the "necessity," the cause of the regret, are clearly admitted by the Government in the Duke of Newcastle's despatch to us (No. 8), and Mr. Hume's letter (No. 21), to adduce no further testimony, not to be the Assembly, but their opponents. Thirdly, whatever objection his Excellency the Governor had last session to interpose for the purpose of inducing his Council to come to an arrangement with the Assembly on the Representation Bill, he can have no further hesitation on this subject, as we have been assured by the Imperial authorities that instructions have been sent to his Excellency to carry out the wish of the Assembly in that respect; and Mr. Merivale states in his communication of 31st August (No. 24), that Sir George Grey had despatched "instructions to the Governor as to the course he is to take on the points disputed in the last session between the Legislative Council and the Assembly;" and the Duke of Newcastle concludes, in his despatch of 2d August to us, that "the close of this unfortunate contest is now near at hand." The general despatch which his Excellency has received, corroborates this view conclusively; and, Fourthly, that the only interference which the Secretary of State will advise Her Majesty to adopt with our institutions, is to recommend the modification of the Council if they should not harmonise with the Assembly for the introduction of the new system.

Such is an outline of the proceedings adopted by us to carry out the resolutions of the Assembly, and other objects of our mission. If we have not attained the end which the Assembly sought in the direct way prayed for, we conceive that we have put in the power of the Assembly the means of attaining it in another way.

The responsibility will rest with his Excellency to carry out the intentions of the home Government. The Assembly have clearly done their part on the Representation Bill, consistently with the interests of the popular party, and the rights of all parties, and it is clear that no further concession can be made by them on that subject.

The arrangement of the points of difference will, therefore, have to be made really between the Governor and Council; and we only think it proper to state, that we have assured the Secretary of State, notwithstanding any opposition which the Assembly have experienced from his Excellency, there would be no hesitation in giving him a fair trial, and the most cordial support in any measure which he may adopt to carry out the liberal intentions of the Right honourable Secretary of State, and his noble predecessor in the Colonial Department, so as to enable his Excellency to bring the new system into operation, and conduct the affairs of the colony effectively and harmoniously.

Before concluding this report, we conceive that we should be highly ungrateful and censurable if we did not avail of this opportunity of recording our sense of the deep and lasting obligations due by the people of Newfoundland to the veteran reformer, Joseph Hume, Esquire, for his noble and energetic exertions in their behalf, without whose effective co-operation we should have been comparatively powerless, except in the innate strength of our cause; but to his great exertions, and the liberal and sound colonial policy of the present Ministry, must we attribute our success. As a token of regard for his disinterested exertions, we have procured for the Assembly a lithographic copy of his likeness, taken from the original recently presented to him for his distinguished public services by Lord John Russell, and several other Members of the present Ministry, including a large number of the Members of the House of Commons.

All which we most respectfully submit,

St. John's, Newfoundland,
30 September 1854.

(signed)

Philip F. Little.
Geo. H. Emerson.

(No. 1.)

Mr. Little's Letter to Frederick Peel, Esq., Under Secretary of State.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the accompanying documents to you, and to request that you will be pleased to lay them, with those which I left with you on yesterday, before the Right honourable Sir George Grey, after you shall have perused them, and to retain the duplicates of the printed documents for your own information.

May I take the liberty of asking your special consideration of their details, and I am satisfied you will perceive in them a full justification for the course adopted by the Assembly, and that no other was open for their adoption consistently with the maintenance of their integrity, and their obligations to their constituents.

They considered that, if they granted supplies to a Government in which the public have no faith, it would have been construed into a want of confidence, and have tended to stultify all their previous proceedings and pledges to effect a change of system. They regretted the necessity they were under of again appealing to the Imperial Government for the rights of the colonists, but they had no other alternative, as the Governor refused to interpose.

Presuming that the Government can have no further difficulty now in deciding upon the claims of Newfoundland to be immediately placed upon a footing of constitutional equality as to responsible government with my native island of Prince Edward, I shall hope that I am not asking too much in soliciting the exercise of your influence to secure the decision of Her Majesty's Government as soon as may be consistent with the convenience of Sir George Grey and yourself.

I fully expect the arrival of my colleague, Mr. Emerson, by Monday next, and I hold a written authority from Mr. Parsons, the other delegate, expressing his concurrence in such steps as we may adopt consistently with the resolutions of the Assembly, to accomplish the object of our delegation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. F. Little.*

(No. 2.)

Mr. Little's letter to the Right honourable Sir George Grey, Secretary of State, dated Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden, London, 22 July 1854, will be found already printed at page 64 of this Paper.

(No. 3.)

DELEGATES' Letter to the Right honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., dated Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden, 31 July 1854, will be found already printed at page 69 of this Paper.

(No. 4.)

STATEMENT of Case by the Delegates to the Secretary of State, dated Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden, London, 28 July 1854, will be found already printed at page 69 of this Paper.

(No. 5.)

THE Delegates' Letter to Joseph Hume, Esq.

Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden,

1 August 1854.

Dear Sir,

WE beg to draw your attention to a statement reported in to-day's "Times," as having been made by Sir John Pakington in his place in Parliament last evening, upon putting a question to the Right honourable Sir George Grey, in reference to the affairs of Newfoundland, to the effect that the Legislature of Newfoundland had rejected the conditions on which responsible government was granted by the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle.

Now, as Sir John is the acknowledged agent of the Executive party, we feel that we have good cause to complain of this misrepresentation, at least, of the conduct of the Assembly in relation to those conditions. They have done their utmost to comply with them as far as practicable. The failure to comply with them rests therefore with the Council, who, we presume, has been misled in this matter by their delegates, or some of their colleagues connected with the local Executive.

We have, &c.
(signed) *P. F. Little.*
G. H. Emerson.

(No. 6.)

LETTER from *Joseph Hume, Esq.*, to *Sir George Grey*.

My dear Sir George,

Bryanston-square, 1 August 1854.

FROM the question put to you last night by Sir John Pakington, I fear that the delegates from the Council have been making erroneous representations, calculated to widen and not to heal the breach that remains between the Council and the Assembly.

The difference is so trifling that I hope you will exercise your power in settling it, and you cannot be wrong in deciding to place the people of Newfoundland (as promised by the Duke of Newcastle) on the same footing as the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. &c.

The people of Newfoundland want nothing more, and I really cannot think that the delegates here can be satisfied with less.

My anxiety to see all the differences healed will, I hope, excuse,

Yours sincerely,
(signed) *Joseph Hume*.

P. S.—I will call, or see you in the House, on Thursday, by which time I hope to learn that all has been adjusted.—*J. H.*

(No. 7.)

THE Delegates' Letter to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord Duke,

Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden,
1 August 1854.

WE have the honour to inform you, that we have been requested by Mr. Hume to enclose for your perusal the accompanying letter, containing a report of our statements to Sir George Grey, as to what the Assembly of Newfoundland have done in compliance with the conditions mentioned in your despatch of the 24th February last, and of the exact position of the differences between them and the Council.

We trust that your Grace will perceive in the proceedings of the Assembly, a display of no ordinary degree of moderation, and an anxious desire to preserve that just opinion which you formed of them, when you resolved, in compliance with their address, to place Newfoundland upon a footing of equality with her sister colonies as to the enjoyment of responsible government.

In their anxiety to carry out your wishes, and, if possible, conciliate the Council on the Representation Bill, in the opinion of many of their friends, they have gone too far in their concessions; their advances, however, have not been met, for, as they fully anticipated, nothing would satisfy the Council but an absolute surrender of the rights of the people into their hands.

Under these circumstances, we feel that as the delegates of the Assembly, it is our duty to inform you of these facts, as bearing upon an important act of your colonial administration. You gave the Council the best possible chance of obtaining reasonable terms for their party in connexion with the contemplated change of government. They have gained much by the opportunity thus afforded. Nor are the Assembly disposed to retract any of their concessions, but they cannot make any further concession, nor would it be just to require them to submit to any further sacrifice of the people's rights and what is due to their own honour.

May we, therefore, so far intrude upon your friendly disposition and your spirit of fair play, as to interpose on behalf of the people of Newfoundland, that your expressed intentions to the delegates last year may not be frustrated, and that responsible government may at once be put into operation, upon the understanding that one of the first acts of the new Government should be to pass a Representation Bill similar to that agreed to by the Assembly last Session.

In thus intruding upon you, we most frankly apologise for the adoption of what we conceive to be an irregular mode of proceeding; but we feel that in thus following the advice of a mutual friend, anxious that justice shall be done, with your friendly disposition, you will not misconstrue our motives, nor fail to do that, as one of the most exalted of Her Majesty's Ministers, which we are confident you would not have hesitated doing as the head of the Colonial Department.

We beg to inform your Grace, that we have a petition from the House of Assembly to the House of Lords, but we hope there may not be any necessity to solicit your Grace to honour the Assembly by presenting it.

We have, &c.
(signed) *P. F. Little*,
Geo. H. Emerson.

(No. 8.)

THE Duke of Newcastle's Reply.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 2 August 1854.

I AM obliged to you for sending me a copy of your letter to Sir George Grey, and for informing me of the present position of your differences in Newfoundland upon the subject of responsible government.

I have carefully perused your letter and its enclosures, and I am glad to express the great satisfaction with which I learn that the Assembly departed from the determination to adhere to its extreme demands, which I was apprehensive they meant to make upon the receipt of my despatch to the Governor in March last.

Great concessions in a conciliatory spirit seem to have been made, and the points of difference between you and the Council are now so few and so small, that I feel very confident that the close of this unfortunate contest is now near at hand.

I come to this conclusion the more hopefully in consequence of the conversation which I have this day had with Sir George Grey, in whose hands I am sure you will leave the settlement with safety and without apprehension.

Sincerely hoping that prosperity and concord, free from all religious differences, may be in store for the colony of Newfoundland,

P. F. Little, Esq., and
George H. Emerson, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) Newcastle.

(No. 9.)

THE Delegates' Letter to *Joseph Hume, Esq.*

Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden,
3 August 1854.

Dear Sir,

We have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter which we have just received from the Duke of Newcastle, in reply to our communication to his Grace, and also a copy of your letter to Sir George Grey.

Judging from the just and impartial views of the Duke of Newcastle, we think that Sir George Grey can have no hesitation in deciding at once to comply with the address of the Assembly, by issuing instructions to the Governor, first, dissolving the Council; secondly, conceding responsible government to Newfoundland, as it is in force and understood in Prince Edward Island, and authorising the immediate appointment of two separate Councils, the Legislative Council to consist of not more than 15 members, and the Executive Council not more than nine; the latter to be selected from both branches of the Legislature, including the heads of the principal departments; and thirdly, directing the new Government, upon its organisation, to pass a Pension Bill, securing the retiring allowances to the outgoing officials, a Representation Bill, similar to that adopted by the Assembly last Session, and such other measures as the exigencies of the Government may judge expedient. The Assembly are bound by their resolutions of the 5th June last to pass these Bills, and we do not hesitate to say that they will honourably discharge their obligation.

To enable the new Government to pass these measures without delay and dissolve the Assembly, so as to have the general elections for the island in the coming autumn, it is necessary that Sir George should decide as soon as possible.

If you will be so kind as to place these views before him, you will add to the many favours you have conferred upon the people, whose rights you have so ably and disinterestedly advocated.

With sentiments of gratitude, we beg to say, that one of us will take the liberty of calling on you to-morrow morning, to ascertain the result of your interview with Sir George Grey, while we have the honour to remain.

Your, &c.
(signed) P. F. Little.
G. H. Emerson.

(No. 10.)

THE Delegates' Letter to *Joseph Hume, Esq.*

Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden,
5 August 1854.

Dear Sir,

WE beg to remind you that the three points of difference between the Assembly and Council of Newfoundland on the Representation Bill are, first: Shall a portion of the mercantile district of Trinity be cut off and added to the district of Bonavista, to neutralise the liberal votes in the latter, and secure the return of three mercantile members for that district? Secondly, shall the only member added to the representation of the popular district

of St. Mary's and Placentia be taken away, territorially one of the most, if not the most extensive district in the island, while the representation of nearly all the other districts—many of these being smaller in size and population—has been doubled, and in two districts trebled, one of which contains only 100 more electors. And, thirdly, shall the principle of representing minorities, by allowing each voter to give two votes to one candidate, be adopted in the district of Burin, while no such principle is sought to be applied to any other district?

The Assembly, so far as they are concerned, have decided these questions in the negative; and having, as the Duke of Newcastle, in his letter to us of the 2d instant, correctly states, "made great concessions in a conciliatory spirit," they have resolved to make no further concessions on this subject, nor could they surrender their position on any of those points without sacrificing the right of the people.

On the 8th June last the Assembly resolved to appeal to the Imperial Government, not simply to obtain the expression of its opinion on their measures, but to concede the immediate application of responsible government, with the understanding that on the formation of a new Council, a measure of representation similar to that recently adopted by the Assembly, be passed and brought into operation without delay. While, however, we are grateful for the expression of the just opinion formed by his Grace on the conduct of the Assembly, and satisfied to adopt his suggestion, "to leave the settlement with safety and without apprehension" to Sir George Grey, we should not feel justified in transferring it to the Governor and his Council. Such an experiment, we are confident, would only result in prolonging the conflict, as the Council would return to the consideration of the subject with feelings of triumph, arising from the inevitable conclusion that their obstructive policy having been so far successful, they were in the right, and would be justified in maintaining their position.

Looking to their past conduct and the desire of the Council for such a contingency, the Assembly, as late as the 8th June, declared their opinion, that notwithstanding the concession of the principle of responsible government, "the present Council will leave no means untried to stay the introduction of the change."

If, under these circumstances, Sir George Grey should imagine that the Council of Newfoundland, if unfortunately for the colony they should be continued in power, may in their future proceedings form an exception either to their past history, or the character common to all such bodies, aptly described by Mr. Peel on yesterday, in the House of Commons, on the discussion of the Canada Bill, as "obstructive" to legislation; then, we must say with great deference, that we know of nothing in this case to justify the exception, or the adoption of a different policy in Newfoundland, from that which has been successfully pursued in Canada and Prince Edward Island in relation to their obstructive Councils.

If, therefore, Sir George Grey should not satisfy you as to the propriety of the course he may be disposed to adopt, you will oblige us by showing him this letter, and informing him of the reluctance we have evinced to adopt any step in relation to our affairs that should not meet the approval of the Duke of Newcastle and himself. In such case our duty obliges us to repeat our request, that you will be so kind as to present the petition of the Assembly to the House of Commons, and move for the despatches mentioned in a former note. As soon as you shall inform us of the necessity, we shall see Mr. Bright, and we have already arranged to meet other Members, who, like him, have tendered their co-operation to obtain equal justice for Newfoundland.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *P. F. Little.*
G. H. Emerson.

(No. 11.)

THE Delegates' Letter to *Richard Cobden*, Esq., M. P.

Tavistock Hotel, 5 August 1854.

Messrs. Little and Emerson, the delegates from the Assembly of Newfoundland, present their compliments to Mr. Cobden, and have the honour of enclosing the accompanying documents, to which they would respectfully call his attention. They consider that colony as well entitled to the possession of self-government as any of the neighbouring provinces, and they therefore solicit the influential co-operation of Mr. Cobden, in whom the colonists repose the utmost confidence, to obtain equal justice for the oldest and worst governed of Her Majesty's British North American possessions.

Mr. Hume is in possession of the petition of the Assembly of Newfoundland to the House of Commons, praying for the immediate introduction of responsible government, and as soon as he may determine on the course to be adopted in relation to it, the delegates will inform Mr. Cobden thereof.

(No. 12.)

LETTER from *Frederick Peel*, Esq., to Mr. *Little*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 9 August 1854.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey, to transmit to you copy of a letter which has been addressed to him by Messrs. Archibald and Row, and of the answer which he has caused to be made thereto; and which you will consider as conveying a similar permission to yourself and Mr. Emerson with that granted to those gentlemen.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Frederick Peel*.

(No. 13.)

LETTER from the Hon. *E. M. Archibald* to Sir *George Grey*.

Sir,

3, Tanfield-court, Temple, 28 July 1854.

MR. ROW and myself, who have been named by the Governor of Newfoundland as delegates to furnish information in reference to the state of the colony; and more especially in reference to the measures preliminary to the introduction of responsible government, considering that it will be more convenient that in any statement we may submit, we should confine our observations to the points which may have been raised, or allegations made by the delegates of the Assembly; respectfully request for this purpose, that we may be put in possession of, or be furnished with, a copy of any representation which may have been laid before Her Majesty's Government by the delegates of the Assembly.

We have, &c.

(signed) *E. M. Archibald*.

(No. 14.)

LETTER from *Frederick Peel*, Esq., to the Hon. *E. M. Archibald*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 9 August 1854.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to state, in reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, requesting on behalf of yourself and Mr. Row to be placed in possession of any representation which may have been made to Her Majesty's Government by the delegates of the Assembly, that Sir George Grey has already, since his interviews with the delegates of both parties, addressed to the Governor of Newfoundland, a despatch embodying his views on the points in dispute. He is not aware, therefore, that any object is to be attained by a prolongation of the controversy, but he considers it just to both parties that each should be aware of the arguments which may have been used by the other, and you are therefore at liberty to read, on application to this department, such letters as have been received from Mr. Little and Mr. Emerson.

Copy of your letter and his answer have been sent to those gentlemen.

I am, &c.

(signed) *F. Peel*.

(No. 15.)

THE Delegates' Letter to *Joseph Hume*, Esq.

Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden,

9 August 1854.

Dear Sir,

WE have the honour to inform you of our opinion on the course which Sir George Grey intimated to us to-day it is his intention to pursue upon the application of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland for the immediate introduction of responsible government into that colony.

In declining to comply with the request of the Assembly to dissolve the Council without any further delay, and referring back the Representation Bill to the Local Legislature, with the view of making the Governor a mediator between both branches, so as to effect an arrangement on its details, he seemed, at first, to forget that, upon the conditions mentioned in the Duke of Newcastle's despatch being complied with, the Council should be forthwith dissolved, otherwise there would be no practical concession of the new system.

The course adopted in Canada, Prince Edward Island, and all the neighbouring colonies, upon the introduction of responsible government, was to dissolve the old obstructive Councils and organise new bodies, in accordance with public opinion, in their stead. Upon a little reflection Sir George admitted that the same course should be adopted in Newfoundland, upon the conditions being complied with. It is desirable that there should be no mistake on this point; for if the Council are to retain power after the conditions shall have been fulfilled, and general elections should take place under their administration, there would be a plain injustice to the Assembly and the people in such a step. This is the view generally entertained in the colony as to the purport of the Duke's despatch.

There is a more serious aspect of our affairs to which we deem it necessary to call your attention and that of the British Government. Believing in the injustice and inutility of obliging the Assembly to renew their abortive efforts to come to an arrangement with the obstructive Council on the Representation Bill—a majority of whose members do not care for any mediation that might have the effect of depriving them of their position in the Government, or what becomes of the colony or the people, so that they can carry out their own selfish policy—we have therefore to enter our protest against the adoption of such a measure. If the Assembly is to be regarded as the organ of public opinion in advocating the principles of responsible government, and the Council are admitted to be wrong in originally resisting and still continuing their opposition to its introduction, we are at a loss to know why the Government have hesitated to apply the same impartial mode of reasoning to the details of a measure which has been deemed necessary for the better working of the new system. As, however, the Government have resolved to try the experiment, we think it fair that they should fully understand the determination of the Assembly, that the responsibility may rest in the proper quarter for the consequences which may result from this line of action.

The Governor is a decided partizan of his Council, and all the Government patronage which he has had at his disposal he has bestowed on their favourites. When the Assembly sought his mediation on the Representation Bill last Session, he insulted them by declaring their address unconstitutional, then refusing to receive it, and afterwards, on retracting that resolution, positively declining to interpose. He has come into collision with the Assembly on other occasions, instigated by the Council, and the Assembly have denounced his conduct in reference to their proceedings on two distinct subjects, and at two separate periods, one of them being in reference to the Representation Bill. Is it reasonable, then, we would ask, to make him an umpire between his own Council, to which he is so allied, and the Assembly, which he has thus opposed? Besides, we think it only frank to state, that the Assembly have resolved not to recede one jot from their late Representation Bill, as they have already conceded too much, for the purchase of peace and the settlement of the question in dispute. The question then remains to be solved by the Imperial Government as to which party shall give way.

If, however, the Government have resolved upon the expedient with a sincere desire for a settlement, we would suggest the propriety of its efficacy being at once tested, by calling the Legislature together forthwith, and using their influence with the Council to pass the Representation Bill of the Assembly. If that be adopted, the Assembly would not hesitate to pass a Supply Bill, and other necessary measures for the benefit of the public service. But until the people are in the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights, the Assembly have resolved to vote no supplies, and they will not hesitate to throw out the Revenue Bill next year, if the question of self-government should not be satisfactorily settled in the meantime. Hence the necessity for an early call of the Legislature. The Liberal representatives of the people are pledged to their constituencies to follow this line of action. Their past conduct shows that they have sufficient spirit to maintain the people's rights. The time for half measures with the colonies we hoped had passed away, and we trust that the people of Newfoundland will find a justification before the British public for refusing to support (if matters should unfortunately be driven to such an extreme) as pure an engine of oppression and misrepresentation as can be devised under the form of an irresponsible Colonial Government.

Thanking you for your great kindness and valued services to obtain equal justice—long withheld and still denied to Newfoundland—and requesting your opinion on the propriety of presenting the petition of the Assembly to the House of Commons,

We have, &c.
(signed) P. F. Little.
Geo. H. Emerson.

(No. 16.)

LETTER from *Joseph Hume, Esq.*, to *Sir George Grey*.

My dear Sir,

Bryanstone-square, 10 August 1854.

ON my return here I found a letter from Messrs. Little and Emerson, dictated evidently from the conversation that passed with you yesterday afternoon.

I have read their letter with care, and I am obliged to agree with them.

The party in the Council, who have acted so inconsistently, seems utterly regardless of the demands of the population of 120,000 souls.

Both Protestants and Catholics desire responsible government, and the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle concedes it.

To give an idea of the reckless manner in which the party are acting, I mention that Mr. Hoyles, the Solicitor-general, one of the public officers, has come to this country as the pretended representative of the Protestant interest, whereas he is the paid agent of a few of the merchants, who, in a hole and corner meeting, in private, subscribed to pay him and his expenses.

Surely such a proceeding shows the animus of the Governor who permits his Solicitor-general so to act; and I have no hopes of any change, such as has taken place in Canada, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, to meet the Assembly, and bring matters to a settlement.

I hope

I hope these facts may have the same effect on your mind as they have made on mine, and then you cannot hesitate as to the course to be taken.

In the letter, however, now sent to you, there is the means pointed out of your bringing the dispute to an early settlement; viz., your directing the Assembly to be called together in the end of the next month, for the renewal of the negotiations between the Council and the Assembly.

I partake strongly in the belief that the members of the Council care little about the desire of the population, and that they will, if countenanced by the Governor, hold on to the last extremity.

I am anxious to avoid that, and venture to suggest the early meeting of the Assembly, to bring matters to the test, and to put an end as speedily as possible to the present unseemly state of affairs there.

The letter of Mr. Archibald, of the 28th July, to you, stating that he and Mr. Row have been sent by the Governor as delegates, mark, in my opinion, the intention of the Governor and his Council, if you shall send these delegates back without decidedly making up your mind and telling them what it is. But I must conclude, and remain,

Yours sincerely,
(signed) *Joseph Hume.*

(No. 17.)

THE Delegates' Letter to *Joseph Hume, Esq.*

Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden,
11 August 1854.

Dear Sir,

HAVING been hitherto guided by your advice in our proceedings, the time has now come to request your decision on the propriety of presenting the petition of the House of Assembly entrusted to you to the House of Commons, and your advice as to our future measures; and, whilst we shall be entirely directed by you in carrying out the resolutions of the Assembly, we must assure you that the people of Newfoundland will be dissatisfied and disappointed if we return without obtaining the favourable determination of Her Majesty's Government.

With sentiments of gratitude, we have the honour to remain,

Yours, &c.
(signed) *P. F. Little.*
G. H. Emerson.

(No. 18.)

LETTER from *Joseph Hume, Esq.*, to the Delegates.

Gentlemen,

Bryanstone-square, 11 August 1854.

I HAVE received your letter of this date, and am well aware of the anxiety you must have as to the course to be adopted, when only a few hours remain of the present Session.

I have seen the despatch prepared by Sir George Grey to the Governor of Newfoundland, and I have conversed fully on the subject. I have the conviction that Sir George will give the requisite orders for establishing responsible government as speedily as the forms which he considers requisite will admit.

To present the petition (entrusted to me by the House of Assembly) to the House of Commons would be to throw doubts on the intentions of the British Government as to their sincerity in placing Newfoundland on the same footing as Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and other British colonies.

I assure you that I have no such doubts as to the future, and I therefore advise that the petition should not be presented, and that you should return to the colony in the perfect confidence that Sir George Grey will carry out the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle, and that he will not allow the Governor and Council any longer to oppose and protract the establishment of responsible government, but that he will, by the modifying of the Council, do as has been done in all the other British North American provinces.

This is my deliberate advice, and it rests with you to act, in your very responsible situation, with the knowledge you have of what passed at the Colonial Office.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *J. Hume.*

Messrs. P. F. Little, and
George H. Emerson.

(No. 19.)

THE Delegates' Letter to *Joseph Hume, Esq.*

Dear Sir,

Tavistock Hotel, London, 12 August 1854.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 11th instant, and in reply we beg to inform you that we shall follow your advice and rely upon the assurances of the Duke of Newcastle and Sir George Grey, to place Newfoundland upon a footing of equality with the neighbouring colonies, by the immediate introduction of responsible Government.

We regret that there should have been any hesitation, on the part of Sir George Grey, to adopt the only practical course open to him, by dissolving the Council according to the practice pursued in all the other colonies with their Executive Councils, upon the concession of responsible Government to them.

If, however, Sir George thinks fit to refer the Representation Bill again to the Council, in the hope that they will pass it—of course we mean the Bill of the Assembly—we feel confident that he will be disappointed. Being convinced that the Council, in pursuing their obstructive policy, will hold on to the last; if any good can come from this experiment, it can only be by the Government giving positive orders to the Governor to the following effect, viz.:

1. That the Representation Bill passed by the Assembly is a fair measure, and has met the approval of the Secretary of State. If this opinion should not be clearly expressed, the whole of the details will be re-opened, and all the old ground will have to be gone over again without any rational prospect of effecting a settlement.

The justice of the Bill in every respect, and the resolution of the Assembly not to depart from it, not only justify but require the expression of that opinion by the Government.

2. If the Council should not sanction the Bill, the Secretary of State should instruct the Governor forthwith to organise the Council "according to the well understood wishes of the people as expressed by their representatives."

3. That two separate Councils should then be formed and responsible Government put into immediate operation, as in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, which is all that the Assembly ask, and which the Duke of Newcastle promised.

Such are the suggestions which we deem it incumbent on us to offer upon the determination of Sir George Grey, and we need only add that a compliance with them on his part will go far to satisfy the people of Newfoundland of his desire to meet their views and place the Government of the colony upon a safe, just, and permanent footing.

Awaiting the final, and we trust satisfactory, determination of Her Majesty's Government,

We have, &c.
(signed) *P. F. Little.*
G. H. Emerson.

(No. 20.)

THE Delegates' Letter to Sir George Grey.

Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden, London,
17 August 1854.

Sir,

WE have the honour to enclose for your information, copies of certain communications which have passed between Mr. Hume and us on the subject of our delegation.

Being anxious that no further appeal should be rendered necessary from the Assembly of Newfoundland to the Imperial Government, on the pending difficulties with the Council, and believing in the sincerity of the assurances which we have received from you and the Duke of Newcastle, as well as from Mr. Hume and Mr. Peel, that it is the sole desire of Her Majesty's Government to render equal constitutional justice to this colony, before quitting England, and would respectfully refer you to the suggestion contained in your letters to Mr. Hume, of the 5th, 9th, and 12th August, and those which we have since made to Mr. Peel, as to the most practical means of effecting that desirable object.

Having read Messrs. Row and Archibald's letter of the 9th of August to you, at the Colonial Office yesterday, we deem it our duty to request a copy of it, and also of Mr. Hoyle's letter to you of the 12th July last, which Mr. Blackwood did not consider himself authorised to permit us to peruse, but with the general contents of which we have been otherwise made acquainted.

While Mr. Hoyle, though the Acting Solicitor-general and one of the Executive party, cannot be regarded as the authorised delegate of the people, or any party in the colony, except his few mercantile friends who subscribed to pay his expenses, and those who privately nominated him, and while both of these communications bear their own condemnation on their face, yet we should desire an opportunity of placing before you a clear and minute refutation of their wilful misrepresentations and our drawn conclusions, which we cannot satisfactorily do without copies of them. If you should not deem it expedient to comply with this request, we beg to solicit the favour of your transmitting such copies to the Governor, with instructions to lay them before the Assembly, together with the communications we have had the honour of addressing to you.

This would be a simple yet an important act of justice to the people of Newfoundland. While they have been confident that the Imperial Government has been unfortunately too often misled by such representations, they have been denied the opportunity of exposing them, from the secret and confidential manner in which it is understood they have been made. Nor should they be surprised at the policy heretofore adopted by the Imperial Government, on the information supplied by such extraordinary productions.

In charity, however, we conclude that, as we conceive these are the last, they are therefore their most unscrupulous efforts to retain power in the hands of that party whose leaders have by such means gone far to alienate the affections of the colonists from the Crown.

We should not wish the frankness of our language to be misconstrued into mere personal recrimination. Standing upon the broad and solid principles of truth and justice, we feel that we can afford to pass unnoticed the insulting remarks contained in these documents, in
relation

relation to the members of the Assembly and the liberal party in Newfoundland. But no consideration of unmerited forbearance would have justified us in the eyes of our constituents, in passing entirely without observation the mis-statements of Mr. Hoyles and the delegates of the Council.

Thanking you for the consideration you have given to the important subject of our mission,

We have, &c.
(signed) *P. F. Little.*
G. H. Emerson.

(No. 21.)

LETTER from *Joseph Hume, Esq.*, to *Mr. Little.*

My dear Sir,

Bryanston-square, 18 August 1854.

I HAVE left a letter for the Speaker of your Assembly, which I request you will take charge of, and if you should not have left London on Thursday next, I shall be here at 10 a.m., to take leave before going to Scotland.

In the meantime you will be pleased to learn that the Duke told me last night, that he had read the letters I sent him, with attention, and that he was pleased with the conduct of the Assembly.

He greatly regretted the conduct of the Governor and Council in not meeting the Assembly; but he hoped that all would be settled on the receipt of Sir George Grey's despatch.

Wishing you a speedy and pleasant passage, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
(signed) *Joseph Hume.*

(No. 22.)

LETTER from *Joseph Hume, Esq.*, to the Hon. the Speaker of the Assembly of Newfoundland.

To the Honourable *John Kent*, Speaker of the Assembly of Newfoundland.

Sir,

Bryanston-square, 19 August 1854.

THIS will be delivered by Mr. Little, who with Mr. Emerson, have been active to carry out the wishes of the Assembly and of the people of Newfoundland; and they will show by the copies of the correspondence, what has been done and why they return without having the petition for the Assembly presented to the House of Commons.

I found in His Grace the Duke of Newcastle and in Sir George Grey, great regret that the Governor and Council had not met the House of Assembly to settle, as in the other provinces, responsible government. They regretted, as I do, the necessity of having recourse to the strong measure of stopping the supplies, and assured me that the despatch by the first packet should enjoin the carrying out of the Duke's intention.

With the knowledge and the assurances that measures would be taken to place Newfoundland in the same situation as the other provinces of British America, I determined not to present the petition to the House of Commons.

I know that that course has given satisfaction, and I trust that I shall soon learn that you approve of what I have done, and that the changes requisite to be made, have all been made to the satisfaction of the people of Newfoundland.

I cannot allow Mr. Little and Mr. Emerson to return without assuring you of their devotion to fulfil your wishes, and of the zeal and ability they have manifested in the delicate proceedings they have had to conduct here.

I trust that the same moderation in your proceedings with the Governor and Council will secure that mutual good feeling which must exist in every responsible Government.

As long as my services can be useful to the province, I shall with pleasure afford every assistance in my power to promote peace and good feeling, the harbingers of prosperity in every country.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Hume.*

(No. 23.)

LETTER from *Arthur Blackwood, Esq.*, to *Mr. Little.*

Dear Sir,

Colonial Office.

SIR GEORGE has intimated his wish that you and Mr. Emerson should peruse the despatch which he addressed by the last mail to the Governor of Newfoundland, on the subject of responsible government. Mr. Merivale will therefore be happy to show you the despatch if you will take the trouble to call on him here on any day except Saturday, from 2 to 5 p.m., giving him notice beforehand which day you select.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Arthur Blackwood.*

(No. 24.)

LETTER from *Herman Merivale*, Esq., Under Secretary of State, to the Delegates.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 31 August 1854.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey, to acknowledge your letter of the 17th of this month, enclosing copies of certain communications which have passed between Mr. Hume and yourselves on the subject of your delegation.

2. With reference to your request for a copy of Messrs. Archibald and Row's letter of the 9th August, I am to state, that as Sir George Grey afforded to the representatives of each party the opportunity of reading what has been addressed to him by the other, and has despatched instructions to the Governor as to the course which he is to take on the points disputed in the last session between the Legislative Council and Assembly, he does not think that any advantage could arise from his complying with an application which might only lead to further discussions, tending to no practical benefit.

3. With respect to Mr. Hoyles's letter (of which you also apply to be furnished with a copy) I am to state, that Sir George Grey has never received this letter in manuscript, a printed copy only has been placed in his hands, and he presumes that you will not have any difficulty in obtaining one; but I am to add, that Mr. Hoyles did not address Sir George Grey in any public capacity, nor was he understood by Sir George Grey to be the authorised representative of any party in the Colony.

P. F. Little, Esq., and
George H. Emerson, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Herman Merivale*.

(No. 25.)

Mr. *Little's* Letter to *Arthur Blackwood*, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden,
26 August 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your polite note of the 24th instant, which I found at my hotel on my return this evening.

Mr. Emerson unites with me in requesting you to have the kindness to tender our acknowledgement to Sir George Grey, for his consideration in intimating a wish that we should peruse the despatch which he had addressed by the last mail to the Governor of Newfoundland on the subject of responsible government, and that we shall be happy to comply with his desire on Monday next.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *P. F. Little*.

— No. 21. —

No. 21.

Governor Hamilton
to Sir G. Grey,
Bart.
14 November 1854.

(No. 127.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Right Honourable
Sir G. Grey, Bart.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
14 November 1854.
(Received, 5 December 1854.)

Sir,

* Page 81.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 13,* of the 24th of October, authorising me to assent to the Bill for increasing the number of members in the General Assembly, without the addition thereto of a Suspending Clause. As the Bill had not passed through its final stage in the Council, which will take place to-day, this despatch has reached me just in time to obviate the necessity of adding the Suspending Clause.

2. The Bill sent up from the Assembly to the Council was precisely the same as the one finally amended by the Assembly during the last Session, providing for the return of 30 members, and which was the subject of the reference to Her Majesty's Government. In the Council, after considerable discussion, an amendment was made on the Bill, by taking away one member from each of the districts of Bonavista and Placentia, thus reducing the whole number of members from 30 to 28. This alteration, notwithstanding it was admitted that it would not produce a different result, so far as regards the balance of parties, from that which would follow from the Assembly's Bill, was rejected by the Assembly; and the Council having since receded from its amendment, have at length by the votes of the majority, consisting of the official members and of Mr. O'Brien, adopted the Assembly's Bill.

3. The

3. The Assembly, who had postponed all other business to the passing of this measure, have now gone vigorously to work, and are engaged in voting the supplies, passing the Pension Bill, and other pressing matters, with a view to bringing the Session to an early termination; which, I think, may be accomplished in the course of another week or 10 days.

4. So soon as the Representation and Pension Bills shall have been assented to by me, I will bring under the consideration of my Council, the question of the proper time for holding the elections. At the time I addressed my despatch to you of the 19th of September,* I counted on a much earlier close of the Session than can now be the case; and, at the same time, I did not sufficiently consider the length of time, which would be requisite for completing the revision of the registration of electors, as required by the Local Act (13 Vict., c. 14), and the necessary preliminary registration, for the first time, of the electors in the new district of Burgeo and La Poile under the Local Act. 4 Will. 4, c. 15. The remoteness of this district, as well as those of Twillingate and Fortune Bay, and the infrequency and difficulty of communication with them and their different outposts at this late period of the year, and especially during winter, seem to render quite impracticable, in such a country and climate as this, the holding of the elections before May; any earlier period would, under these circumstances, be unfair to electors, as well as to intending candidates under the increased representation now to take place. I will, of course, be guided by the advice of my Council, at the proper time, upon this point.

* Page 80.

5. It is perhaps hardly necessary for me, after all the information which has been laid before Her Majesty's Government on the subject, to say that the Bill just passed is not such a one as, in the estimation of the Protestants generally, secures to them that share in the representation to which they conceive themselves entitled. I say secures; for although the district of Burin which will return two members, and which is the turning point, has a considerable Protestant majority, still it is urged that, considering past experience, violence and intimidation will be resorted to by the Roman-catholic party; and the returns will therefore be different from what they would be, if the electors were left to exercise their free choice. In this colony, we are unfortunately, so defective in our police arrangements, that it is impossible to prevent or check violence or intimidation by such means; while it is quite out of the question to recommend or countenance a resistance of force by force.

6. There is one mode, by which it appears to me, that greater freedom of election can be secured to voters, and which may in a great degree prevent a resort to lawless violence during the elections; and that is by permitting duly registered electors, in the districts, at all events, of Fogo, Bonavista, Placentia, Burin, and Fortune Bay, and the new district of La Poile, under the necessary regulations, to vote by written notice, in the same manner as electors may vote whose dwelling-houses are distant 15 miles from the nearest polling station. The Proclamation of the 26th July 1832, and the Royal Instructions authorise the issuing of subsidiary proclamations, containing requisite directions and regulations for the proper conducting of the elections. Such proclamations have from time to time been issued, containing directions and provisions, modified to meet the exigencies of the case, and will be found in the preface to the Assembly's Journals for the years 1843 and 1848-49. And in the Bill which has just been passed, it is provided, that the Governor shall appoint proper persons as returning officers in the different districts and divisions of districts to whom the writs shall be issued, directing them to proceed to the election of persons to represent the freeholders and householders, according to the regulations and directions contained in Her Majesty's Royal Instructions, and "such other regulations and directions as shall be signified in any proclamation or proclamations, to be issued by the Governor, according to the laws of the island now in force, or hereafter to be in force in that behalf." I enclose for reference a printed copy of the Bill.

7. As I apprehend, therefore, it will be consistent with the power vested in me to insert such a regulation as that to which I refer, in the proclamations for holding the elections, and as it will conduce to the greater freedom and convenience of election, and cannot with any show of fairness be objected to by any party, it is my intention in issuing the necessary proclamations (which will

See copy of Act at
page 123.

in other respects require alterations in some details from those adopted on previous occasions) to insert a direction permitting electors in the districts in question, probably in all the districts, to vote, under certain qualifications, in the manner above adverted to, unless Her Majesty's Government be of opinion that it is not competent for me to do so. Should any doubt be entertained on this point, the opinion of the Imperial law officers of the Crown can be obtained in ample time for my guidance, as it will not be necessary to issue the proclamations until within two months of the period of the holding of the elections, which, under all circumstances, I feel convinced cannot be earlier than May.

8. By the next mail I hope to be able to report the termination of the Session.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

— No. 22. —

No. 22.

(No. 130.)

Governor *Hamilton*
to Sir *G. Grey*,
Bart.
29 November 1854.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Right Honourable
Sir *G. Grey*, Bart.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
29 November 1854.

(Received, 18 December 1854.)

(Answered, 18 January 1855, No. 25, page 115.)

Sir,

* Page 102.

In my despatch, No. 127*, of the 14th instant, by the last mail, I informed you that the Council had receded from their amendments on the Increase of Representatives Bill, and had finally passed it as sent up from the Assembly. Since then the Pension Bill has also been passed by both Houses; and although the allowances are in every instance less than the sums prescribed in the scale submitted by me to the Assembly last Session, the Council made no amendment on this Bill.

2. These two measures, which form the preliminaries to the introduction of responsible government, are now only waiting my assent; but, in reference to certain proceedings of an extraordinary nature which the Assembly adopted yesterday, I deem it necessary to enter into some particulars connected with the progress through the Legislature of the first-mentioned measure, and will then call your attention to the proceedings of the Assembly above referred to.

3. The Session, as you are aware, commenced on the 10th of October. On the 17th the Representation Bill was sent to the Council, and was returned to the Assembly on the 2d of November with amendments, which were a concession of almost all that the Council had contended for last Session; for, while they would have effectuated a more just and equal distribution of the representation, and remove a just complaint in reference to the district of Fogo, they would in no degree disturb (as was admitted on all sides) relative party returns. In the discussions on the Bill the Council took no more time than was necessary to bring to an amicable issue a question so long agitated, and so vitally affecting the interests of the colony. The Assembly, however, regardless of the recommendation of mutual concession and forbearance in your despatch of the 14th of August, rejected the amendment, peremptorily refusing to admit any alteration of the measure as framed by them. I may observe, that the minority of the Assembly concurred in rejecting the amendment, but on the ground of its injustice to the Protestants.

4. It remained, then, for the Council to recede from or adhere to their amendments, the former step being rendered more embarrassing by the obstinate and dictatorial conduct of the majority of the Assembly; but the official members, actuated by a sincere desire to set at rest a question which had so long agitated the public mind, and which they knew Her Majesty's Government to be most desirous of having settled, at the cost of much painful collision with friends, and the sacrifice of previously-held opinions, finally carried the Bill. This they were

were enabled to effect on the 13th day of November, and not earlier, and then only by the casting vote of Colonel Law, the Commandant, who arrived from England a few days previously, and required a little time to consider the question before voting on it. Major D'Alton, who held the temporary command of the troops, declined to vote on the question, Colonel Law being daily expected. I enclose a copy of the correspondence which I had with Major D'Alton on this subject.

5. Up to this period the majority of the Assembly had pertinaciously refused to proceed with the voting of the supplies or upon any other business; but upon which they now entered, and sent to the Council on the 17th of November the other pre-requisite to the introduction of responsible government, namely, the Pension Bill, which passed the Council on the 23d instant, the Education Bill on the 15th instant, which has also been passed by the Council, and on the 17th instant the general Bill of Supply for the current year.

6. I must now advert to my despatch to you*, No. 120, of the 19th September, requesting instructions as to my assenting to the Representation Bill, without a Suspending Clause. At the time I addressed that despatch to you, I not only fully believed that the details of the Representation Bill would be adjusted and agreed upon, but that all other necessary legislation, of every kind, would have been proceeded with and completed in time to permit me (had I received your reply on the 31st of October) to terminate the session within a day or two afterwards. My despatch of the 19th of September was written hurriedly, as the mail was on the point of closing, and it is proper for me to observe that at the time I wrote and forwarded it, the necessity for a revision of the registration of voters before the elections could be held, was entirely overlooked, or rather forgotten by me; nor need I add, that even if I had adverted to them, the legal and physical hindrances would have still remained. It was, therefore, in anticipation of your reply, and the close of the Session at the period I have mentioned, and without taking into account any delay by reason of the registration of voters, that I contemplated, as I certainly desired, that the elections should be held this year. But under these favourable circumstances, the practicability of holding them with fairness to all parties (having regard to this climate) seemed even then doubtful, and I reserved to myself the determination on this point until the proper time for deciding arrived. I should hardly have deemed it necessary to make this explanation, or to assure you that my sole desire in writing my despatch to you was for the purpose of enabling me to hold the elections at the earliest possible period, but for the misrepresentations of the Assembly and their assertion that I had shown myself ready "to violate the compact with Her Majesty's Government, as contained in his letter aforesaid." (See 27th Resolution.)

7. Instead, therefore, of having closed the Session on the 1st of this month, I am only now in a condition to do so, and to assent to the Representation and Pension Bills. Independent of this delay, and apart from the hindrances to the holding of the elections this year, if the Session had closed even at the period anticipated by me, it is necessary that a revision of the registration of voters should, in compliance with the law, first take place. To prevent or correct misapprehensions on this point, it may be proper for me to observe that by the Act for the registration of voters (4 Will. 4, c. 15) an annual revision was prescribed and required until four years ago, when by the Local statute (13 Vict., c. 14) this revision was made quadrennial, corresponding with the length of duration of the Assemblies; but it is provided that "in the event of a particular or general election of a person or persons to serve as member or members in the House of Assembly, being appointed to take place at any time before the expiration of any one of the periods of four years, therein limited for taking and revising the said lists, and after the expiration of one year from the time when such lists shall have been last taken and revised, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor for the time being, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Council, to cause the provisions of the said Act to be put into operation in any one or all of the said districts of this island; provided, that should it be found necessary or expedient to hold an election or elections at any period of the year when, by reason of the times limited in the said recited Act, for serving notices and holding courts of revision, the provisions of the said Act cannot be carried into effect, the registry of the said voters shall be taken and revised as nearly as may be according to the

Governor to Major
D'Alton.
Major D'Alton to
Governor.

*Page 80.

the provisions of the said recited Act, but with such alterations in the manner of taking and revising the same as may be found necessary." Until, therefore, an election is actually appointed to be holden, I have no power to direct a revision, but then it becomes imperative; power being given to the Governor to substitute other times for holding courts of revision, &c., than those named in the Registration Act. By the Representation Bill, moreover, a new district, that of Burgeo and La Poile, is created, of the electors in which there has never yet been any registration, and who cannot, by law, vote without having been first registered. This district extends from the Fortune Bay district westwards to Cape Ray, embracing an extent of 150 miles of sea coast; the latter place being 350 miles from St. John's. The coast is open to the unbroken roll of the Atlantic, and accessible only by vessels and boats.

8. If under ordinary circumstances the observance of the law with regard to the registration of voters so essential to the purity of election was ever necessary, I need hardly point out that it is peculiarly necessary at the present juncture, when a new system of government is about to be introduced, and before an election which is to decide by what party the colony is to be governed. Still, in order to overleap this constitutional barrier, the Assembly tacked to the Bill of Supply a proviso, not only dispensing with the necessity for a revision of the registration, but, in effect, abrogating entirely the registration law. This Bill was passed by the Council with the exception of this proviso, the improper insertion of which into the Supply Bill, the Assembly admitted by sending up a separate Bill embodying the proviso, which Bill was introduced into the Assembly without notice, in the evening, after the supposed close of business, and passed through all its stages in a few minutes. At the same time the House presented to me the address, No. 12, herewith enclosed, requesting me to hold elections. I think it right, in passing, to call attention to a characteristic misrepresentation in this address, namely, that the Assembly had passed the Supply Bill "only upon the understanding that effect should be given without any further delay to the intentions of the Imperial Government in reference to the immediate introduction of responsible government; an object which your Excellency evidently had in view in requesting authority from the Imperial Government to assent to the Representation Bill without a Suspending Clause;" the "understanding" now appearing to be that only of the Members composing the majority of the Assembly. I made the following reply:—

"The proposition contained in this address is one on which the Royal Instructions require that I should act with the advice and the consent of the Council; and I feel assured that the Council will advise the elections being held at the earliest practicable period. It is necessary I should observe that I was not a party to the understanding upon which it is said the Supply Bill was passed; and I do not recognize any legitimate connexion between the passing of that Bill and the question of the period of holding the elections."

I did, accordingly, bring the questions, forthwith, under the consideration of the Council, who are of opinion that the hindrances to the elections being held before May are insuperable.

10. These opinions are given by gentlemen who would most gladly have seen them held at, if possible, an earlier period, and the strife in reference to the question set at rest, but whose experience satisfies them that this is impossible. This country is still to a great extent without roads, except in this neighbourhood, and its deep bays, even where there are paths, makes water communication necessary. Our season has been hitherto unusually mild; but at this time last year the thermometer was at zero, with violent storms and snow-drifts, and the same description of weather may be daily expected. Some of the districts have upwards of 100 miles of coast, and as the elections must be simultaneous, and must be completed in 10 days from the day the writ reaches the hands of the returning officer, the probability (almost certainty) is, that in some of them the returns would not be completed. This occurred with respect to one of the northern districts in 1842, when the election took place at a considerably earlier period than it now could, and when neither return nor member reached St. John's until some months after the House had been in Session. I may also add, that the special messenger who conveyed the writ for holding the election nearly lost his life, his boat being wrecked on the way.

11. The general election to which I advert was that held in December 1842, when the Legislature had been suspended for nearly two years; the Revenue Bill had expired six months previously, and thus rendered it absolutely necessary to hold the elections at that late period, the registration of voters having been revised at the usual period in September preceding. There were, moreover, but few districts contested in that election (such, particularly, not being the case with either of the two most remote ones); whereas, under the Bill now passed, doubling the number of members, subdividing two of the former districts, and creating one new district, so important are the results, that there will be few districts left uncontested, requiring, consequently, more than usually preparatory arrangements. In the more distant outport districts it is the practice for a large number of the inhabitants to remove in the month of November from their dwellings on the coast into the woods and recesses of the bays, where they remain until spring. The following extract of a letter, dated the 11th of November 1854, from the resident magistrate at Twillingate, who has no interest in the elections, will show what must be the case, more or less, in many of the outport districts: "I need not point out to you, to drive us into an election at this late period would be most unjust; one-third of our population are now away; indeed, few would hazard leaving their homes to come to the poll." I also laid before the Council the enclosed protest addressed to the Governor in Council, signed by nine gentlemen who propose offering themselves as candidates, in proof of the impracticability, as well as injustice, of holding the elections this year.

12. Assuming even a dispensation of the law with regard to the registration of voters, the elections, as they must be simultaneous, could not take place before the middle of January (in 1842, with every necessity for haste, the proclamation was issued on the 9th of November, and nomination fixed for the 16th of December), a period at which it would be quite impracticable to hold them; but the Council having justly rejected the Bill for Suspending the Law for the Registration of Voters, the general revision will be at once proceeded with so soon as the Session shall have closed (when I can formally appoint the time for holding the elections), and will require for its completion at least six weeks. On the advice and with the consent of the Council, I accordingly notified to the Assembly, in reply to their address, that the elections would be held at the earliest practicable period, namely, the first week in May.

13. The Council, I may observe, concur in the opinion that the most convenient season of the year is the early part of November. The next most convenient season is the early part of May, after the close of the seal fishery, and before the people make their preparations for commencing the cod fishery. One general election, that of 1837, was held on the 8th of May, and was attended with no inconvenience whatever; and in reference to an objection urged against an election at that season of the year, from a supposed increase of mercantile influence at that period, it is worthy of remark, that the Assembly returned in May 1837 was the most anti-mercantile or "liberal" House ever elected in this colony.

14. As to any necessary purpose for a meeting of the Legislature in February, the Assembly could, if so inclined, dispose of many matters before the close of the present Session. On the subject of reciprocal free trade with the United States, there are no dissentients in the Assembly; but the effect of the treaty on our revenue, independent of other considerations, renders unadvisable too precipitate a change in our fiscal system, and legislation in May or June on this subject will be at as early a period as, looking also to the necessary Imperial legislation upon it, and all the circumstances of the case, can be safe or useful. It will, moreover, be necessary for Royal Instructions, in the terms of the Duke of Newcastle's despatch of the 21st of February 1854, separating the Councils, and the requisite directions for inaugurating the new system to be transmitted to this country, which I can hardly expect before the end of February.

15. It now becomes my painful duty to advert to the violent conduct of the majority of the House of Assembly in reference to this matter of the elections. In carrying out the necessary preliminary arrangements to the introduction of a system of government, which, long deprecated, on account of our peculiar social condition, by the Protestants, who are the majority of the people, has been reluctantly acquiesced in by them, I have felt it to be my peculiar duty to use every

endeavour to avert or remove causes of irritation or offence on either side, while the change was being effected. If, in addition to the injustice which the Protestants assert has been done to them in the Representation Bill, carried by the votes of the official members of Council, the latter body has concurred in the Bill for dispensing with the safeguards to the purity of election provided by the law for the registration of voters, and the elections had been fixed to take place at a period of the year by which it is asserted two Protestant districts would be virtually disfranchised, exasperation would have been occasioned, which would increase, embitter, and perpetuate existing local differences, and odium would have attached to the Imperial Government itself. But after the necessary preliminary measures have been enacted, and when every effort is made consistent with what is due to the just rights and fair claims of all to have the elections at the earliest possible period; yet because they cannot be held so as to enable me to call the Legislature together at so early a period by between three and four months as is desired by the majority of the present Assembly, the country is still deprived of a Supply Bill, the unfortunate and unoffending officers of Government receiving small salaries, in these times of high prices kept without means of subsistence; and because I will not violate my duty, and act in opposition to the advice and consent of the Council, whose decision is imperative on me, my own removal from this Government is made the subject of an address to the Crown.

16. It is to me a source of mortification and pain that, after concession to the utmost limit had been made, this most unreasonable course should have been pursued. The only question remaining is, whether the Legislature can assemble at the beginning of February or in May; the former I deem to be not only legally but physically impossible, and yet this extreme and arrogant course of conduct is adopted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

30 November 1854.

P.S.—In reply to the deputation of the Assembly who yesterday presented to me the address and resolutions, I made the following written communication:—

“I will, of course, forward this address and the resolutions to the Secretary of State.

“Having observed in them the statement that the Revenue Act, which will expire on the 28th of May next, is imperiled, I must remind you that its safety is within the power of the Assembly. On my part, I will concur in any such measure for promoting the existence of that Act as will place its safety beyond a doubt.”

I have not yet learnt what the Assembly intends to do.

(signed) *K. B. H.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 22.

RESOLUTIONS adopted in Committee of the whole House on the state of the Colony.

Resolved, That the present session of the Legislature was expressly summoned by instructions from Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries to the introduction of responsible government, and passing a Bill of Supply.

Resolved, That the House opened on the 10th October, and the most important precedent to the change of government, viz., the Representation Bill, was passed by the House, and sent to Her Majesty's Council on the 17th day of the same month.

Resolved, That the same Bill was returned from the Council on the 2d November, so amended as to induce all parties in the House to concur in its rejection.

Resolved, That Her Majesty's Council did on the 14th November assent to the Bill in the shape in which it was originally passed by the Assembly, this being in principle and all its details the same Bill to which that body refused their assent in June last, thereby producing a collision with the popular branch which led to an appeal to Her Majesty's Government and to the loss of the supplies for the public service.

Resolved,

Resolved, That his Excellency K. B. Hamilton, in a communication to the Right honourable Sir George Grey, under date 19th September last, urged the necessity of prompt permission being given by Her Majesty's Government, to dispense with a reserving clause in the Representation Bill, alleging that the want of such authority would render it impossible to give immediate effect to the measure, and that thus the object of this extraordinary Session would be defeated, and the elections delayed till next spring.

Resolved, That no intimation of any other difficulty was made by his Excellency to the immediate holding of the elections under the new Bill, and the House accordingly proceeded to transact the other business embraced in the objects for which they were called together.

Resolved, That after the passing of the Representation Bill by the Council, and the receipt of the authority from Her Majesty's Government, asked for in his letter of the 19th September, this House necessarily concluded, by reference to the terms of his Excellency's letter, that he was in a position to give immediate effect to the Act in question.

Resolved, That on the 22d day of November members of this House became accidentally aware that the Government did not contemplate the holding of the elections this fall, an intention since formally communicated in reply to an address from this House.

Resolved, That this decision of his Excellency wilfully defeats the principal object for which the Session was held at considerable inconvenience and expense, and is at variance with his views contained in his letter to Sir George Grey, and with all his communications to the House up to the time of this disclosure.

Resolved, That the alleged reasons for postponing the elections are, the lateness of the season and the want of a revision of the registration of voters.

Resolved, That in 1842 a general election was held on the 20th December, and that no inconvenience was experienced in effecting it, and that it could therefore be held again at the same period.

Resolved, That even though the plea of the late season were valid, it is attributable to his Excellency's advisers, who spent 28 days in determining on the Representation Bill, on which there was only one point of controversy, and thereby created an assumed difficulty, of which they now avail for defeating the views of the country with regard to the approaching change.

Resolved, That the revision of the registration of voters was the duty of the Executive, and should have been performed in due course, and that the Act gives the following discretionary power, which might have been used in the present case, "Provided, that should it be found necessary or expedient to hold an election or elections at any period of the year, when, by reason of the times limited in the said recited Act for serving notices and holding courts of revision, the provisions of the said Act cannot be carried into effect, the registry of the said voters shall be taken and revised as nearly as may be according to the provisions of the said recited Act, but with such alterations, in the manner of taking and revising the same, as may be found necessary."

Resolved, That the new district of Burgeo and La Poile not being provided for in the Registration Act a special provision was made in the Supply Bill to meet this case, and seeing the neglect of the Government with regard to the general revision of the registration, and their believing it to have been the result not of design, but of accident, the House inserted a clause in the Supply Bill, whereby the revision was to be dispensed with for the next election, and leaving the fair alternative to all parties of making the last revised list of voters applicable for the purposes of this election.

Resolved, That the Council objected to this provision in the Supply Bill on a point of form, and the House then passed a Bill to carry out the same object.

Resolved, That this Bill was rejected by his Excellency's advisers, and the House having exhausted every expedient to carry out the intentions of Her Majesty's Government and the avowed object of his Excellency the Governor, looking to the manner in which the business was protracted by the Council, and to the late period at which the new difficulties are suggested, feel constrained to the belief that they have been deceived and misled by his Excellency, who has therefore forfeited the confidence of this House.

Resolved, That his Excellency, having caused or permitted the defeat of that which in his letter of 19th September he declared to be the principal object of the present Session, has now announced his intention of causing the elections to be held in May next.

Resolved, That this course is adopted in deference to the views of the present Council, who, defeated in their obstruction to the concession of responsible government, would now endeavour to thwart its legitimate operation.

Resolved, That in the month of May the great bulk of our fishing population are peculiarly subject to mercantile influence, that being the period when the issues of supplies on credit are made.

Resolved, That from the 1st of March to the 1st of November our fishing population are actively engaged either in the seal and herring fishery, or in preparing for, and carrying

on, the cod fishery ; and that an election held between these periods would be partial and unjust, and would practically disfranchise a great proportion of the industry of the colony.

Resolved, That we most distinctly and emphatically protest against the proposal of his Excellency to hold the elections in the month of May, and in deciding on this course, his Excellency has lent himself to the designs of a defeated party, in violation of the views of the great majority of the House, and the wishes and desires of the general public.

Resolved, That regarding the conduct of the Governor and Council, as disclosed in the foregoing resolutions, this House cannot consent to send up another Bill of Supply to Her Majesty's Council.

Resolved, That on the Governor's assent being given to the Representation Bill, the existence of the present Assembly will terminate, and the country will be without a legislature until after the general elections shall have been held.

Resolved, That the population of the country are in a state of severe suffering and privation, urgently demanding the most vigorous efforts of the legislature for the amelioration of their condition.

Resolved, That in the establishment of free trade with the United States, under the treaty lately concluded, the hopeful expectations of the people were centred, and that the measures necessary to give effect to that treaty are now indefinitely postponed by the proceedings of the executive in reference to the elections.

Resolved, That as the Revenue Bill expires on the 27th May, this most important measure is imperiled by the conduct of the Governor and Council.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the avowed hostility of his Excellency to the policy of the majority of the Assembly ever since his assumption of the Government, we were willing to enter upon the change of system, and give him a fair trial, in the spirit of Sir George Grey's despatch ; but his Excellency having made it apparent by his conduct in the present Session that his sympathy with the obstructive party is paramount, and that so repugnant are his feelings to constitutional popular demands, that to defeat these, he has shown himself ready to violate the compact with Her Majesty's Government, as contained in his letter aforesaid.

Resolved, Therefore, that it is necessary to the peace, welfare, and good government of the colony that his Excellency and his advisers should forthwith be removed from the administration of its affairs, and that an address embodying these resolutions be prepared and transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State and both Houses of Parliament.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, together with a copy of the address to the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, be transmitted to Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P., and that the petition to the House of Commons be sent to him for presentation.

Resolved, That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor respectfully requesting that his Excellency will be pleased to forward the foregoing resolutions and address to the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Passed the House of Assembly, 27 November 1854.

(signed) *J. Kent*,
Speaker.

Enclosure 2, in No. 22.

Encl. 2, in No. 22.

Sir,
Government House, 2 November 1854.
REFERRING to the conversation I had with you some days since, in which I stated that I considered it your duty to attend the Council at this juncture, I wish now formally to record that expression of my opinion.

I cannot comply with the request you then made to me, that I should intimate how you should vote ; but as to giving your vote, that is a duty which, I repeat, you cannot escape the responsibility of discharging.

The Hon. Major D'Alton,
President of the Council,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton*

Sir,

Commandant's Office, Fort Townshend,
2 November 1854.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of this date, having reference to the conversation that took place between your Excellency and myself some days since. In doing so, I beg to inform your Excellency that I did, according to your desire, as expressed in our first conversation, attend the Legislative Council to vote on questions of protracted adjournments; and on leaving the Council Hall on that day, I informed the Colonial Secretary where I was to be found, and that I was always prepared to vote on such questions when necessary, so that the public interest should not suffer by any protracted adjournments.

With reference to our second conversation on the same day, on which your Excellency submitted your opinion that it was my duty to attend the Legislative Council, and vote on the Bill for the increase of the Representatives, I, in reply, informed your Excellency that, from my short residence in the colony, my being only in temporary command of the troops, and expecting Colonel Law by the packet now due, and from never having mixed myself up in any legislative proceedings (except as before alluded to, having become the President of the Legislative Council only since the 10th October last), I felt myself incompetent, for these reasons, to vote on such a grave question; at the same time, I expressed my willingness to do so, if your Excellency gave me instructions how to vote on the Bill referred to, as, under the circumstances above alluded to, I repeat, I felt it a question of too serious a nature to decide on myself, not knowing which party was acting for the future welfare of the colony. In conclusion, I beg most respectfully to adhere to the opinion I have already expressed to your Excellency on the subject; and

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. D'Alton*, Brevet Major,
Commanding the Troops.

His Excellency Ker B. Hamilton, Esq.,
Governor, &c. &c. &c.,
Newfoundland.

To his Excellency the Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.

WE, the undersigned, having been invited to become candidates for seats in the House of Assembly at the next general election, are compelled to enter our protest against such elections being held during the present autumn or ensuing winter, and to request your Excellency to withhold your assent from any measure calculated to have such an effect.

1st. Because they would be in express violation of an existing fundamental law of the colony, which requires a registration and revision of voters to take place before each election, and which registration and revision are indispensable to secure the purity of election, and have not taken and cannot take place this year.

2d. Because in the new district of Burgeo and La Poile, embracing an extensive sea coast, no registration of voters has ever been made; and it would, at an election holden before such registration, be impossible to ascertain who would or would not be entitled to the privilege of voting.

3d. Because a large portion of the freeholders of the colony would thereby be practically disfranchised, inasmuch as they have retired from their usual places of abode into their winter habitations, and would therefore be deprived of the capability of voting, and probably of ever hearing of an election.

4th. Because, from the lateness of the present period of the year, communication between the remote districts and St. John's would be cut off, and candidates would be wholly unable to canvass their proposed constituencies; and if they reached their respective districts, and were elected, they would probably not be able to reach St. John's, and attend the Legislature during the ensuing winter; and thus, in the first and most important Session under the new system of responsible government, the two Protestant districts of Twillingate and Fogo and Burgeo and La Poile, returning one-tenth of the whole representation, would be wholly unrepresented.

(signed)	<i>H. W. Hoyles.</i>	<i>Bryan Robinson.</i>
	<i>John H. Warren.</i>	<i>R. Carter.</i>
	<i>Stephen March.</i>	<i>John Winter.</i>
	<i>William Henry Ellice.</i>	<i>F. B. T. Carter.</i>
	<i>M. D. Wallbank.</i>	

* St. John's, 23 November 1854.

AN ACT to provide for the Retiring Allowances of certain Public Officers of the Government of this Colony.

WHEREAS on the introduction of responsible government into this colony, it is expedient that provision should be made, out of the public funds thereof, for the payment of the retiring allowances of certain public officers hereinafter named;

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, that there shall be paid quarterly to the several persons hereinafter mentioned, for their respective lives, out of the public funds, income, and general revenue of this colony, the following pensions, in the sterling money thereof, to wit:

J. J. Crowdy - - £400
 E. M. Archibald - 350
 J. Noad - - 285
 A. Emerson, Esq. - 90

To the Honourable James Crowdy, the annual sum of four hundred pounds; to the Honourable Edward Mortimer Archibald, the annual sum of three hundred and fifty pounds; to the Honourable Joseph Noad, the annual sum of two hundred and eighty-five pounds; to Hugh Alexander Emerson, Esquire, the annual sum of ninety pounds.

sions to cease upon said
 sions respectively accepting
 e in this colony of equal or
 ster value.
 not to have any force or
 ct until responsible Govern-
 at shall be in operation.

II. That the said pensions to the said James Crowdy, Edward Mortimer Archibald, Joseph Noad, and Hugh Alexander Emerson, shall cease upon their respectively accepting an office under the Government of this colony of equal or greater value: Provided always, that this Act shall not have any force or effect until responsible government shall be in operation in this colony.

THE subjoined Address from the House of Assembly was presented to his Excellency the Governor on Thursday last:—

To his Excellency *Ker Baillie Hamilton*, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland, and its Dependencies.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Assembly respectfully intimate to your Excellency that the present Special Session of the Legislature, having been convened for the purpose stated in your Excellency's opening speech, "of settling the preliminary conditions to the introduction of the system of responsible government, and remedying the inconveniences arising from the circumstance of the last Session having closed without the usual Bill of Supply;" and the matters having been disposed of, so far as this House was concerned, it is the desire of this House and of the people generally, that your Excellency will be pleased to close the Session at an early day, that the general elections for this island may be held with as little delay as possible, with a view of introducing the new system of government, and thereby enable the Legislature to adopt such measures as may be necessary to avail of the Reciprocity Treaty for the establishment of free trade with the United States, and the interests of the country may require. The practicability of holding the general elections before the close of the present season is quite evident; while the great injustice to the electors, and the clear loss to the country which would result from postponing them until the spring, are matters to which we would solicit your Excellency's grave consideration.

The House would further remark that they passed the Supply Bill, only upon the understanding that effect should be given, without any further delay, to the intentions of the Imperial Government, in reference to the immediate introduction of responsible government, an object which your Excellency evidently had in view in requesting authority from the Imperial Government to assent to the Representation Bill without a suspending clause.

(signed) *John Kent*, Speaker.

House of Assembly, 22 May 1854.

REPLY.

Gentlemen,

Secretary's Office, 24 November 1854.

REFERRING to the Governor's reply to the address of the House of Assembly (No. 12) which you pre-ented to him yesterday, I am now directed by his Excellency to transmit to you the enclosed memorandum for the information of the House.

P. F. Little and A. Shea, Esqrs., M.H.A.
 &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *James Crowdy*.

I have brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Council the question of the period at which the elections should be held, and have been advised by the Council that the hindrances to the elections being held before the month of May are insuperable; and that the elections should, accordingly, take place in the first week of that month.

(signed) *K. B. H.*

Enclosure 3, in No. 22.

Encl. 3, in No. 22.

To the Right Honourable Sir *George Grey*, Bart., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

THE petition of Her Majesty's faithful Commons of Newfoundland in legislative session convened, respectfully sheweth, that the Duke of Newcastle having determined to establish responsible government in this old and loyal colony, in accordance with the repeated demands of the people, and the growing interests of the country, his Grace annexed certain conditions to the concession thereof, the principal of which were the passing of a Bill to increase the number of members in the Assembly, and the making of provision for the retiring officials upon the introduction of the new system. In the adjustment of these conditions a conflict arose last session between the Governor and his Council on the one hand, and this House on the other, which resulted in an appeal to the Imperial Government, a suspension of legislation, and a refusal to grant supplies. The Imperial Government having approved of the conduct of this House as to the Representation Bill, you were pleased to instruct his Excellency Ker Baillie Hamilton, Esquire, the Governor of this island, to summon the present session of the legislature for the express purpose of arranging the differences existing on the preliminaries to the granting of responsible government, with a view to its immediate introduction, and remedying the inconveniences arising from withholding the usual Bill of Supply. This session commenced on the 10th of October last, and the most important precedent to the change of government, viz., the Representation Bill, was passed by this House and sent to Her Majesty's Council on the 17th day of the same month, for their concurrence.

That this Bill was returned from the Council on the 2d day of November so amended as to induce both parties in this House to concur in rejecting the amendments. The Council at length receded from their amendments, and on the 14th day of November assented to the Bill in the shape in which it was originally passed by the Assembly, this being in principle and in all its details identical with the Bill to which that body refused their assent in June last, and thereby produced the collision with the popular branch which led to the appeal to Her Majesty's Government, and to the loss of the supplies for the public service.

That his Excellency the Governor in a communication to you, under date 19th September last, urged the necessity of prompt permission being given by Her Majesty's Government to dispense with a suspending clause in the Representation Bill, alleging that the want of such authority would render it impossible to give immediate effect to the measure, and that thus the object of the extraordinary session would be defeated by the delaying the holding of the elections until next May. No intimation of any other difficulty was made by his Excellency to the immediate holding of the elections under the new Bill as soon as it should become law, and the House accordingly proceeded to transact the other business embraced in the objects for which this session was convened. After the passing of the Representation Bill by the Council, and the receipt of the authority from you asked for in his Excellency's letter of 19th September, the House necessarily concluded, by reference to the terms of his Excellency's letter, that he was in a position to give immediate effect to the Act in question; on the 22d day of November members of this House, however, became accidentally aware that the Governor did not contemplate the holding of the elections this fall, a determination since formally communicated by his Excellency in reply to an address from this House, declaring their opinion not only on the absolute necessity, but also on the evident practicability of holding the elections this fall, and pointing out the loss to this country, and the injustice to the electors, which would result from a postponement until the spring. That the decision of his Excellency wilfully defeats the avowed object for which this session has been held, at considerable inconvenience and expense, and is at variance with his views contained in his letter to you, and with all his communications to this House up to the time of this disclosure. The alleged reasons for postponing the elections are the lateness of the season, and the want of a revision of the registration of voters. In the year 1842, general elections were held on the 20th December, and no inconvenience was experienced in holding them; since that time the facilities of communication through the country have been much increased, and there is now no physical obstacle, or any other fair reason why they should not be held at a corresponding period this year. Whatever pretext the lateness of the season may afford, is attributable to his Excellency's advisers, who spent 28 days in determining on the Representation Bill, on which there was only one point of controversy, and thereby overrated an assumed difficulty of which his Excellency, with their advice, now avails to defeat the views of the country with regard to the approaching change. That the revision of the registration of voters was the duty of the Executive, and should have been performed in due course, and the amended Registration Act (13 Vict., c. 14), gives the following discretionary power which might have been used in the present case, viz.; "Provided, that should it be found necessary or expedient to hold an election or elections, at any period of the year when by reason of the times limited in the said recited Act for serving notices and holding courts of revision, the provision of the said Act cannot be carried into effect, the registry of the said voters shall be taken and revised as nearly as may be, according to the provisions of the said recited Act, but with such alterations in the manner of taking and revising the same, as may be found necessary." The new district of Burgeo and La Poile not being provided for in the Registration Act, a special provision was made in the Supply Bill to meet this case; and seeing the

the neglect of the Government with regard to the general revision of the registration, and believing it then to have been the result not of design but of accident, the House inserted a clause in the Supply Bill, whereby the revision was to be dispensed with for one year for the purposes of the next election, and leaving the fair alternative to all parties of making the last revised list of voters applicable for the purposes of the elections held within that period. The Council objected to this provision in the Supply Bill on technical grounds, and the House then passed a separate Bill with as little delay as possible, to carry out the same object. This Bill was rejected by his Excellency's advisers, and the House having exhausted every expedient to carry out the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, and the avowed object of his Excellency; looking to the manner in which the business was designedly protracted by the Council, and to the late period at which the new difficulties are suggested, feel constrained to the belief that they have been deceived and misled by his Excellency, who has, therefore, forfeited the confidence of the House. His Excellency having caused or permitted the defeat of that, which in his letter of September, he declared to be the principal object of the present session, has now announced his intention of causing the elections to be held in May next. This course is adopted in deference to the views of the present Council, who, defeated in their obstruction to the concession of responsible government, would now endeavour to thwart its legitimate operation. The great bulk of our fishing population are peculiarly subject to mercantile influence in the month of May, when supplies are issued to them on credit. From the 1st of March to the 1st November, our fishing population are actively engaged either in the seal and herring fishing, or in preparing for and carrying out the cod fishery, and that an election held between these periods would be partial and unjust, and would practically disfranchise a great proportion of the industry of the colony. This House, therefore, most distinctly and emphatically protest against the proposal of his Excellency to hold the elections in the month of May; and in deciding on this course, his Excellency has lent himself to the designs of a defeated party, in violation of the views of the great majority of the House, and the wishes and desires of the general public.

Having regard to the conduct of the Governor and Council as disclosed by the foregoing facts, and to the duty which this House owe to the public, this House has been constrained to the resolution not to send up another Bill of Supply to Her Majesty's Council.

That on the Governor's assent being given to the Representation Bill, the existence of the present Assembly will terminate, and the country will be without a Legislature until after general elections shall have been held. The operative population of the country are in a state of severe suffering and privation, owing to a partial failure of their ordinary pursuit last season, and other causes, urgently demanding the most vigorous efforts of the Legislature for the amelioration of their condition.

That in the establishment of free trade with the United States under the treaty lately concluded, the hopeful expectations of the people were centred, and that the measures necessary to give effect to that treaty are now indefinitely postponed by the proceedings of the Executive in reference to the elections; and, as a further consequence, the Revenue Bill, which expires on the 27th of May next, is imperiled by the conduct of the Governor and Council, a subject of vast importance in the present financial embarrassment of the Government.

That notwithstanding the avowed hostility of his Excellency to the policy of the majority of the Assembly, the House was willing to enter with him on the change of system, and give him a fair trial in the spirit of your despatch. The utmost forbearance and the most conciliatory conduct have been manifested to him by the Assembly since the receipt of that despatch. But his Excellency having made it apparent by his conduct in the present session that his sympathy with the obstructive party is paramount to his duty to the country and the Crown; and that so repugnant are his feelings to constitutional and popular demands, that to defeat these, he has shown himself ready to violate the compact with Her Majesty's Government, as contained in his said letter, to discard the rights of the electors, and come into direct collision with this House, after having received the clearest expression of their opinions on the impropriety and injustice of the course which he was about to adopt.

Therefore, convinced that it is necessary to the peace, welfare, and good government of the colony, that his Excellency and his advisers should forthwith be removed from the administration of its affairs, this House appeals with confidence to you for that purpose, and that the new system of government may be inaugurated without any further delay (the conditions stipulated by the Duke of Newcastle having been fulfilled by this House) under the auspices of a practical and impartial Governor, who shall reflect the honour of the Crown and conciliate the affections of the people, by the adoption of a constitutional and straightforward policy, divested of all sectarian antipathies and partizan predilections.

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Passed the House of Assembly,
27 November 1854.

(signed) *John Kent,*
Speaker.

— No. 23. —

(No. 25.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir G. Grey, Bart., to
Governor *Hamilton*.

No. 23.
Sir G. Grey, Bart.,
to Governor
Hamilton.
18 January 1855.

Sir,

Downing-street, 18 January 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge your despatch No. 130,* of 29 November, reporting to me the progress of events in the session of the General Assembly of Newfoundland, the reasons which had rendered it necessary for you to prolong the session until the date of your writing, and the obstacles which presented themselves to the holding of the first elections under the Act to increase the number of representatives in the General Assembly at as early a period as you had contemplated, when you addressed to me your despatch No. 120,† of the 19th September last.

* Page 104.

† Page 80.

2. You enclose in the same despatch, in pursuance of an address presented to you by a deputation of the House of Assembly, a copy of Resolutions agreed to by that House on the 27th ultimo, and a Memorial addressed to me founded upon these Resolutions.

3. It is with great regret that I have read the imputations upon your conduct and motives contained in these Resolutions, as, although I can understand that some disappointment might not unnaturally be felt at the postponement of the elections, I think it due to you to state, that the reasons which you have given for the course you have pursued, appear to me quite satisfactory.

4. I shall cause immediate steps to be taken for furnishing you with amended instructions, founded on the Duke of Newcastle's despatch of the 21st February last. I understand this has been ascertained to be now necessary.

5. I take the same opportunity to acknowledge your despatch, No. 127, of the 14th of November, which I have delayed answering in order, at your suggestion, to obtain the opinion of the law advisers of the Crown in this country on the points of law raised thereon. I have not yet received this opinion.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey*.

— No. 24. —

(No. 132.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Right Honourable
Sir G. Grey, Bart.

No. 24.
Governor Hamilton
to Sir G. Grey,
Bart.
30 November 1854.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
30th November 1854.

(Received, 18 December 1854.)

Sir,

(Answered, 30 December 1854, No. 21, page 116.)

I HAVE been requested by the House of Assembly to forward the enclosed address to you, acquainting you that they had appointed Mr. Little to proceed to England to make representations to Her Majesty's Government on the affairs of the colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton*.

Enclosure in No. 24.

To the Right Honourable Sir *George Grey*, Bart., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary
of State for the Colonies.

Encl. in No. 24.

Sir,

THE House of Assembly of Newfoundland having, on the 27th instant, adopted an address to you in reference to the affairs of this colony, now beg to acquaint you that they have appointed Philip S. Little, esq., a member of their body, to proceed to England to justify to Her Majesty's Government the statements and views embodied in the address in question.

(signed) *J. Kent*,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, 29 November 1854.

— No. 25. —

No. 25.

(No. 21.)

Sir G. Grey, Bart.,
to Governor
Hamilton.
30 December 1854.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir G. Grey, Bart., to
Governor *Hamilton*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 30 December 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 132, of the 30th November, forwarding an address to myself from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, notifying the appointment of Mr. Little to proceed to England to make representations to Her Majesty's Government on the affairs of the colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey*

— No. 26. —

No. 26.

(No. 133.)

Governor *Hamilton*
to Sir G. Grey,
Bart.
30 November 1854.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Right Honourable
Sir G. Grey, Bart.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
30 November 1854.

(Received, 18 December 1854.)

(Answered, 30 December 1854, No. 22, *infra*.)

Sir,

REFERRING to my despatch, No. 130, of the 29th instant, I have the honour to inform you that, at my request, a gentleman fully conversant with the present position of affairs in this colony will proceed to England, a fortnight hence, authorised by me to put you in possession of all the circumstances connected with the recent proceedings of the Legislature.

2. I am induced to adopt this course, inasmuch as in a written despatch I could not communicate all those circumstances which can be so much better learnt from personal explanation. I think it prudent also to adopt this course, from the circumstance of the Assembly having again appointed Mr. Little to make representations to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton*.

— No. 27. —

No. 27.

(No. 22.)

Sir G. Grey, Bart.,
to Governor
Hamilton.
30 December 1854.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir G. Grey, Bart., to
Governor *Hamilton*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 30 December 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 133, of the 30th ultimo, reporting that a gentleman would proceed to this country, authorized by you to put me in possession of all the circumstances connected with the recent proceedings of the Legislature of Newfoundland.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey*.

— No. 28. —

(No. 134.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Right Honourable
Sir *G. Grey*, Bart.

No. 28.
Governor *Hamilton*
to Sir *G. Grey*,
Bart.
9 December 1854.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
9 December 1854.

(Received, 9 December 1854.)

(Answered, 17 January 1855, No. 24, page 119.)

Sir,

REFERRING to my despatch No. 130,* of the 29th November. relative to the Address and Resolutions of the Assembly, and to the postscript dated the 30th, in which I acquainted you that I had informed the Assembly that I would concur with them in a measure for prolonging the existence of the Revenue Act, I have the honour to enclose a copy of their reply. I feel that I have followed a safe course in simply stating the facts connected with the subject in the order of their occurrence; and that in that despatch will be found an answer to anything tangible that can be gathered from the string of resolutions passed by the Assembly.

* Page 104.

2. My letter of Thursday, the 30th of November, which I was just able to throw into the despatch bag as it was being closed, will have informed you that I had assented to the Representation Bill, and will have announced the fact of the Assembly having, in the face of a notice of my intention to prorogue the Legislature at four o'clock p.m. on that day, adjourned at two o'clock, to the 10th January next, avowedly for the purpose of avoiding the prorogation.

3. A proceeding so unexpected and unprecedented, so disrespectful to the Crown, and so defiant of the Queen's prerogative and authority, took me so much by surprise that I was unable, before the departure of the mail on that day, to determine upon the course fit to be adopted in such emergency; but subsequent reflection satisfied me I ought not, by this conduct of the Assembly, to be deterred from the course which I had originally intended to pursue. Having, therefore, by proclamation, notified that I had, in accordance with the fact, on the 30th of November (the day of the intended prorogation) signed and assented to the Bills which had passed the other branches of the Legislature, I dissolved the present Assembly by proclamation on the 5th instant; and having, with the advice and consent of the Council, appointed the elections to be holden on the 7th and 12th May, I have directed the necessary revision of the registration of voters to be immediately undertaken, preparatory to that event.

Royal Gazette,
5 December 1854.

4. One of the objects of the Assembly in adjourning to the 10th of January was, I presume, to give Mr. Little, while preferring his charges against me and the Council, a certain *locus standi* as the representative of an existing body. My motive in dissolving the Assembly, however, was not to defeat this object, but, 1stly, to vindicate the authority of the Crown by a proper use of the function and prerogative committed to me by the Queen; and 2dly, as the preliminary measures to the introduction of responsible government had been completed by the Legislature, to prevent the postponement of the elections until next fall; a result which would probably ensue from the continuance of the present Assembly until after the 10th of January, which would, under the Duke of Newcastle's despatch, delay responsible government and continue the present unhappy state of affairs until the winter of 1855-56; would, in the meantime, prevent all useful legislation; and would probably leave the country for eight or nine months without a revenue. The Legislature will now be convened in May, in time to continue the present Revenue Act, or to adopt any modification of the revenue laws which may then be deemed expedient.

5. With respect to the official members of the Legislative Council, they, in difficult circumstances, as I have already pointed out to you in the 4th paragraph of my despatch No. 130, of 29th of November, evinced, in a high degree, temper, moderation, and the discretion of persons experienced in public business. The explanation of their proceedings is to be found in their own words in the enclosed report of the debates of the Council.

See Newfoundland
Express,
21 November 1854.

6. All differences between the several branches of the Legislature have thus died a natural death; and the battle must be fought, for the future, at the hustings, or in the Assembly House.

7. With regard to the charges, if they may be so called, against myself, I must, however, distinctly disavow any desire to escape from them, or to urge against them the fact of the body from whom they emanated having now no legal existence. It is true that in the next House, on whichever side may be the majority, all motive or occasion for collision with the Governor will be removed, and a past example of firmness and determination in the discharge of my duties will be most likely to procure respect for my office for the future. But in this matter, something more is involved than a mere passing difference; and I owe it to the honour of the office I hold, and to myself, to request that the question may be determined upon its own merits, and, if it shall be found, as I believe it will, that I have been actuated solely by a desire faithfully to administer the government of this colony in accordance with the instructions I have received from Her Majesty's Government, and to carry out their views, and that my conduct has been such as, under the embarrassing circumstances by which I was surrounded, was best calculated to promote that end, that I may receive from the Imperial Government that support to which, under these circumstances, I conceive I am fairly entitled.

8. When I reflect upon those events so full of profound incident and importance which now engage the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and of every loyal heart, it is a source of pain to me to be obliged to occupy your time and attention by a reference to a quarrel so entirely gratuitous as this.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

10 December 1854.

P. S.—Having just learnt that it is extremely doubtful whether the regular mail from England will be despatched so as to enable me to communicate at the usual time by the return mail, I take advantage of a sailing vessel about to sail for Liverpool, to transmit the foregoing duplicate of a despatch intended to have been forwarded by the packet. I will transmit by the earliest opportunity copies of the Acts which have been passed with a view to their being submitted for the Royal confirmation. The Representation* and Pension Acts* (the preliminaries of responsible government) I would suggest should be confirmed with as little delay as possible. As the publication of them in the "Royal Gazette" is authentic, the copies enclosed may, perhaps, suffice for this purpose.

Copies of these
Acts will be found
t pp. 123, 124.

Royal Gazette,
December 1854.

Enclosure in No. 28.

Encl. in No. 28.

Resolved, That the House was fully justified in declaring that his Excellency, in refusing to hold the elections this fall, imperiled the Revenue Bill, which expires on the 27th May next.

Resolved, That the next Revenue Bill to be passed by the House must be adapted to the requirements of the treaty for the establishment of free trade with the United States; and his Excellency, in his opening speech, having informed the House that he had not the necessary instructions to enable them to legislate on this subject, the question has not occupied our attention on this account, independent of our unwillingness to trust legislation on the question of free trade to a hostile Council.

Resolved, That in view of the present collision between the House and the Executive Government, the Assembly are of opinion that all legislative proceedings should be suspended until the issue of the appeal which has now been made to Her Majesty's Government, and that the House accordingly do adjourn to the 10th January.

— No. 29. —

(No. 24.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir G. Grey, Bart. to Governor *Hamilton*.

No. 29.
Sir G. Grey, Bart.,
to Governor
Hamilton.
17 January 1855.

Downing-street, 17 January 1855.

"I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 134, of the 9th of December last, reporting the circumstances under which you had dissolved the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, and in signifying to you my approval of the course you adopted on this occasion, I have to remind you that the copies of the Representation and Pension Acts, as published in the Gazette annexed to your despatch, cannot be submitted for Her Majesty's assent, and the confirmation of these Acts must necessarily await their receipt in a duly authenticated form."

— No. 30. —

(No. 137.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Right Honourable Sir G. Grey, Bart.

No. 30.
Governor Hamilton
to Sir G. Grey, Bart.
14 December 1854.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland.

14 December 1854.

(Received, 18 January 1855.)

Answered, 24 January 1855. No. 27, page 120.)

"REFERRING to my Despatch, No. 133,* of the 30th ultimo, informing you that a gentleman fully conversant with the present position of affairs in this colony would proceed to the Colonial Department by the next mail steamer, I have the honour to acquaint you that, at my request, Mr. Hoyles, a member of the late Assembly, has consented to undertake the mission. * Page 116.

"During the absence on duty of Mr. Archibald in England in the year 1853, Mr. Hoyles, as Solicitor-general, was my confidential legal adviser; and I am therefore well acquainted with his merits. I request you will do me the favour to refer to Sir Gaspard Le Marchant's despatch to Sir John Pakington, No. 32, of the 1st of June 1852, recommending Mr. Hoyles for the office of Solicitor-general; and I need only add, that experience has proved the correctness of the high estimate my predecessor had formed of Mr. Hoyles's character and ability. On the 9th of October, the day before the last meeting of the Legislature, Mr. Hoyles, in a letter, a copy of which I enclose, tendered his resignation of this office; and although, in fact, actual circumstances did not demand this step on his part, yet, to preclude any possible misapprehension at that juncture, I accepted the resignation he offered. As I feel, however, that it might be of some advantage to Her Majesty's Government that a law officer of the Crown should, on the present occasion, be at hand; Mr. Hoyles, as you will perceive from the enclosed letter, has acquiesced in my wish that he should again accept the office of Solicitor-general, in which capacity he will present himself to you.

Mr. Hoyles to
Governor Hamilton,
9 October 1854.
Mr. Hoyles to
Governor Hamilton,
6 December 1854.

"Mr. Hoyles, who was born in Newfoundland, considers it his home; and, unlike the officers of the Government, and even the merchants who hold comparatively a fleeting relation to the colony, his interest in its welfare is of a more permanent kind; and by universal consent he is regarded as the leader and head of that portion of the people which forms the majority. His personal and professional character is without spot, and he would be valuable in any government—in any law court—in any senate. * * * *

"I am persuaded that Mr. Hoyles's upright and moderate views on subjects appertaining to the well-being of Newfoundland will, at least, secure your sympathy if not your concurrence."

Encl. 1, in No. 30.

Enclosure 1, in No. 30.

Sir,

St. John's, 9 October 1854.

HAVING for some time past, as your Excellency is aware, taken a very active part on one side of the important political question by which the colony has of late been agitated, I think I ought not, when that question has been referred by the Imperial Government for the consideration of the Legislature, to continue to hold my present appointment.

Not that I have any reason to suppose that the principles which I have heretofore advocated in my place in the Assembly, and which of course I shall continue to maintain, are in any manner opposed to the policy of the Government, either here or at home, but I am aware that your Excellency has on more than one occasion written of me to the Colonial office as representing in the House your Excellency's Government, and that the same opinion has been generally entertained here, and therefore, as well that the Government may not by any proceedings of mine be in any way embarrassed in any possible contingency, as that I may be perfectly untrammelled in the advocacy of my own views, I beg leave most respectfully to resign my office of Solicitor-general.

With many thanks for the very great kindness and consideration which I have always in official intercourse received from your Excellency,

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hugh W. Hoyles.*

Encl. 2, in No. 30.

Enclosure 2, in No. 30.

Sir,

St. John's, 6 December 1854.

BELIEVING that my holding an office under your Excellency's Government would promote the object of my intended visit to England, I readily accept, for that purpose only, the temporary appointment of Solicitor-general, with the understanding, however, that, for the reasons which I have already explained to your Excellency, I shall be permitted to resign on my return to Newfoundland.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hugh W. Hoyles.*

No. 31.

Sir G. Grey, Bart., (No. 27.)

Governor

Hamilton.

24 January 1855.

— No. 31. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *Sir G. Grey, Bart.*,
to Governor *Hamilton*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 24 January 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 137, of the 14th of December last, apprising me that you had selected Mr. Hoyles to proceed to this country for the purpose of supplying me with information on the present position of affairs in Newfoundland. On Mr. Hoyles announcing to me his arrival, and asking for an interview, I informed him, as I had previously informed Mr. Little with regard to the communications with which he was charged, that I could not receive from him, except in writing, any statements tending to inculcate persons in Newfoundland, between whom and yourself differences may have arisen. I afterwards saw Mr. Hoyles, when he acquainted me that his only object was, to place before me the reasons which had influenced you in your decision as to the time of holding the elections, with respect to which a charge had been preferred against you in the resolutions adopted by the late House of Assembly; but as I had received from you a full statement of these reasons, and as I had already conveyed to you my opinion that they were satisfactory, I thought it unnecessary (and I understood Mr. Hoyles freely to concur with me in this opinion) that he should make an oral statement, which could only be a repetition of what you had more regularly and with sufficient clearness already made to me in writing. I regret that Mr. Hoyles should have incurred the inconvenience, to which you informed me he would be subject, by a voyage to England without, as it appears to me, any adequate occasion for it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

— No. 32.—

(No. 138.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Right Honourable
Sir *G. Grey*, Bart.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,

26 December 1854.

(Received, 18 January 1855.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of an address from the Legislative Council to me, acquainting me that they had thought it desirable that one of their number should proceed to England for the purpose of giving Her Majesty's Government information on the proceedings of the Legislature during the last Session, and that they had nominated Mr. Crowdy, the Colonial Secretary, to discharge the duties adverted to.

2. Mr. Crowdy, on account of his capacity for public business, was selected by Her Majesty's Government, and appointed by the Royal Instructions to administer this Government on the death or absence of the Governor; and, in addition to his ordinary duties, having held the office of Administrator of the Government, he is perfectly competent to afford any information you may desire to receive in relation to the affairs of the colony, as well as to fulfil the object indicated in the address of the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

Enclosure in No. 32.

Encl. in No. 32.

To his Excellency *Ker Baillie Hamilton*, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's Council, having thought it desirable that one of our number should proceed to England as a delegate for the purpose of giving to Her Majesty's Government such information on the proceedings of the Legislature during the present session as circumstances may render necessary, respectfully beg leave to acquaint your Excellency that they have nominated the Honourable James Crowdy as the most fitting person to discharge the duties adverted to.

Council Chamber, 5 December 1854.

— No. 33.—

(No. 142.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Right Honourable
Sir *G. Grey*, Bart.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,

29 December 1854.

(Received, 18 January 1855.)

Sir,

(Answered, 25 January 1855, No. 28, page 123.)

REFERRING to my despatch No. 127,* of the 14th November last, I have now the honour to acquaint you that having, with the advice and consent of the Council, fixed the elections to take place on the 7th and 12th May, I have issued the necessary proclamation for that purpose in the form heretofore followed, with such modifications only as were requisite to make it accord with the terms of the recent Act for increasing the number of representatives.

2. At the time I forwarded my despatch of the 14th November above referred to, I did not contemplate issuing the proclamation for the election until March ;

273.

Q

but

No. 32.

Governor Hamilton
to Sir G. Grey,
Bart.
26 December 1854.

No. 33.

Governor Hamilton
to Sir G. Grey,
Bart.
29 December 1854.

* Page 102.

but the state of our internal communication is such as, in the opinion of the Council, to make it advisable to forward the proclamation and the writs to the remote districts without delay before the winter closes in. In reference to the sixth paragraph of that despatch, I beg leave to state that the law officers, entertaining doubts as to the legality of the insertion in the proclamation of a direction authorising the electors in certain districts to vote by ticket, notwithstanding their dwelling-houses might be situate within 15 miles of the nearest place of election; conceiving that such a direction might possibly exceed the authority given to the Governor by the proclamation of July 1832, the Royal Instructions, and the recent Representation Act, I have not embraced any such direction in the proclamation now issued. Such a modification, however, I consider would be most desirable in the peculiar social condition of the population of this island; and should you deem it legally within the compass of my authority, it can be embraced in a subsequent proclamation in sufficient time to be made available at the ensuing general election.

3. I have now to solicit your directions with reference to the separation of the Councils, for which purpose, I presume, a Royal Instruction will be forwarded to me. The number of the present Executive and Legislative Council is reduced, by the resignation of Messrs. Thomas and Row, to eight members, viz.: the Commandant, the Attorney-general, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Noad, Mr. Bennett, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Job, and Mr. Grieve. I presume that, in future, the officer commanding the troops here will not be a member of the Council. In order, therefore, to raise the number of the Legislative Council to 12 members in all, I would recommend the names of the following gentlemen, as well qualified in respect of property, intelligence, and standing in the community: Mr. Bryan Robinson, a leading member of the profession of the law, and who formerly was for several years a member of the Executive Council; Mr. Nicholas Stabb, a most highly respectable and intelligent merchant, and a member of the Wesleyan body; Mr. Roger Forstal Sweetman, and Mr. William Donnelly, two highly respectable merchants, justices of the peace, both Roman-catholics; and Mr. Eugenius Harvey, an intelligent merchant of high character, a member of the Church of England.

4. Irrespective of the present Colonial Secretary, Attorney-general, and Mr. Noad, whose places will be vacated on the meeting of the new Assembly, and will be supplied, I presume, by persons recommended by the leaders of the party which may then come into power, the composition of the Council would be as follows; viz., Mr. Bennett, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Harvey, members of the Church of England, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Sweetman, and Mr. Donnelly, Roman-catholics; and Mr. Job, Congregationalist; Mr. Grieve, Presbyterian; and Mr. Stabb, Wesleyan.

5. Considering the relative number of the members of the Assembly, I am of opinion that the number of the Council need not, for the present, exceed 12. The Executive Council may, for the present, with convenience, consist of the remaining members of the existing Council, excepting the officer commanding the troops; seven in all. Of course, on the meeting of the Legislature, a reconstruction of the Executive Council will necessarily take place; and it will then embrace such a number (seven would be ample) of the members of the Legislative Council and Assembly as might be selected by the party having the majority in the Assembly under the new system of government.

6. For any further information which may be necessary on this subject, I beg to refer you to Mr. Crowdy, the Colonial Secretary, whose long residence here, and thorough acquaintance with the affairs of the colony, render valuable the information he will be enabled to afford.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

29 December 1854.

P.S.—I think it right to add, in reference to the recommendation of Mr. Robinson for a seat in the Council, and with a view to his being a member of the Legislative Council under the new system of government, that Mr. Robinson had

had made preparations for becoming a candidate for a seat in the Assembly for the new district of La Poile, for which, I believe, there is no doubt he would be returned; but on my acquainting him of my intentions, he has withdrawn from becoming a candidate, in full confidence of being a member of the future Legislative Council.

(signed) K. B. H.

— No. 34. —

(No. 28.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir G. Grey, Bart., to Governor Hamilton.

No. 32
Sir G. Grey, Bart.
to Governor
Hamilton.
25 January 1855.

* Page 121.

Sir,

Downing-street, 25 January 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 142,* of the 29th of December last, reporting that you had fixed the elections to take place, under the provisions of the new Representation Act, on the 7th and 12th of May, and requesting instructions with reference to the separation of the Legislative and Executive Councils.

On the latter point I have to acquaint you that the necessary instrument, under the Royal Sign Manual, for the reconstruction of the Councils, will be transmitted to you by an early opportunity.

I have, &c.

(signed) G. Grey.

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix, No. 1.

ANNO DECIMO OCTAVO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

Cap. II.

AN ACT to provide for the Retiring Allowances of certain Public Officers of the Government of this Colony.—Passed 30 November 1854.

WHEREAS on the introduction of responsible government into this colony, it is expedient that provision should be made, out of the public funds thereof, for the payment of the Retiring Allowances of certain public officers hereinafter named. Preamble.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, that there shall be paid quarterly to the several persons hereinafter mentioned, for their respective lives, out of the public funds, income, and general revenue of this colony, the following pensions, in the sterling money thereof, to wit: Pensions granted to certain persons as follows:

To the Honourable James Crowdy, the annual sum of 400*l*.

Hon. J. Crowdy, 400*l*.

To the Honourable Edward Mortimer Archibald, the annual sum of 350*l*.

Hon. E. M. Archibald, 350*l*.

To the Honourable Joseph Noad, the annual sum of 285*l*.

Hon. J. Noad, 285*l*.

To Hugh Alexander Emerson, Esq. the annual sum of 90*l*.

H. A. Emerson, Esq., 90*l*.

II. That the said pensions to the said James Crowdy, Edward Mortimer Archibald, Joseph Noad, and Hugh Alexander Emerson, shall cease upon their respectively accepting an office under the government of this colony of equal or greater value: Provided always, that this Act shall not have any force or effect until responsible government shall be in operation in this colony.

Pensions to cease upon said persons respectively accepting office in this colony of equal or greater value.
Act not to have any force or effect until Responsible Government shall be in operation.

Appendix.

Appendix, No. 2.

ANNO DECIMO OCTAVO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

Cap. III.

AN ACT to increase the present Number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the Representation thereof.—Passed 30 November 1854.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by proclamation bearing date the 26th day of July, in the third year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, this island was divided into nine districts, for the purpose of the election of the members of the Assembly thereof, by which proclamation the said districts were authorised to return 15 persons to represent them as members of the said Assembly, in the manner mentioned and provided in and by the said proclamation : And whereas, for the good government of this island, it is expedient and necessary that there should be an increase of representatives therein :—

House of Assembly
to consist of 30
Members.

Division of Districts.

I. Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, that from and after the passing of this Act, the House of Assembly shall consist of 30 Members, of whom 10 shall be a quorum ; and that for the purpose of the election of the Members of the said Assembly, this island shall be divided as follows :—That is to say, the district of Twillingate and Fogo, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Twillingate and Fogo, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two Members. The district of Bonavista, which shall be comprised within the limit of the present electoral district of Bonavista, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by three Members. The district of Trinity, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Trinity, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by three Members. The district of Conception Bay, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Conception Bay, and shall be represented in the General Assembly by seven Members ; of whom two shall be chosen by the electors residing in that part of the said district to be called the southern division thereof, lying between the district of Saint John's and Turk's Gut inclusive ; one by the electors residing in that part of the said district to be called the Port de Grave division thereof, lying between Turk's Gut exclusive, and Port de Grave inclusive ; two by the electors residing in that part of the said district, to be called the Harbour Grace division thereof, lying between Port de Grave exclusive and Harbour Grace inclusive, including Harbour Grace island ; one by the electors residing in that part of the said district, to be called the Carbonear division thereof, lying between Harbour Grace exclusive and Fresh Water exclusive ; one by the electors residing in that part of the said district, to be called the Bay de Verds division thereof, lying between Fresh Water and Bay de Verds both inclusive. The district of Saint John's, which shall comprise the present electoral district of Saint John's, and shall extend southward and westwardly to a straight line drawn from Petty Harbour inclusive to the Northern Goulds Bridge on the Bay Bulls road, and thence to Broad Cove inclusive, shall be represented in the said General Assembly by six Members, of whom three shall be chosen by the electors of the said district residing southward of Saint John's Harbour, and westward of a line drawn from said harbour through the centre of Beck's Cove, thence across Duckworth-street round the west side of Playhouse Hill, along the centre of Carter's-lane ; up Carter's Hill, thence along Cook's Town road, thence along Fresh Water road to the west end thereof, and thence in a direct line to Broad Cove settlement inclusive, which shall be called the division of Saint John's west ; and three by the electors of the said district residing eastward and northward of the above-named cove, line, lane, and roads, including Belle Isle, which shall be called the division of Saint John's, east. The district of Ferryland, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Ferryland, and extending to the said south-western boundary of the said district of Saint John's, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two Members. The district of Placentia and Saint Mary's, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Placentia and Saint Mary's, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by three Members. The district of Burin, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Burin, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two Members. The district of Fortune Bay, which shall be comprised within the limits of the present electoral district of Fortune Bay, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member ; and also all that part of the south coast of the island, lying between Bonne Bay and Cape Ray, with the islands adjacent thereto, shall form an electoral district, to be called the district of Burgeo and La Poile, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

Preamble.

And whereas in pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the 10th and 11th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to render permanent certain parts of the Act for amending the Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland," Her Majesty, by Royal Instructions, bearing date the 19th day of July 1848, did, among other things, declare that the qualification of persons thereafter to be elected to serve as Members of the Assembly of this island, should be fixed at a net annual income, arising from any source whatever, of 100 *l.* or the possession of property, clear of all incumbrances, exceeding 500 *l.*

in value; and the length of the period of residence within the said island which should be required in addition to any other qualification for being elected to the General Assembly aforesaid, should be the period of two years preceding such election :

Appendix.

II. Be it therefore enacted, that the qualification so hereinbefore declared, in addition to any other qualification now by law required for Members to serve in the General Assembly aforesaid, shall be and continue as the same are hereinbefore declared and defined.

Qualification of
Members of Assem-
bly.

III. For the purpose of the election of Members to serve in any General Assembly, it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being to nominate and appoint proper persons to execute the office of Returning Officer in each of the said electoral districts and divisions of districts of this island, to whom writs in Her Majesty's name shall be issued, directing them to summon the freeholders and householders of all the said districts and divisions of districts respectively, to proceed to the election of persons to represent them in the General Assembly, according to the regulations and directions contained in Her Majesty's Royal Instructions aforesaid; and such other regulations, and directions as shall be signified in any Proclamation or Proclamations to be issued by the Governor, according to the laws of the island now in force or hereafter to be in force in that behalf.

Mode of election of
Members of the As-
sembly.

IV. The Returning Officer from each district shall be entitled to receive from the Colonial Treasury 30s. for every Member returned, upon the return of the writ for such district. When there is no contest, he shall be entitled to 10s. from every candidate for such district, and when there shall be a contest, and poll demanded, 20s. for every candidate instead of 10s.; and further, when there shall be a contest, there shall be paid to the Returning Officer of each district by the candidates for such district, in just proportions according to the number of the polling places in which each candidate is interested, the following sums:—20s. for procuring a booth or polling place for each district or division of district, except where the polling place shall be a public building that can be had without charge; 20s. for every presiding officer, and 10s. for every poll clerk, to include their travelling fees; and the fees shall be paid to the Returning Officer for each district on the day of nomination of candidates for such district; and the name of no candidate shall be entered on the Returning Officer's poll-book, or returned to presiding officers, who shall not have paid or tendered the full amount due from him, under this section, before the expiration of the time named for the nomination of candidates: Provided always, that the amount to be paid by any candidate shall not exceed the sum of 10l.

Fees of Returning
Officers, and other
election expenses.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF CORRESPONDENCE
between the Secretary of State and the
Governor of *Newfoundland*, on the recent
Changes in the Constitution of that Colony.

(*Sir George Grey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 May 1855.

[*Price 1 s. 4 d.*]

273.

Under 20 oz.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

COPIES OF ACTS

RECENTLY PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES

OF

CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, AND
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

FOR GIVING EFFECT ON THE PART OF THOSE PROVINCES

TO THE

RECENT RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH
THE UNITED STATES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
2d February 1855.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

COPIES OF ACTS, &c.

I. CANADA.

CANADA

An Act for giving effect, on the part of this Province, to a certain Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for giving effect, as regards this Province, to the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the fifth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled "An Act to re-unite the "Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. Whenever the Governor of this Province shall, by Proclamation, declare that the said Treaty has taken effect according to the terms thereof, the articles enumerated in the schedule hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be admitted into this Province free of duty, so long as the said Treaty shall remain in force; except that if at any time the said United States shall, under the terms of the said Treaty, suspend the operation of the third article thereof, so far as this Province is affected thereby, then the Governor of this Province may, if he see fit, declare such suspension by Proclamation, after which the exemption from duty under this Act shall cease while such suspension shall continue, but the Governor may again, whenever such suspension shall cease, declare the same by Proclamation, from and after which such exemption shall again take effect.

II. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, by any Order or Orders to be made for that purpose, to do anything which shall be found necessary to be done on the part of this Province to give full effect to the said Treaty, and any such Order shall have the same effect as if the object thereof were expressly provided for by this Act.

III. The Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to provide for the free admission into Canada of certain articles of the growth or production of the United States of America, on certain conditions therein mentioned," is hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE.

Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds.
Animals of all kinds.
Fresh, smoked, and salted meats.
Cotton-wool, seeds, and vegetables.
Undried fruits, dried fruits.
Fish of all kinds.
Products of fish and all other creatures living in the water.
Poultry, eggs.
Hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed.
Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state.
Slate.

CANADA.

Butter, cheese, tallow.
 Lard, horns, manures.
 Ores of metals of all kinds.
 Coal.
 Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.
 Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part.
 Firewood.
 Plants, shrubs, and trees.
 Pelts, wood.*
 Fish-oil.
 Rice, broomcorn, and bark.
 Gypsum, ground or unground.
 Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones.
 Dye-stuffs.
 Flax, hemp, and tow unmanufactured.
 Unmanufactured tobacco.
 Rags.

* Sic in copy.

I do hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the Bill passed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Canada in the First Session of the Fifth Provincial Parliament, and assented to in Her Majesty's name by his Excellency the Governor General on Saturday the twenty-third day of September 1854.

J. F. TAYLOR,
 Clerk, Legislative Council.

NOVA SCOTIA.

II. NOVA SCOTIA.

Province of Nova Scotia.

ANNO DECIMO OCTAVO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. I.

An Act for giving effect, on the part of the Province of Nova Scotia, to a certain Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America
 [Passed the 13th day of December 1854.]

Whereas it is expedient to provide for giving effect, as regards this Province, to the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the fifth day June in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

I. Whenever the Governor of this Province shall, by Proclamation, declare that the Treaty has taken effect according to the terms thereof, the articles enumerated in the schedule to this Act, being the growth and produce of the United States of America, shall be admitted into this Province free of duty, so long as the Treaty shall remain in force, any law, act, or statute to the contrary notwithstanding, except that if at any time the United States shall, under the terms of the Treaty, suspend the operation of the third article thereof so far as this Province is affected thereby, then the Governor of this Province may, if he see fit, declare such suspension by Proclamation, after which the exemption from duty under this Act shall cease while such suspension shall continue; but the Governor may again, whenever such suspension shall cease, declare the same by Proclamation, from and after which such exemption shall again take effect.

II. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, by any Order or Orders to be made for that purpose, to do anything further in accordance with the spirit

and intention of the Treaty which shall be found necessary to be done on the part of this Province to give full effect to the Treaty, and any such Order shall have the same effect as if the object thereof were expressly provided for by this Act.

NOVA SCOTIA.

III. When and so soon as the Treaty shall be declared by Proclamation of the Governor to be in force, and to have taken effect according to the terms thereof, as provided for by the first section of this Act, the first eighteen sections of the ninety-fourth chapter of the revised statutes, "Of the Coast Fisheries," together with such provisions of all other laws, acts, or statutes of this Province now in force as are contrary to or inconsistent with the terms and spirit of the Treaty, are hereby declared to be suspended as regards citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, and vessels, boats, and crafts belonging to the citizens and inhabitants of that country, and shall continue to be so suspended and not in force so long as the Treaty shall continue and be in force, any law, act, or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

SCHEDULE TO THIS ACT.

Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds.
 Animals of all kinds.
 Fresh, smoked, and salted meats.
 Cotton-wool, seeds, and vegetables.
 Undried fruits, dried fruits.
 Fish of all kinds.
 Products of fish and all other creatures living in the water.
 Poultry, eggs.
 Hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed.
 Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state.
 Slate.
 Butter, cheese, tallow.
 Lard, horns, manures.
 Ores of metals of all kinds.
 Coal.
 Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.
 Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part.
 Firewood, plants, shrubs, and trees.
 Pelts, wool.
 Fish-oil.
 Rice, broomcorn, and bark.
 Gypsum, ground or unground.
 Hewn, wrought, or unwrought burr or grindstones.
 Dye-stuffs.
 Flax, hemp, and tow unmanufactured.
 Unmanufactured tobacco.
 Rags.

Province of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, December 1854.

It is hereby certified, that the foregoing is a true copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia in the present session.

J. GASP. LE MARCHANT,
 Lieut.-Governor.

III.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CAP. I.

An Act for giving effect, on the part of the Province of New Brunswick, to a certain Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America.

Section.

Preamble refers to Treaty signed 5th June 1854.

- I. Free importation of certain articles on Proclamation that Treaty has effect; power to suspend.
 - II. Other things may be done to effectuate the Treaty.
 - III. Suspension of certain Acts during force of Treaty.
- Schedule of articles to be free.

[Passed 3d November 1854.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for giving effect, as regards this Province, to the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June in the year of our Lord 1854 :

Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Legislative Council. and Assembly, as follows:

I. Whenever the Governor of this Province shall, by Proclamation, declare that the said Treaty has taken effect according to the terms thereof, the articles enumerated in the schedule to this Act, being the growth and produce of the said United States of America, shall be admitted into this Province free of duty, so long as the said Treaty shall remain in force, any law, act, or statute to the contrary notwithstanding, except that if at any time the said United States shall, under the terms of the said Treaty, suspend the operation of the third article thereof, so far as this Province is affected thereby, then the Governor of this Province may, if he see fit, declare such suspension by Proclamation, after which the exemption from duty under this Act shall cease while such suspension shall continue; but the Governor aforesaid may again, whenever such suspension shall cease, declare the same by Proclamation, from and after which such exemption shall again take effect.

2. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, by any Order or Orders to be made for that purpose, to do anything further, in accordance with the spirit and intention of the said Treaty, which shall be found necessary to be done on the part of this Province to give full effect to the said Treaty; and any such Order shall have the same effect as if the object thereof were expressly provided for by this Act.

III. When and so soon as the said Treaty shall be declared by Proclamation of the Governor to be in force, and to have taken effect according to the terms thereof, as provided for by the first section of this Act, an Act made and passed in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act relating to the Coast Fisheries, and for the prevention of "illicit trade," together with such provisions of all other laws, acts, or statutes of this Province now in force as are contrary to or inconsistent with the terms and spirit of the said Treaty, are hereby declared to be suspended, and shall

continue to be so suspended, and not in force, so long as the said Treaty shall continue and be in force, any law, act, or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

SCHEDULE TO THIS ACT.

Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds.
 Animals of all kinds.
 Fresh, smoked, and salted meats.
 Cotton wool, seeds, and vegetables.
 Undried fruits, dried fruits.
 Fish of all kinds.
 Products of fish and all other creatures living in the water.
 Poultry, eggs.
 Hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed.
 Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state.
 Slate.
 Butter, cheese, tallow.
 Lard, horns, manures.
 Ores of metals of all kinds.
 Coal.
 Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.
 Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part.
 Firewood, plants, shrubs, and trees.
 Pelts, wool.
 Fish-oil.
 Rice, broomcorn, and bark.
 Gypsum, ground or unground.
 Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones.
 Dye-stuffs.
 Flax, hemp, and tow unmanufactured.
 Unmanufactured tobacco.
 Rags.

IV.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND.

An Act to authorize Free Trade with the United States of America, under a Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to authorize Free Trade with the United States of America, under and by virtue of the provisions of a Treaty entered into between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed on the fifth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four:

I. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, That whenever the Lieutenant-Governor or other Administrator of the Government of this Island for the time being shall receive satisfactory evidence that the articles herein-after enumerated will be admitted into the United States of America by law free of duty, the said Lieutenant-Governor or other administrator of the Government of this Island for the time being is hereby authorized and empowered to issue his Proclamation declaring that he has such evidence, and thereupon, from the date of such Proclamation, the following articles, being the growth and produce of the United States of America; to wit, grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and of all other

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND.

creatures living in the water ; poultry, eggs ; hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed ; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state ; slate ; butter, cheese, tallow, lard ; horns ; manures ; ores of metals of all kinds ; coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes ; timber and lumber of all kinds,—round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part ; firewood, plants, shrubs, and trees ; pelts, wool, fish-oil, rice, broomcorn, and bark ; gypsum, ground or unground ; hewn or wrought, or unwrought burr or grindstones ; dyestuffs, flax, hemp, and tow unmanufactured ; unmanufactured tobacco ; rags,— shall be introduced into this Island free of duty, so long as the said Treaty shall remain in force ; and all the other provisions of the said Treaty shall go into effect and be observed on the part of this Island with the United States of America.

LONDON :

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

CHURCH CONVOCATION (NOVA SCOTIA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 30 July 1855;—for,

“COPIES or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Lieutenant-Governor of *Nova Scotia*, on the Subject of the ESTABLISHMENT of a CHURCH CONVOCATION in the Diocese of *Nova Scotia*.”

Colonial Office, }
10 August 1855. }

JOHN BALL.

COPIES or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Lieutenant-Governor of *Nova Scotia*, on the Subject of the ESTABLISHMENT of a CHURCH CONVOCATION in the Diocese of *Nova Scotia*.

— No. 1. —

(No. 6.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell* to Lieutenant-Governor Sir *J. G. Le Marchant*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 27 April 1855.

I TRANSMIT, for your information, the copy of a letter from the rector and churchwardens of St. George's parish, Nova Scotia, enclosing certain resolutions, passed at a public meeting, on the subject of the establishment of a Church Convention in that diocese.

You will acquaint the rector and churchwardens that I have received their communication, but that it should, in accordance with the established regulation, be transmitted through you, in order that Her Majesty's Government may have the benefit of any report or observations which the importance of the subject may require.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell*.

No. 1.
Right Hon. Lord
John Russell to
Lieut.-Governor
Sir J. G. Le Mar-
chant.

27 April 1855.

12 April.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl 1, in No. 1.

Vestry Room, St. George's Parish, Halifax, Nova Scotia,
12 April 1855.

To the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell*.

WE, the Rector and Churchwardens of Saint George's Parish, in this city, having been delegated by a meeting of the parishioners, held on Easter Monday last, to transmit to your Lordship certain resolutions passed at that meeting in reference to the proposed Church Convention to be established in this diocese; we have now the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information the accompanying resolutions.

We feel it our solemn and conscientious duty, in conjunction with the parishioners whom we represent, respectfully to protest against the formation of any Church Synod in this diocese at present, and to beg that the Act proposed in the Imperial Parliament may not pass, as it is not required, and would only tend to produce novelties and discord among us.

The Church of England in these colonies has perfect freedom of action, and sufficient laws to govern and enforce all her proceedings; we therefore wish for no changes in her constitution or ritual; nor do we desire our Bishop to be invested with any authority beyond the legitimate prerogatives of his office.

Whilst

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

Whilst we should be willing to adopt the constitution of the Episcopal Church in America, we are opposed to the introduction of any changes into the diocese at present, until we are first made fully acquainted with the principles of the proposed new constitution.

We are also of opinion that many other parishes in the diocese coincide with us on these points, and would rather that things should remain as they are at present in the diocese; and if any legislative interference be required, we would rather that it should be instituted here in our Colonial Parliament, upon the joint representation of the Church.

We therefore hope that your Lordship will defer the consideration of the Colonial Church Bill now before Parliament, and allow the enclosed resolutions from the second parish in importance in the diocese to have some weight.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Robert Fitzgerald Uniacke, A. M.,*
Rector of St. George's.

(signed) *John T. Walford,* }
J. W. Merket, } Churchwardens.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Parish of Saint George's, Halifax, Nova Scotia,
9 April 1855.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Church Wardens, Vestry and Parishioners, held this day at the Parish School House.

ON motion of J. W. Merket, Esq., seconded by F. W. Morris, Esq., the following Resolutions were submitted:

Whereas, at the parish meeting, held in St. George's parish, in the City of Halifax, on the 18th September 1854, it was unanimously resolved,

"That this meeting is of opinion that the establishment of periodical Church assemblies in this diocese, at the present time, is both inexpedient and inadvisable."

"That the Bill passed last year by the House of Lords, referred to in the recent circular of his Lordship the Bishop to the clergy, and by which Bill he states the assembly is to be governed, is inadequate to a full and free synodical action, and would not sufficiently enlarge the privileges of churchmen, inasmuch as by the provisions of that Bill no voice is allowed to clergy or laity in the future nomination or appointment of their bishop, and, further, that no regulations for the management of Church affairs are valid without the consent of the Bishop; that while we respect the office of a Bishop, we do not approve of a Bishop possessing the power to nullify the deliberate action of so large and influential a body as the clergy and laity." And at which meeting Napean Clark and Thos. B. Aiken, Esquires, were appointed delegates to represent the congregation of St. George's, with instructions to oppose the formation of a Church Synod.

And whereas our said delegates have this day reported their proceedings to this meeting,

Resolved, "That this meeting approve of the course pursued by the said delegates, in voting against the establishment of a Diocesan Synod or Convention in Nova Scotia."

Resolved, "That in consequence of it being the intention of the Bishop to construct the Synod, in conformity with the terms of a certain Act, introduced into the House of Lords in 1853, which places an unconditional veto in the Diocesan on all the proceedings of colonial synods, it is the opinion of this meeting that such a constitution would not be acceptable to the laity, because a direct unqualified veto in the Bishop, in his capacity of a separate branch of the synod, would in a great measure deprive the clergy and laity of that independent position which would render it worth the while of laymen to take an interest in Church legislation; that such a constitution would give to the opinion of one person a greater weight than the collective opinions of the whole body of the clergy and laity of the diocese, and they are confirmed in this opinion by the working of the system in the American diocese of Vermont, where the convention is in fact reduced to a cipher, as is shown by the words of Bishop Hopkins, of that diocese, in his pamphlet lately published, who says, "If the proposition under debate be so obnoxious to the Bishop's judgment that he cannot accede to it, he says so, and there is no vote taken at all."

That this meeting is strengthened in their opinion by the fact, that out of above 32 dioceses in the United States of America, but one has adopted the veto; all the other bishops having relinquished any claim to such an authority in the various conventions, though in some of the dioceses where the Bishop disagrees to the measure passed by the Convention, the question is sent back for further discussion, when two-thirds of both clergy and laity must affirm it before it can pass in opposition to the opinion of the Bishop.

That by placing an unqualified veto on the Bishop, he becomes clothed with a power beyond that of the Sovereign under the British constitution, who, though a separate branch of the Legislature, yet exercises no direct veto in opposition to the other two branches. In the case of the Sovereign, there is a council selected from the other two branches, who advise the Crown, so that no important measure is introduced by Govern-

ment

ment into the Legislature which they are of opinion cannot be carried. The Crown, in its legislative as well as its administrative capacity, is compelled to change its policy; but in the case of a bishop with a right of veto, sitting in a synod of clergy and laity, his position is very different; he sits and debates in the same chamber, and by expressing an absolute and irresponsible opinion, he must necessarily influence the independent action of the clergy and laity, and thus (as in Vernon) nothing is put to vote in the Convention which does not comport with the views entertained by the diocesan; the Bishop thereby possessing the power which is not recognised in any free constitution in Europe or America.

Resolved,—That this parish remains unaltered in its opinion, expressed in its resolutions of September 1854, and respectfully protest against the formation of such a convention, as calculated to disturb the present harmony and unity of this diocese, and to lead to the introduction of novelties and changes destructive of the peace of the Church.

Resolved,—That this meeting desire to express their respect for their Bishop, and regret that they are compelled to differ with him in opinion on this important subject.

Resolved,—That the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded by the rector and churchwardens, accompanied by suitable remonstrances to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Colonial Secretary, and that they be also published.

Passed unanimously.

(A true Copy.)

(signed) *John C. Crargen,*
Vestry Clerk.

— No. 2. —

(No. 61.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *J. G. Le Marchant*
to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell*.

Halifax, N. S., 24 May 1855.

(Received 4 June 1855.)

My Lord,

A DESPATCH, No. 6, dated 27th April last, which I had the honour of receiving on the 8th of May, enclosed to me the copy of a letter from the rector and churchwardens of St. George's parish, Halifax, Nova Scotia, together with certain resolutions, passed at a public meeting, on the subject of the establishment of a Church Convocation in that diocese.

The letter of the rector and churchwardens, therein referred to, I conceived it my duty to forward to the Archdeacon of this diocese, in the absence of the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, with a request that he would be so good as to afford me the benefit of any report or observations which the importance of the subject, in his opinion, may require, for your Lordship's information.

I now have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed report of the Archdeacon, by which your Lordship will perceive, that the Bishop of Nova Scotia has lately received a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which he congratulates his Lordship on the success which has attended his first movements, and expresses a hope that he may also succeed in the establishment of such meetings.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Gaspard Le Marchant.*

Enclosure in No. 2.

Encl. in No. 2.

Sir,

Halifax, 23 May 1855.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing copies of certain documents from the rector and churchwardens of St. George's Parish, Halifax, requesting me to report, for his Excellency's information, upon the circumstances of the case.

On the 4th August 1854, the bishop of the diocese addressed a circular to the clergy, appointing 11th October 1854 as the day of his visitation at Halifax. In his circular he also stated, in reference to the Colonial Church Bill then before the British Parliament, that he had at length determined to summon a meeting of clergy and lay delegates, to be held the day following the visitation day, "in order that the members of the Church may decide for themselves whether they will hold periodical Church assemblies or not."

Consequently a large meeting was held at Halifax, consisting of clergy and lay representatives of the Church. After much deliberation it was decided by a large majority in favour of holding such meetings, viz.:

For the Meetings, 37 Clergymen and 28 Lay Delegates.
Against them - 9 ditto - - 10 ditto.

Such are the circumstances of the case.

The

4 CORRESPONDENCE:—CHURCH CONVOCATION, NOVA SCOTIA.

The Bishop has lately had a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which he congratulates his Lordship on the success which has attended his first movements, and expresses a hope that he may also succeed in the final establishment of such meetings.

Captain Walker,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Willis*, Archdeacon.

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Right Hon. Lord
John Russell to
Lieut.-Governor
Sir J. G. Le Marchant,
11 June 1855.

(No. 9.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell* to
Lieutenant-Governor Sir *J. G. Le Marchant*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 11 June 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 61, of the 24th of May, enclosing a letter from the Archdeacon on the subject of the establishment of a Church Convocation in the diocese of Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell*.

CHURCH CONVOCATION (NOVA SCOTIA).

COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF CORRESPONDENCE
between the Secretary of State for the Colonies
and the Lieutenant-Governor of *Nova Scotia*, on
the Subject of the ESTABLISHMENT of a CHURCH
CONVOCATION in the Diocese of *Nova Scotia*.

(*Mr. John Ball*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 August 1855.

V I C T O R I A.

COPY of an ORDER of HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL, dated 28 February 1855,
empowering the Governor of *Victoria* to make certain Provisions respecting
RENT in LEASES of LANDS for PASTORAL PURPOSES.

Colonial Office, }
2 March 1855. }

G. GREY.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of February 1855 ;

Present :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
His Royal Highness Prince Albert,

Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Lansdowne,
Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Steward, Earl of Carlisle, Earl of Clarendon,
Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Canning, Lord Panmure, Sir George Grey,
Bart., Mr. Vernon Smith, Sir Charles Wood, Bart., Sir William Moles-
worth, Bart., Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend an Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies, and to make further provision for the management thereof," it was enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, amongst other things, to establish regulations respecting the more effectually making Demises or Licenses of such Waste Land, and respecting the reservation on such Demises or Licenses of Rents : And whereas, by an Order in Council dated the 9th day of March 1847, provisions were made respecting the mode of tendering and receiving tenders for Leases of Runs, thereafter called Pastoral Leases, and respecting the amount of Rent to be paid for such Runs during the currency and after the renewal of such Leases : And whereas it may be expedient that the provisions of the said Order in Council should be altered in the above respects :

It is hereby ordered, by The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, That it shall be lawful for the Governor of *Victoria* to cause a provision to be inserted in or endorsed on any pastoral lease declaring what rate of rent (not being less than 10*l.* per annum) shall be payable by the holder or holders of such lease during the currency, and after any renewal thereof, and how such rent shall be calculated or assessed, and such rent shall be in lieu of the rent payable under the said Order in Council ; and all the provisions of the said Order in Council respecting the payment and recovery of the said last-mentioned rent, and respecting the forfeiture of any lease for non-payment thereof, shall apply to the rent declared by such provision so inserted in any lease as aforesaid.

Provided always, that no such provisions shall be inserted in or endorsed upon any lease which shall have been executed or promised before this Order in Council shall take effect without the consent in writing of the person or persons holding or entitled to such lease.

And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of his Executive Council, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Order in Council, to make such regulations as to him shall seem fit, respecting the mode of tendering and receiving tenders for pastoral leases, provided that no such regulations shall take effect till they shall have been published in the Government Gazette.

And it is further ordered, that in the construction of this Order in Council, the term "Governor" shall mean the officer for the time being lawfully administering the government of the colony.

And it is further ordered, that this Order in Council shall take effect from a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor.

And the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(signed) *Wm. L. Bathurst.*

VICTORIA.

COPY of an ORDER of Her Majesty in Council, dated 28th February 1855, empowering the Governor of *Victoria* to make certain Provisions respecting RENT in LEASES of LANDS for PASTORAL PURPOSES.

(Presented pursuant to Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 104, s. 6.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 March 1855.*

V I C T O R I A.

COPY of an ORDER of HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL, dated 28th February 1855,
empowering the Governor of *Victoria* to Issue MINING LEASES of LAND not
AURIFEROUS.

Colonial Office, }
8 March 1855. }

G. GREY.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of February 1855 ;

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,

His Royal Highness Prince Albert,

Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Lansdowne,
Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Steward, Earl of Carlisle, Earl of Clarendon,
Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Canning, Lord Panmure, Sir George Grey,
Bart., Mr. Vernon Smith, Sir Charles Wood, Bart., Sir William Moles-
worth, Bart., Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the tenth year of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies, and to make further provision for the management thereof," Her Majesty was empowered to grant Leases or Licenses for the occupation of any Waste Lands of the Crown in the colony of New South Wales (then including the present colony of Victoria) for any term of years not exceeding 14, and to make rules respecting the issue of such Leases and Licenses, and respecting the reservation of any rents thereon, and the insertion therein of any conditions and clauses of forfeiture, and respecting any other matters and things which might be requisite for carrying into complete effect the occupation of such Waste Land : And whereas it is expedient to authorise the issue of such Leases and Licenses as may promote the working of mines (not being mines of gold or silver) on such Waste Land within the colony of Victoria :

It is hereby ordered, by The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, as follows :

1. It shall be competent for the Governor of Victoria to license any person or persons to search for mines (not being mines of gold or silver) on such Waste Lands of the Crown and for such period not exceeding 12 months, as may be specified in such License.

2. It shall be competent to the said Governor to grant to the holder of any such License as aforesaid a Lease for mining purposes of the whole or any part of the land specified in such License.

3. Every such Lease shall be for a term not exceeding 14 years, and shall be subject to a rent of not less than 10s. per acre per annum to be paid in advance, and shall be assignable under such rules as shall be *ipso facto* forfeited if the rent shall not be paid when due ; provided that it shall be competent to the Governor to remit such forfeiture on such terms as he shall think fit.

4. The Governor may insert in such Leases such conditions and clauses of forfeiture as he may think fit, and especially such as may seem to him necessary to secure the *bond fide* application of the land to mining purposes.

5. The extent of land to be comprised in such Leases or Licenses, and the amount of rent to be reserved thereon, shall be regulated from time to time by the Governor, with the advice of his Executive Council.

6. At the expiration of every such Lease, the land comprised therein shall be open to sale by public auction under such Government regulations as shall be in force respecting such sales.

7. Every such Lease shall declare whether, and under what circumstances, the lessee shall be entitled to compensation for improvements effected by him, and shall also declare the mode of estimating and paying such compensation.

8. In this Order in Council the word Governor shall include the Lieutenant-governor or officer for the time being administering the Government of Victoria.

And the Right honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

VICTORIA.

COPY of an ORDER of HER MAJESTY IN
COUNCIL, dated 28th February 1855, em-
powering the Governor of Victoria to Issue
MINING LEASES of LAND not AURIFEROUS.

(Presented pursuant to Act 9 & 10-Vict., c. 104, s. 6.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 March 1855.

CHURCH AFFAIRS (VICTORIA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 24 May 1855;—for,

A “COPY of an ACT to enable the BISHOPS, CLERGY, and LAITY of the UNITED
CHURCH of ENGLAND and IRELAND in *Victoria* to provide for the REGULATION of the
AFFAIRS of the said Church.”

Colonial Office, }
5 June 1855. }

JOHN BALL.

[Reserved for Her Majesty's Approval.]

V I C T O R I A.

Anno Decimo Octavo Victoriae Reginae.

AN ACT to enable the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of
England and Ireland in *Victoria* to provide for the Regulation of the Affairs
of the said Church. [30 November 1854.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and management of the affairs of the United Church of England and Ireland in *Victoria*: Be it therefore enacted, by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of *Victoria*, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for any bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in *Victoria* to convene an assembly of the licensed clergy and the laity of such Church in his diocese. And the bishop, or in his absence a commissary appointed in writing by him, shall preside in such assembly.

Assembly may be convened.

2. Every regulation, act and resolution of such assembly made by the bishop, and the clergy and laity thereat, respecting the affairs of the said Church, including all advowson and right of patronage, shall be binding on every such bishop and his successors, and on the clergy and lay members of the said Church residing within the diocese for which such assembly shall have been convened, and on none other; and on them only so far as such regulation, act, or resolution may concern the position, rights, duties, and liabilities of any minister or member of the said United Church, or any person in communion therewith, in regard of his ministry, membership, or communion, or may concern the advowson or right of patronage in or management of the property of the said Church: Provided that no such regulation, act, or resolution shall be valid, except it be made with the concurrence of a majority both of the clergy and of the laity, the votes of the clergy and those of the laity being separately taken, and except it receive the assent of the bishop.

Regulations of Assembly binding on bishops, clergy, and members of Church.

3. It shall be lawful for any such assembly, by any regulation, act or resolution as aforesaid, to establish a commission for the trial of all ecclesiastical offences, and also to frame rules for the conduct, management, and mode of proceeding in and under such commission, and all such rules from time to time to vary, alter and repeal. And such commission shall be so constituted as such assembly may deem expedient; provided that no such commission, nor any person acting thereunder, shall by virtue of this Act have or exercise any jurisdiction over persons who are not clergymen of the said United Church of England and Ireland: and provided also that such commission, and the persons acting thereunder, shall report to the bishop within whose diocese any such offence shall occur, their opinion of the matters referred to them, and the penalty which they would recommend to be imposed, which penalty the bishop shall not have the power to exceed.

Assembly may establish a Commission.

Powers of Assembly and Commission.

4. It shall not be lawful by any regulation, act, or resolution of any such assembly, nor by the sentence of any commission as aforesaid, or any person acting thereunder, to impose any penalty or disability other than such as may be consequent upon a sentence of suspension from or deprivation of an ecclesiastical office or benefice, or may affect such advowson, right of patronage or property as aforesaid.

Regulations of Assembly not to affect right of appeal, &c.

5. No regulation of any such assembly which shall affect any right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council, or to the Archbishop of Canterbury, or to the metropolitan of the province, or the subordination of the said bishops, clergy and laity to the metropolitan or to the said archbishop, shall be valid unless the consent of the said archbishop or of the said metropolitan thereto be previously or thereafter signified by him under his hand and seal, nor unless such regulation be confirmed by an order of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and no regulation, act or resolution made or passed at any assembly shall be valid, which shall alter or be at variance with the authorised standards of faith and doctrine of the United Church of England and Ireland, or shall alter the oaths, declarations and subscriptions now by law or canon required to be taken, made, and subscribed by persons to be consecrated, ordained, instituted, or licensed within the said Church.

Regulations of Assembly not to be contrary to Act of Council, &c.

6. No regulation, act, or resolution of any such assembly shall be contrary to the statute conferring a Constitution on Victoria, or to any Act of the Legislature of Victoria, or have legal force or validity as against any such Act.

Mode of summoning an Assembly.

7. Where any bishop of the said United Church in Victoria shall see fit to convene an assembly as aforesaid, such bishop shall at such time as to him may seem meet previous to the first assembly in his diocese, summon thereto the clergy, being incumbents, or licensed by the bishop within such diocese, and the lay representatives of the diocese, elected as hereinafter provided, and for electing such representatives, shall require each clergyman instituted or licensed to a separate cure of souls to summon a meeting of the laymen of the Church, of the age of 21 years and upwards, resident within his parish, at such time (within limits which may be prescribed by such bishop), and at such place within the parish or district, as to such clergyman may seem convenient, and every such lay member as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote at such election.

Chairman to be elected, &c.

8. The said meeting, so soon as five persons at the least are assembled, shall proceed to elect a chairman by a majority of those present, and the clergyman may be present and qualified to act as such chairman; and the chairman shall cause a list to be made of those who shall be present, and add thereto the names of any who shall subsequently attend before the proceedings are closed, and shall claim to vote thereat. And every such layman present shall, before taking part or voting at such meeting, sign the following declaration:

“I, *A. B.*, whose name is hereto subscribed, do declare that I am a Member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and belong to no other religious denomination.”

Provided that no person shall be entitled to vote at any such meeting who is known to have impugned the doctrines or discipline of the said Church.

Representatives to be elected.

9. Every such meeting shall choose as a representative one male person who shall have been a communicant of the said Church for at least the term of 12 months preceding the day of such meeting; and if more than 50 and less than 100 persons shall attend and vote, it shall be lawful for such meeting to elect one additional representative, and so for each additional 50 persons attending and voting as aforesaid: Provided that no parish or district shall return more than four such representatives.

Mode of election, &c.

10. In case at any such meeting the number of persons proposed for election exceed the number which the meeting is authorised to elect, the chairman shall take in writing the votes of the qualified persons present, and enumerated as aforesaid, and every such person may give one vote for each of such of the persons proposed not exceeding the number which the meeting is authorised to elect as he may think fit, and the chairman shall declare the number of the votes given for each of the persons proposed; and the chairman, if he be not a clergyman, shall be entitled to vote at and may be elected by such meeting; and

and where the votes of two or more persons are equal, the chairman, if he be not a clergyman, may give a double vote, and if he be a clergyman, may give a casting vote for any such person.

11. The chairman shall cause to be delivered to each person elected a certificate of his election, and shall sign the minutes of the meeting in token of their correctness; and unless he be the clergyman of the parish or district, shall forward them to such clergyman, together with all certificates, subscriptions, and lists, which had been laid before the said meeting, and a certificate of the names, callings, and addresses of the persons chosen; and the clergyman shall forward the said documents to the bishop to be laid before the assembly at the meeting thereof. Certificate to be given, &c.

12. Each lay representative elected as aforesaid shall, before taking part or voting at such assembly, sign and deliver to the president thereof a declaration in the form following: Declaration to be made.

“I, A. B., whose name is hereto subscribed, do declare that I am a communicant of the United Church of England and Ireland, and belong to no other religious denomination.”

13. It shall be lawful for the first or any future assembly as aforesaid to make such regulations, acts, or resolutions as it may deem fit, for altering the constitution of such assembly with respect to the number, election, and qualification of the lay members thereof, the manner in which the votes of the clergy and laity may be taken, and the declarations to be signed by the electors or lay members as aforesaid (provided that every such lay member shall declare himself a communicant of such Church), and also for determining the mode in, and the conditions under which such advowson or right of patronage as aforesaid may be exercised, for the licensing of clergymen by the bishop, for the adjournment and prorogation of such assemblies, and the calling of future assemblies, and the mode of election of the lay members thereof, and every such assembly may repeal, alter or vary such regulations, acts, or resolutions. Assembly may make regulations, &c.

14. The provisions of this Act in relation to the first convening and holding an assembly in a diocese, and the election of the lay members thereof, shall remain in force and be acted on until the first or any other assembly shall otherwise provide; and in any case not provided for by this Act, or by the regulations for the time being of any assembly, the bishop of the diocese may regulate the convening of any assembly in such diocese, and the form and manner of all proceedings preparatory thereto. Provision for cases not provided for regulations, &c.

15. A copy of the regulations passed at the first assembly of any diocese to be called under this Act, and also of the rules framed for any such commission as aforesaid, and from time to time of any alterations of such regulations and rules, shall be sent by the bishop of such diocese, duly certified under his hand and seal, as testifying his assent thereto, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and also to the metropolitan; and the said archbishop may, within six months of his receipt thereof, submit the same, with such observations thereon as he may see fit to make, for the consideration of Her Majesty in Council; and Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, may allow or disallow the same, as to Her Majesty shall seem fit, and the regulations and rules so allowed, and a notification of such regulations and rules as may be disallowed, shall be forthwith transmitted by the archbishop to the bishop transmitting the same, and shall by such bishop be published in his diocese. Copy of regulations to be transmitted to Archbishop.

16. Any regulation or rule disallowed by Her Majesty as aforesaid, after the notification of the disallowance thereof shall have been received by the bishop, shall cease to be in force; but any act, matter, or thing, done under or in accordance with any such regulation or rule before such receipt of the notification of the disallowance thereof shall have the same validity and effect as if such regulation or rule had been allowed. Provisional Acts valid.

17. So soon as a province shall have been constituted in Victoria, it shall be lawful for the metropolitan thereof from time to time to convene the bishops thereof, and to require them to convene the members of the several diocesan assemblies, or such representatives of the same as shall hereafter by any such provincial assemblies be determined, at such time and place as he may deem fit, Provincial assemblies.

fit, to consider of and determine upon all such matters and things as may concern the affairs of the said Church in Victoria; and the said metropolitan shall be the president of every such provincial assembly, and shall always preside therein personally, or by such bishop or bishops of his province as he may appoint his commissary or commissaries, under his hand and seal for that purpose. And the metropolitan and bishops attending such assembly shall sit and vote as one house, and the clergy and lay members shall sit and vote as another house, and no act or resolution shall be valid to which both houses have not assented; and on every division of the house of clergy and lay members, nothing shall be held to be carried by a majority of such house but that to which a majority both of the clergy and of the laity, voting by dioceses, shall have assented; the vote of the majority of the clergy present and representing each diocese, being taken as the vote of the clergy of such diocese, and the vote of the majority of the laymen present, and representing the laity of each diocese, being taken as the vote of the laity of such diocese; and such provincial assembly may pass rules and regulations for the uniform conduct of and mode of proceeding in all diocesan assemblies, and all rules and regulations so passed shall be valid, subject to such alteration, allowance or disallowance as has been hereinbefore provided with regard to the regulations of diocesan assemblies.

Royal prerogative
not interfered
with.

18. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right to nominate or appoint any metropolitan or bishop of the said United Church in Victoria, or any other rights or prerogatives of Her Majesty, save so far as the advowson or right of patronage in Victoria (if any) now vested in Her Majesty may be hereby expressly impaired, diminished, or affected.

Interpretation.

19. In the construction and interpretation of the provisions of this Act the word "Bishop" shall include the Metropolitan of the Province with reference to his metropolitan diocese.

CHURCH AFFAIRS (VICTORIA).

COPY of an Act to enable the BISHOPS, CLERGY,
and LAITY of the UNITED CHURCH of ENGLAND
and IRELAND in *Victoria* to provide for the
REGULATION of the AFFAIRS of the said
Church.

(*Mr. Gladstone.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 June 1855.*

296.

Under 1 oz.

DESPATCHES

FROM

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLONIES

TRANSMITTING

ADDRESSES AND RESOLUTIONS

ON THE SUBJECT OF

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
25th January 1855.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

[231]

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CANADA.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 2.) Government House, Quebec, June 14, 1854.
MY LORD DUKE, (Received July 3, 1854.)
I HAVE the honour to enclose the loyal Address to Her Majesty from the inhabitants of the township of Trafalgar, Canada West, in order that it may be laid at the foot of the throne.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects of the township of Trafalgar, in the province of Canada, being called by a requisition of the inhabitants, made to the town reeve, to meet in the village of Oakville, on the anniversary of Your Majesty's natal day, conceive that we cannot celebrate the day in a manner more acceptable to Your Majesty, or more pleasing to ourselves, than to make known to Your Majesty our hearty sympathy with the great English and French people, in the cause of human rights and freedom, which they are now engaged in defending; and to assure Your Majesty that the contrasts of living history acting before our eyes, have better enabled us to appreciate the blessings we enjoy under the benign sway of Your Majesty,—whom may God long preserve,—and that so long as one human being is held in bondage by his fellow men, without the privilege of appeal, your subjects here, sustained by Your Majesty, can never consent that Canada shall become other than a land of refuge for the oppressed; and that, should contingencies arise on this continent adverse to the interests of humanity, as aiding Russia against the allies, against freedom, in favour of slavery, under whatsoever pretext, clothed in whatever specious language, Your Majesty may rely on the support and loyalty of your subjects in the township of Trafalgar.

(Signed) ROBERT J. WILSON, Secretary.
Signed on behalf of the meeting,
ROBERT R. CHISHOLM, Town Reeve, Chairman.

Oakville, May 24, 1854.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 3.) Government House, Quebec, June 14, 1854.
MY LORD DUKE, (Received July 3, 1854.)
I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith, the loyal address to Her Majesty from the inhabitants of the city of Hamilton and its vicinity, in order that it may be laid at the foot of the throne.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 3.

Enclosure in No. 3.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN QUEEN VICTORIA,

WE, Your Majesty's devoted and loyal subjects, residents of the city of Hamilton and its vicinity, in the province of Canada, have met together, in pursuance of our annual custom, to celebrate Your Majesty's birthday with such demonstration of joy and gratitude for the blessings conferred upon us in Your Majesty's happy reign as may be consistent with the occasion.

We would assure Your Majesty of our attachment to Your Majesty's throne and person, and of our deep sympathy with Your Majesty, and with our fellow-subjects in the United

Kingdom, in the calamitous war in which the nation is now engaged by the aggressive, and ambitious designs of Russia.

CANADA.

We are grateful to Providence in the prosperity with which this colony is favoured and for our peaceful enjoyment of free institutions; and we confidently express our united conviction, that, not only may the tranquillity of Your Majesty's British American possession be maintained by the courage and loyalty of its people, but, if need be, Your Majesty may rely upon the will of Your Majesty's Canadian subjects, in furtherance of the struggle in which Your Majesty is engaged on behalf of liberty and progressive civilization.

We earnestly pray that Your Majesty's reign may be long and happy.

(Signed)

CHARLES MAGILL, Mayor,

Hamilton, Canada West, May 24, 1854.

On behalf of the citizens of Hamilton.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 4.)

Government House, Quebec, June 15th, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received July 3, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, in order that it may be laid at the foot of the throne, the loyal Address of the Chiefs and Sachems of the Six Nations of Indians residing on the Grand River in Canada West, on the subject of the War with Russia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Duke of Newcastle,

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Encl. in No. 4.

TO HER ROYAL MAJESTY VICTORIA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

GREAT MOTHER,

WE, the Chiefs and Sachems of the Six Nations of Indians, residing on the Grand River in Canada West, being assembled at our council fire in general council, take this opportunity of assuring Your Majesty of our unalterable attachment to Your Majesty.

Great Mother, we have heard that Your Majesty is now at war with a powerful nation, and that your warriors, with those of the French as your allies, have gone on the war path: we are happy to hear of this alliance, and we feel that our Great Mother's cause must be just.

Great Mother, your children of the Six Nations have always been faithful and active allies of your Crown, and the ancestors of your red children never failed to assist in the battles of your illustrious ancestors.

Great Mother, we now renew the offer of our services against any external or internal enemy that may dare to attack this portion of your dominions. And we pray the Great Spirit to bless your warriors and those of your allies with victory.

Done in general council at our general council fire this 3rd day of June 1854.

(Signed)

JOHN S. JOHNSON, Speaker.

NICHOLAS BURNING, Chief.

And forty-two others.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 14.)

Government House, Quebec, June 28, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received July 17, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose, in order that it may be laid at the foot of the throne, the loyal Address to Her Majesty of the Mayor, Town Council, and inhabitants of the town of London in this province.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Duke of Newcastle,

&c. &c. &c.

4 ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY FROM THE COLONIES

CANADA.

Encl. in No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 5.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Town Council, and inhabitants of the town of London, in the province of Canada, deem it a sacred duty, at this momentous period of Your Majesty's reign, humbly to approach Your Majesty with expressions of respect and attachment to Your Majesty's person, family, and throne.

We beg to assure Your Majesty that we deeply sympathize with our fellow-subjects in Great Britain and Ireland in their warm expressions of loyalty and attachment, and in that general expression of abhorrence at the attempt of a powerful but barbarous empire to check the advancement of civilization and humanity among those ancient countries on the Mediterranean Sea, in which Your Majesty as well as your illustrious predecessors, have so long laboured to mitigate the evils of superstition and proscription.

We beg to assure Your Majesty that we shall watch with intense interest the progress of Your Majesty's arms through this dire struggle, and while we deplore the causes which have called for the exercise of those terrible powers of war which it has pleased providence to place at Your Majesty's disposal to check and awe unprincipled aggression, we earnestly pray that our fellow-countrymen will come out of the strife, having earned for themselves new claims for that bravery and humanity which has ever characterized Your Majesty's united service, and added fresh lustre to Your Majesty's prosperous reign.

London, Canada,
May 24, 1854.

Signed,
JOHN DOYLE, Clerk.

(Signed) MARCUS HOLM, Mayor.

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 15.)

Government House, Quebec, June 28, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received July 17, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the loyal Address to Her Majesty of the Municipal Council of the county of Waterloo, in order that it may be laid at the foot of the throne.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 6.

Enclosure in No. 6.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND QUEEN :

WE, the Municipal Council of the county of Waterloo, in Council assembled, beg leave most respectfully, at the present eventful crisis of your empire's destiny, to approach Your Majesty and to tender our loyal devotion and deep sympathy for the effort you are called upon to make to restrain despotism and promote civilization.

Emanating, as this address does, from a body composed of natives of Canada, Germany, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom, unanimously appreciating your claims upon our fealty and affection, and grateful for the fostering care and benign government under which we are peacefully prospering, this address is humbly presented to Your Majesty as a token of the anxious feeling that exists in this distant portion of your empire for the triumph of enlightened principles.

While we deprecate war in the abstract, yet we believe it is oftentimes permitted for the best of purposes. The present alliance between France and England strikingly illustrates this. We fondly hope that this alliance may ever continue, boding forth, as it does, a bright future for mankind.

Permit us, most Gracious Queen, to tender to you our ardent wishes for the safety and success of your fleets and armies, and our deep sympathy with them in their present contest. When the day of battle shall be over, and you shall have called the muster-roll of your gallant soldiers and sailors, we know too well that Britannia will have to deplore the loss of many brave sons, and mourn the bereavement of her widowed mothers and fatherless children. Allow us, therefore, to point Your Majesty to your noble Province of Canada as an asylum for the bereaved and the destitute, where the defenders of their

country ever have, and we trust, under Divine Providence, ever will find a cordial welcome and a peaceful happy home.

(Signed) JOHN SCOTT, Warden,
In name and behalf of the council.

Court House, Berlin,
County of Waterloo, Province of Canada.
12th day of June, 1854.

CANADA.

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE
to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 16.)

Government House, Quebec, June 28, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received July 17, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the loyal Address to Her Majesty of the Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland, assembled in Synod.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7.

UNTO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, the Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland, now assembled in synod, embrace the opportunity thus afforded us of again tendering the expression of our sincere attachment to Your Majesty's person and government.

Feeling, as we ought, a deep interest not only in the spiritual but temporal wellbeing of the country in which our lot is cast, it affords us much satisfaction to say that this province is at present in the enjoyment of no ordinary share of prosperity. A bountiful providence has so graciously smiled on the labours of the industrious for some years past, that it may without exaggeration be said the greater part of Your Majesty's subjects in Canada are in full possession of all the comforts of life. That vast multitudes of poor but industrious men have been enabled, by patient toil, to make for themselves homes in this country, in which poverty is almost unknown, cannot but yield to Your Majesty the most pleasing reflection. And while the wonderful natural resources of the colony ought not to be overlooked, yet it were criminal to forget that for this extraordinary prosperity the province is in many ways to a great extent indebted to British institutions, as far as these have been established among us, and to our happy connexion with the mother country. It is not, therefore, wonderful that we, in common with all good men, should ardently desire to see these institutions more widely extended, and that we should earnestly pray that that connexion may for ever continue. We have a very thorough conviction that the extension of British dominion has in all cases been the extension of liberty, order, and substantial prosperity. While this is seen in all the dependencies of the empire, it is seen in none more clearly than in this colony. Hence it is alike our duty and our inclination to cherish in our own hearts, and in the hearts of all over whom we can exercise any influence, a profound respect for the stability and glory of that empire which God has made instrumental in accomplishing so much not only for the civil but for the spiritual interests of the human family. The honour of reigning over such an empire is only less than the responsibility.

But while in this province we can rejoice in the peace, order, and prosperity that prevail among us, we are not indifferent to a great and painful event which has lately taken place. It penetrates us with grief to think that since we last addressed Your Majesty, Great Britain has been necessitated to declare war against the Emperor of Russia. It were quite foreign to the nature of this address to enter at large into the merits of this most solemn question. It is enough to say that in regard to the position taken by Your Majesty's Government as to this war, we think it eminently just, and in the highest degree generous towards the weak and the oppressed. It is no vain boast to say, that Britain has often drawn the sword in defence of the sacred claims of justice, and has often thrown the shield of protection over the feeble. Those who revere our beloved country cannot fail to point with peculiar exultation to these as among the grandest events in her history. It

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CANADA.

rejoices our heart to reflect that in the declaration of this war, as to the motives for which it has been undertaken, the world has received another proof how deep the sense of justice is in the heart of the British people, how tender their sympathies are with the oppressed, and how ready they ever are to make all sacrifices to preserve the freedom of others as well as their own.

At a crisis so momentous it is extremely cheering to think of the unanimity which prevails among all classes of Your Majesty's subjects, as to the necessity at length of the solemn step which has been taken, as well as the loyalty to Your Majesty's person which animates every bosom on the present trying occasion. But while we would not overlook these as weighty considerations, as also the vast resources of the British Empire, as grounds of hope that a brave people shall at length triumph, still we must not forget that Divine aid is indispensable to such a triumph as shall be for the glory of God and the real good of the nations of the earth. It was therefore to us exceedingly gratifying to find, that while Your Majesty was sending forth the naval and military forces of the country to fight the battles of justice, you were directing your subjects to lift up their hearts, as no doubt you were lifting up your own, in supplication to Almighty God for his help. We would fain hope that these prayers have been heard, and that God, whose throne is a throne of righteousness, will so direct Your Majesty's councils by his infinite wisdom, that all measures may be taken which may best conduce to bring this war to a speedy and successful termination, and that, while it continues, He may by his omnipotent arm strengthen and protect your brave warriors in the day of battle.

Although the struggle which has been begun may be sore and may not soon end, and deeply as we deplore the miseries which it must bring on many of our fellow men, yet when we consider the justice of the cause in which the armies and fleets of our country are engaged, we do not only hope for success, but also firmly believe that God will make the issue of this war in many ways subservient to the advancement of the principles of true liberty and pure religion throughout the world.

That the God of all consolation may greatly bless Your Majesty, not only as Sovereign of the British Empire but also in the dear relations of wife and mother, which you so eminently adorn, is our earnest prayer.

Signed at Toronto, this sixth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four years:—In name, in presence, and by appointment of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, by

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Moderator.

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 17.)

Government House, Quebec, June 28, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received July 17, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith, in order that it may be laid at the foot of the Throne, the loyal Address to Her Majesty of her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects of the County of Oxford.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 8.

Enclosure in No. 8.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majesty's most loyal and faithful subjects of the county of Oxford in the province of Canada, deem this a most fitting occasion for giving public expression to our heartfelt attachment to our beloved Sovereign, and to the noble institutions of our country. As a colonial dependency of the British Empire, we feel that we have had every privilege secured to us which the most ardent lover of liberty can desire, and are at the present moment enjoying the blessings of great material prosperity. We learn, therefore, with deep concern that the Imperial Government has unavoidably become involved in open hostilities with a great northern power, and most warmly sympathise with Your Majesty, and those of our fellow subjects who are nearer the scene of action than ourselves. As a general principle we deprecate war between the nations of the earth as unnatural and unchristian; but this is a contest involving the highest interests, even the cause of civil liberty and the future peace of the world. The unprovoked aggressions of

ON THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

the northern despot must be repelled : he must be driven back within his own territory of tyranny and superstition : and we humbly pray that the Almighty Disposer of all things will prosper the efforts of the western powers, and bring this unholy warfare quickly to an end.

We desire to unite our cordial assurances with the many which will flow this very day to Your Majesty's throne, of the unswerving loyalty of your vast possessions, and of the readiness and determination of all to defend the same against any aggression.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,

JOHN FOUKE, Reeve of Woodstock.

Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen.
Woodstock, 24th of May, 1854.

CANADA.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE to the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 20.)

Government House Quebec, July 5, 1854.

SIR,

(Received, July 24, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the Copy of an Address which I have received from the Warden and Members of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, as I am desirous, in accordance with their request, to call your attention to the loyal sentiments therein expressed, in reference to the contest in which Great Britain is now engaged.

16th June.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Encl. in No. 9.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the Warden and Members of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, now in council assembled, avail ourselves of the opportunity thus afforded to express our sincere satisfaction at your Excellency's return from Europe, to resume the government of this province, over whose public affairs you have already presided with such distinguished abilities.

It has been to us, as it has undoubtedly been to the great body of the Canadian people, a source of pride and delight to find that the services and talents of a Governor General (under whose administration the province has attained a degree of prosperity and happiness heretofore unknown), have met with distinguished marks of approbation from the sovereign of the empire and statesmen of all parties, and the people of the mother country at large.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to us, as it must be to all wellwishers of the province, to find that your Excellency has been enabled to conclude a treaty with the Government of the United States, which now awaits ratification, upon terms which are likely to prove in the highest degree advantageous to the British North American provinces generally, as well as to the United States.

Among the many good results which have emanated from your wise administration of the government of this province, may be ranked the friendly and neighbourly spirit which has sprung up between the people of this province and those of the United States.

We feel assured that the resumption of the government by your Excellency will be marked by that respect for public freedom and the constitutional rights of the people which has so eminently characterised the administration of your Excellency heretofore.

We embrace this opportunity of expressing for ourselves and the people whom we represent, a sincere and devoted attachment to the person and Government of Her Majesty the Queen, and we beg your Excellency to assure Her Majesty that we, in common with the rest of her Canadian subjects, deeply sympathise with Her and her Imperial Government at this trying and momentous period, when the sword has been actually drawn and a state of warfare has commenced.

It was with profound regret that we (during your Excellency's absence in Britain) heard from time to time, of the unprovoked aggressions of the Emperor of Russia, on the

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CANADA.

independence of Turkey, and while we deplore war, it is with pride and satisfaction we have observed the firm and imposing attitude assumed by Her Majesty and the nation, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French and the French nation, in taking up arms in defence of national rights, and against the preponderance of a power which has violated treaties and threatens the liberties of the world.

We feel satisfied from what we see around us, and from the patriotic feeling existing among all classes of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, that the whole body of the people feel convinced that the cause in which Great Britain and France are engaged is a righteous cause, upholding right against wrong, and defending the weak against the strong. And in the event of Her Majesty's Imperial Government considering it indispensably necessary to employ the troops now stationed in the province against the common enemy, Her Majesty might with perfect safety withdraw the troops for that purpose, leaving the public peace and the safety of the province to the keeping and protection of the Canadian people, under the guidance and auspices of your Excellency.

In conclusion, we sincerely trust that your Excellency may long continue to reside among us in the enjoyment of health and happiness as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen.

(Signed) D. ROBLIN, Warden.

County Council Chamber,
Kingston, June 16, 1854.

No. 10.

No. 10.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE to the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., dated Broomhall, Dunfermline, January 15, 1855.

(Received, January 16, 1855.)

"I HAVE the honour to inform you that I am the bearer of a joint address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Canada, expressive of the sentiments of the Canadian Parliament on the glorious victory of the Alma, and having reference to a grant* by that body in favour of the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors of either of the allied armies of England or France who may have fallen or may yet fall in this war. I shall feel greatly obliged if you will apprise me whether it is Her Majesty's pleasure that this Address should be transmitted through you, or that it should be presented in any other manner."

No. 11.

No. 11.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE to the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY Bart.

Broomhall, Dunfermline, January 22, 1855.

(Received, January 23, 1855.)

SIR,

I HAVE the the honour, in compliance with the directions conveyed in your Despatch of the 20th instant, to transmit herewith the Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada referred to in that Despatch.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Encl. in No. 14.

Enclosure in No. 11.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Canada, pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept our cordial congratulations on the glorious victory achieved by Your Majesty's brave Army and gallant Allies on the Heights of Alma in the Crimea, on the 20th day of September 1854, a victory that must be ever memorable in the history of nations, as well for the deeds of valour and self-devotion displayed by the allied armies, as for its important effects on the future peace and welfare of the civilized world.

* See Resolution printed at page 9.

At the same time we condole with Your Majesty, and sympathize with all classes of Your Majesty's loyal people on the great loss of life which has arisen from this fierce and bloody struggle against the enemy of Europe, the sufferings of the numerous wounded in the army of Your Majesty and that of your allies, and the desolation of the widows and orphans of those brave men who have fallen in the hour of victory, courageously fighting in the cause of European liberty. Moved by these considerations, by sentiments of sympathy and compassion for the surviving sufferers, and the sorrows and privations of those who have been left widowed and fatherless by this fearful contest, we desire the privilege of contributing towards the fund for the relief of the bereaved and afflicted widows and orphans of those of the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the allied armies and navies of England and France, who have fallen or may hereafter fall in the contest. And we pledge ourselves, at the earliest opportunity which the forms of Parliament allow, to place at the disposal of the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty for receiving the same our humble aid towards so humane and commendable a purpose.

And we humbly request Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause our contribution to be divided in equal proportion between the wounded, the widows, and the orphans of Your Majesty's gallant army and those of the army of Your Majesty's Imperial Ally, the Emperor of the French.

(Signed) JOHN ROSS, Speaker, L. C.

Legislative Council Chamber, Quebec,
November 20, 1854.

(Signed) L. V. SICOTTE, Speaker, L. A.

Legislative Assembly Hall, Canada,
Quebec, Friday, November 17, 1854.

Extract from the votes and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Canada,
dated 17th November 1854.

Resolved, "That there be granted to Her Majesty the sum of 20,000£, to enable Her Majesty to pay the like sum to the widows and orphans of those of the soldiers, sailors, and marines who may have fallen or may hereafter fall in the contest in which England and France are now engaged, to be equally divided between the wounded, the widows, and the orphans of both nations."

No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.
to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 6)

Government House, Quebec, January 5, 1855.

(Received January 23, 1855.)

SIR,

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I transmit to you herewith two drafts for 10,000£ sterling each, payable to the order of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, as voted by the provincial Parliament as a contribution towards the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the allied forces of England and France engaged in the present war.

I have, &c.,

Sir George Grey, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 13.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT
to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 18.)

Government House, Halifax, Nova Scotia,
30th March 1854.

(Received 10th April 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith to your Grace two Addresses, one from the Legislative Council and the other from the House of Assembly, to be laid at the foot of the Throne, expressive of their loyalty to their

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NOVA SCOTIA.

Sovereign and their attachment to the parent state, as also their readiness, if required, to maintain at their own risk and cost the defence of Nova Scotia, in the event of the rights of the British Empire being attacked on these coasts.

2. On the receipt of your Grace's Circular Letter of the 24th ultimo, transmitting copy of instructions issued from the Foreign Office to Her Majesty's diplomatic and consular agents abroad on the approaching contest between Great Britain and Russia, I consulted with my Government how Nova Scotia might best show to Her Majesty's Government that this province responded equally with the same voice that has so enthusiastically resounded throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and that we were prepared, as far as in our power lay, to contribute our quota to the parent state in the approaching contest.

3. The chief officer of my Government, acting on my suggestions and advice, laid before the Assembly the Address above referred to, which I am happy to acquaint your Grace was received with the greatest unanimity and every expression of loyalty. And to show that, however much at times party rivalry might in their debates be exhibited in that house in their local affairs, yet on the subject of loyalty to their Sovereign and attachment to the parent state there existed but one feeling common to all parties. The Address was seconded by the leader of the opposition in the same sentiments and spirit as it had been proposed, and was passed by acclamation, without a dissentient voice.

4. On the following day, in the self-same spirit, the Legislative Council likewise passed their Address. A copy of the speech of Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, mover of the Address in the Assembly, I have appended to this Despatch.

5. As the policy of requiring the several colonies who are in the enjoyment of the freest representative institutions to take upon themselves the burden of defraying the military expenses necessary for their individual protection has not yet been made by your Grace a subject of correspondence, I shall first await the reply of Her Majesty's Government to the Addresses which I have now the honour of forwarding to the foot of the throne.

6. I may observe, however, that should Her Majesty's Government find it either expedient or necessary to reduce the strength of the garrison by the withdrawal of one regiment or of both at present quartered in Halifax, an effective militia force could be raised to undertake in their place the military duties of this garrison, and should circumstances require it this force could be augmented throughout the Province to 50,000 men.

7. The organization and command of this force I am perfectly prepared, from my own military experience, to undertake. A very effective body of officers can be found in this Province from among those gentlemen who have held commissions in Her Majesty's service, and having sold out have settled in Nova Scotia, as also from among several who are on the half pay list, and with the assistance of a few young active staff officers your Grace may be assured that my best energies and exertions shall be given to equip such a force as not only Nova Scotia but any other of Her Majesty's possessions abroad may well be proud to possess.

8. I enclose herewith returns showing the staff officers and men employed in this command, as also a return of the outposts, with the number of guns and men with which they are at present occupied.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1. in No. 13.

Enclosure 1 in No. 13.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with sentiments of loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty's person and government.

We deeply regret that the peace which has so long prevailed in Europe is likely to be disturbed by the unwarrantable aggression of the Emperor of Russia, rendering it

indispensable on the part of Your Majesty to take measures to restrain effectually his hostile intentions. NOVA SCOTIA.

In the unanimous expression of ready adherence and support which has been enthusiastically afforded to Your Majesty by our fellow subjects in Great Britain we cordially unite, and we beg to assure Your Majesty that if in the disposition of your army you should deem it necessary to withdraw that portion which has been quartered in this part of your Empire Your Majesty may confidently trust that the utmost exertions of the militia of this province will be made for its defence.

Believing as we do that the cause in which Your Majesty is engaged is just and equitable we rely on the gracious favour of Him who is the only giver of all victory that the blessings of peace may not be long denied to our common country.

(Signed) MICH^L TOBIN, President.

Legislative Council Chamber,
March 30, 1854.

Enclosure 2 in No. 13.

Encl. 2. in No. 13.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the Representatives of the People of Nova Scotia.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Nova Scotia, have learned with extreme regret that Your Majesty's Government has been compelled to fit out armaments and prepare for active hostilities in order to maintain the faith of treaties and guard the interests of the empire from the aggressive spirit manifested by the Emperor of Russia.

Though far removed from what may be the theatre of war, Your Majesty's loyal subjects in Nova Scotia will regard with grave solicitude the operations of Your Majesty's forces by sea and land, and Your Majesty may be assured that wherever the national flag is borne their sympathies will follow it, and that in triumph and disaster the efforts of its gallant defenders will ever be marked with deep interest in this portion of the empire.

Should the land forces now in this province be required elsewhere Your Majesty may rely upon the loyalty and devotion of the militia of Nova Scotia, who until the return of peace in Europe will defend their own country, and protect Your Majesty's forts and arsenals from foreign aggression.

(Signed) WM. YOUNG, Speaker.

Halifax, March 27, 1854.

Enclosure 3 in No. 13.

Encl. 3. in No. 13.

COPY of the SPEECH delivered by the Honourable Mr. HOWE, Provincial Secretary, on moving in the House of Assembly the Address to Her Majesty the Queen on the approaching contest between Great Britain and Russia.

THE Hon. Joseph Howe (Provincial Secretary) rose to move an address to the Queen, which he had previously laid on the table. He said,—“Mr. Speaker, the “province of Nova Scotia has for the last hundred years been a firmly attached and “loyal portion of the British empire. She has steadfastly maintained her allegiance “through all the vicissitudes of peace and war. Loyalty is here an enduring sentiment; “and whenever there is menace or danger from abroad our Sovereign is not left to “doubt of the strength of our feelings, or of our readiness to sustain to the utmost “of our power the honour of the British flag and the authority of the Crown. When “these are in peril the voice of faction is hushed, party feelings subside, party distinctions are obliterated, and a united Legislature prepared to defend our common “country, or to send to the foot of the throne the expression of sentiments which are “shared alike by all ranks and classes of our people.

“Sir, I look back with pride to a period in our history, within the recollection of “many around me, when, with singular unanimity and enthusiasm, the whole resources, “physical and pecuniary, of Nova Scotia, were placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant- “Governor, when the frontier was endangered, amidst the acclamations of the people “and of their representatives. At that time I led the opposition in this House, but I at “once tendered support to the Government of the day, as I am happy to know that the “leader of the opposition will now second the motion which I am about to make. “Then, as now, our flag was about to be insulted, our country embroiled with a foreign “power. We are not now threatened with any immediate danger. There is peace on “this continent, and I trust it may be preserved. But our brethren at home are about “to enter upon a struggle, the end of which cannot be foretold. The fleets and “armaments on their way to the Baltic and the Black Sea instruct us that they are in “earnest. It is but right that the outlying portions of the empire should comprehend “and should discharge the obligations which in such a crisis rest upon them. A common “sentiment should thrill throughout the empire. The Sovereign should feel that Her

NOVA SCOTIA.

" subjects, wherever situated, are united as one man. It is our duty to take the earliest opportunity of declaring to our Sovereign the feelings of our people. Let there be no doubt in her mind; let it be felt and known that, whatever may be our party struggles or differences of opinion, there is but one feeling in Nova Scotia when the flag of England is unfurled. The latter clause of this address I trust will not be disapproved. Whatever might be our regret at the withdrawal of Her Majesty's troops, I believe that I am not mistaken when I assume that the militia of Nova Scotia about to be enrolled and embodied would be able to defend their own, soil and protect Her Majesty's forts and arsenals, should our gallant soldiers be required elsewhere. If they can they ought, and we should not detain a single regiment here that may be wanted in the Mediterranean. Entertaining those sentiments, Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move the following address."

No. 14.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT
to the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 66.)

Halifax, Nova Scotia, December 13, 1854.

SIR,

(Received January 10, 1855.)

I HAVE much satisfaction in transmitting to you the enclosed copy of a resolution of the House of Assembly, for the appropriation of 2,000*l.* sterling towards the relief, education, and support of the widows and orphans of the soldiers, sailors, and marines who may have fallen or may fall in battle, or die on active service, in the present war.

I enclose a bill of exchange for the above sum which I beg that you will have the goodness to transmit to the London Committee of the Patriotic Fund.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon.
Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

Encl. in No. 11.

Enclosure in No. 14.

In the House of Assembly, December 7, 1854.

RESOLVED unanimously, That his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor be authorized to draw from the public treasury, and remit to the Committee in charge of the Patriotic Fund in London, the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, to be applied towards the relief, education, and support of the widows and orphans of those soldiers, sailors, and marines who may have fallen or may hereafter fall in battle, or die on active service, during the present war.

(A true copy.)

HENRY C. D. TWINING,
Clerk of Assembly.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 15.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.
to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 17.)

Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick,
May 3, 1854.

(Received May 22, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I LAID before both branches of the legislature of New Brunswick the declarations and orders in council which your Grace did me the honour to forward with your Despatches of the 31st March and the 11th April respectively.

I now enclose,

1. A joint address on behalf of the Legislative Council and Assembly to Her Most Gracious Majesty, which I request may be laid at the foot of the throne.

2. A copy of a resolution passed by the House of Assembly, placing the resources of the province at my disposal for its defence.

The Order in Council of the 7th of April was published by me in an extra Gazette on the 29th of that month.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in 15.

Encl. 1 in No. 15.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of Your Majesty's Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick in provincial Parliament convened, having received from Your Majesty's representative in this province official information of the war in which Your Majesty is engaged with the Emperor of all the Russias, crave leave to approach Your Majesty with the assurance of our continued attachment to Your Majesty's person and throne.

Although in a distant portion of your empire, we feel a most anxious interest in the result of Your Majesty's efforts to maintain the national honour unimpaired, and to preserve inviolate the treaties to which the nation's faith is pledged, and we cannot doubt that the naval and military forces of the empire, acting in cordial concert with Your Majesty's allies, will be successful in preserving the national flag untarnished, and in securing at an early period the blessings of a happy and lasting peace.

With pride and confidence we assure Your Majesty, that the loyalty and devotion of the people and of the militia of this province may be again implicitly relied on for the defence of New Brunswick, and to meet any emergency resulting from the war in which Your Majesty and your allies are now most justly engaged.

WILLIAM BLACK, President of Legislative Council.
D. HARRINGTON, Speaker of Assembly.

Enclosure 2 in No. 15.

Encl. 2 in No. 15.

WHEREAS the war in which England is now engaged with Russia may, by possibility make it necessary to adopt precautionary measures for the defence of this province and our sister colonies:

Therefore resolved unanimously,—That the whole available resources of this province are placed at the disposal of the Executive Government, so far as is necessary for the legitimate defence of the province and the maintenance of the honour and glory of the British flag.

Ordered, that Mr. Earle, Mr. Boyd, and Mr. Williston be a Committee to communicate the foregoing resolution to His Excellency.

CHARLES P. WATMORE, Clerk.

No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.
to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 24.) Government Town, Fredericton N. B., June 5, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received July 3, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit with this Despatch an Address from the mayor and citizens of St. John to Her Most Gracious Majesty on the subject of the war in which Great Britain is now engaged. This Address expresses their attachment to the Queen and their sympathy with their fellow subjects in Europe.

I have to request your Grace will cause it to be laid at the foot of the throne.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

14 ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY FROM THE COLONIES

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

Enclosure in No. 16.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Encl. in No. 16.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, Your Majesty's faithful subjects, the mayor, common council, citizens, and other residents of the city of Saint John, New Brunswick, embrace the occasion of Your Majesty's entering upon a war of great hazard and magnitude to approach Your Majesty with the assurance of our warm and unabated attachment to Your Majesty's throne and person, as also to give expression to our sympathy with our fellow subjects in the mother country with regard to the momentous contest in which the nation at large, in alliance with France, has so heartily and nobly engaged; having put forth its might, in defence of an ally wantonly attacked, and of the rights of Europe, against a ruthless and powerful foe.

Secure and prosperous as we have been under Your Majesty's happy and hitherto peaceful reign, we cannot but deeply regret the check which commerce and civilization must be subject to from the breach of the peace of nations; and though we can do little to lighten the burdens which war must necessarily entail upon Your Majesty's subjects at home, we shall ever pray that it may please the Great Disposer of all events to grant success to the allied arms, to restore speedily order and tranquillity, and to favour with the continuance of His omnipotent protection the person, the family, and the empire of Your Majesty.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES OLIVE, Mayor,
and Chairman of public meeting.

(L.S.) By order of the Common Council.

JAMES R. RUEL, Deputy Com. Clerk.

No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. J. H. T. MANNERS
SUTTON to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick,
November 4, 1854.

(No. 23.)

SIR,

(Received November 20, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose a joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to Her most Gracious Majesty, which I request may be laid at the foot of the throne.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

Sir George Grey, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Encl. in No. 17.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble and Dutiful Address of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly
of the Province of New Brunswick in General Assembly convened.

May it please Your Majesty,

FREEMEN in every land are watching with intense anxiety the progress of the conflict with the great despot of the north. And we beg permission to offer our congratulations on the recent success of Your Majesty and your allies in the glorious victory at Alma.

It is with pride and heartfelt thankfulness that we have witnessed the patience, skill, and bravery of the soldiers of Great Britain, France, and the Ottoman Porte, and enough has already transpired to convince the civilized world that the fleets and armies of the east are worthy of their sires, their country, and the glorious cause in which they are engaged.

That the God of Battles may bless your arms,—that your reign may become as brilliant in war as it has hitherto been resplendent in the arts of peace, is the earnest prayer of Your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects in this part of your widely extended dominions.

We have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM BLACK,
President of the Legislative Council.
D. HARRINGTON,
Speaker of Assembly.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND

No. 18.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON to the
Duke of NEWCASTLE.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
May 18, 1854.

(No. 101.)

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received June 5, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to forward your Grace an Address to the Queen, passed by the House of Assembly, expressing sentiments of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty, and the prayer that success may crown the arms of the nation in the present conflict.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Encl. in No. 18.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, the Commons of Newfoundland in Legislative Session convened, beg leave to approach Your Majesty, with feelings of profound loyalty and attachment to Your Majesty and the British Crown, and to express the lively interest and intense anxiety entertained by Your Majesty's subjects in this portion of your wide-spread dominions for the success of British valour in the war which Your Majesty's Government has unavoidably undertaken in Eastern Europe in defence of justice and the rights of the allied powers.

As the representatives of this ancient colony, whose hardy sons have frequently sealed their loyalty with their life blood both on land and sea, in vindication of British supremacy, and whose well tried fidelity has merited the reward of free institutions, long withheld, but now happily, we trust, soon to be enjoyed by its loyal inhabitants, we most respectfully tender to Your Majesty our sincere acknowledgements for the protection guaranteed by Your Majesty's Government in the circular of Lord Clarendon of the 23d of February last to the commercial interests of this country in common with those of other possessions of the British Crown. From the geographical position of this colony and the nature of the chief pursuits of our industrial population, who mainly live by the resources of the sea, that protection is the more necessary and highly appreciated, not only for the preservation of their rights but also for the maintenance of British interests in North America; for whatever power may possess Newfoundland will have the command of the navigation of this side of the Atlantic, and of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

While the people of this colony have had much reason to complain of the sacrifice of their interests to propitiate a rival power and promote imperial interests, and while they have naturally regarded the repeated encroachments of the subjects of that power with jealousy, and their formidable competition almost with dismay, it is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we inform Your Majesty of the conciliatory disposition created in the minds of the people of this colony towards their old rivals, since the formation of the recent alliance between England and France for their mutual protection and that every practicable means within the power of this House shall be adopted to carry out the views of Your Majesty's Government in this respect for the purpose of upholding friendly relations between our resident population and the subjects of France who frequent the shores of this island in large numbers in the prosecution of their extensive fisheries.

The interest which Your Majesty's Government has recently displayed in the affairs of this colony, the desire manifested to place it on a footing of equality with the neighbouring provinces, the present momentous crisis and our inclinations as British subjects, who look with pride on Britain's renown, alike evoke and sanction the expression of these sentiments on the part of the Assembly.

In conclusion, while deploring the evils of war, we fervently pray that success may crown the arms of England in the present conflict, that Your Majesty's reign may be as distinguished in maintaining her ancient glory on the field of battle as it has been in cultivating the arts of peace, and that Your Majesty may live long to participate in the enjoyment of the blessings of permanent and honourably restored peace, and continue to reign in the affection of an undivided empire.

Passed the House of Assembly, 18th May 1854.

JOHN KENT, Speaker.

BARBADOES.

BARBADOES.

No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 33.)

Windward Islands, Barbadoes, May 11, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received June 5, 1854.)

May 9, 1854.

HAVING communicated to the Council and Assembly copy of your Grace's Circular Despatch of the 31st of March with the declaration of war against Russia, I have the honour to transmit an Address from these bodies to Her Majesty the Queen, which has been unanimously adopted on the occasion.

Message No. 24.
April 25, 1854.

The question in regard to the defence of the colony was at the same time brought by me under their consideration in reference to your Grace's Despatch, and although returns have been furnished to the Assembly, at their request, of the enrolments of the Militia under the Act of 1839, and of the arms in store, no measure has been adopted to provide for the efficiency of that force.

The Session will close on the 25th instant, and the Assembly is adjourned to meet for the last time before the elections on the 23rd instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 19.

Enclosure 1 in No. 19.

THE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

AN Address having this day unanimously passed the Council and Assembly to Her most Gracious Majesty, expressive of their feelings of attachment and devotion to Her Majesty's person, with a tender of their loyal and earnest support as far, as in them lies, in the war which Her Majesty has been compelled to declare against the Emperor of all the Russias; the same is herewith enclosed to his Excellency the Governor, with the respectful request from the Council and Assembly, that his Excellency will be pleased to transmit it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be laid before the Queen.

(Signed)

J. H. NURSE,

President of the Council.

J. THOMAS,

Speaker of the Assembly.

May 9, 1854.

Encl. 2 in No. 19.

Enclosure 2 in No. 19.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Council and Assembly of the ancient and loyal colony of Barbados, feel it our duty to approach the Throne at this momentous period with the expression of our sincere attachment and devotion to Your Majesty's person, and the tender of our most loyal and earnest support, as far as in us lies, in the war in which Your Majesty has been compelled to declare against the Emperor of all the Russias.

We assure Your Majesty that we fully appreciate Your Majesty's anxious and uniform endeavours to procure for Your subjects the blessings of peace and to avert the calamities of war. We observe with deep regret that Your Majesty's endeavours have been frustrated by the spirit of aggression evinced by the Emperor of Russia. We rely with confidence on the justice of Your Majesty's cause, and most fervently and humbly offer up our prayers to the Supreme Disposer of events for success on the arms of Your Majesty and your allies, and for a speedy restoration of that peace which has hitherto been a distinguished feature of Your Majesty's reign.

(Signed)

J. H. NURSE,

President of the Council.

J. THOMAS,

Speaker of the Assembly.

May 9, 1854.

Enclosure 3 in No. 19.

Encl. 3 in No. 19,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR TO HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF COUNCIL.

THE Governor takes the earliest opportunity of informing the Honourable the President and Board of Council, that he has received a Despatch from the Secretary of State communicating Her Majesty's declaration of war against Russia, notifying that he will receive by the earliest opportunity formal instructions for the performance of the duties which devolve on him at the present crisis. In the meantime, relying on the zeal and loyalty of the Honourable Board, and recurring to the message he addressed to them on the 23rd January last, he recommends to them that the militia laws should be so amended as to enable him to render that force efficient for the defence of the colony.

Government House,
April 25, 1854.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

GRENADA

GRENADA.

No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 24.)

Windward Islands, Barbadoes, June 5, 1854.

(Received June 29, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, enclosing an Address from the Council and Assembly of that Island on the occasion of the declaration of war against the Emperor of Russia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 20.

Encl. 1 in No. 20.

SIR,

Government House, Grenada, May 25, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency, for transmission to England, the enclosed Address of the Council and Assembly of Grenada to Her Majesty on the occasion of the declaration of war with Russia.

I have, &c.

His Excellency
Governor Sir W. Colebrooke,
Barbadoes.

(Signed) ROBERT W. KEATE.

Enclosure 2 in No. 20.

Encl. 2 in No. 20.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the Council and Assembly of Grenada.

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the President and Members of Your Majesty's Council and the Speaker and Members of the General Assembly of the Island of Grenada and its dependencies, have received with deep interest the announcement of Your Majesty's intention to take up arms in conjunction with the Emperor of the French for the defence of the Sultan against Russia, and we humbly approach Your Majesty to express our devoted attachment to Your Majesty, and our earnest trust that the arms of Your Majesty and your august ally may, under Divine Providence, be victorious, and lead to the establishment of an honourable and permanent peace.

Grenada, May 18, 1854.

WM. DARNELL DAVIS, President.
RICHARD GIBBS, Speaker.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 21.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir C. A. FITZROY to
the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 68.)

Government House, Sydney, May, 24, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received August 8, 1854.)

At the request of Sir Charles Nicholson, speaker of the Legislative Council, I have the honour to transmit an Address to the Queen agreed to at a large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Sydney, held on the 22d instant, at which Sir Charles Nicholson presided.

I am, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. A. FITZROY.

Encl. in No. 21.

Enclosure in No. 21.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

The humble Address of the citizens of Sydney.
May it please Your Majesty,

WE desire, at this period of threatened warfare, to convey to Your Majesty the assurance of our unalterable devotion, of loyalty to Your Majesty, and of our hearty approval of the decided measures which have been adopted by Your Majesty's Government to repel the unrighteous invasion of Turkey by the Emperor of Russia.

With profound gratitude for a long and prosperous interval of peace, we are prepared to submit to the calamities of war in defence of the great principles of national independence and general civilization. And we will assist, to the utmost of our ability, to maintain the honour of the British flag and the safety of this portion of Your Majesty's dominions.

CHARLES NICHOLSON,
Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Citizens of
Sydney, held on the 22d day of May 1854.

No. 22.

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir C. A. FITZROY to
the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 90.)

Government House, Sydney, June 30, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received October 6, 1854.)

By the steam ship Queen of the South, which arrived here on the 25th instant, I received your Grace's Circular Despatch dated 31st March last, forwarding the Queen's declaration of Her Majesty's intention to take up arms, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, for the defence of the Sultan against Russia, and also Her Majesty's declaration to waive certain beligerent rights appertaining to Her Majesty by the law of nations.

2. Having laid before the Legislative Council at their next meeting a copy of your Grace's Despatch, I have the honour to forward an Address which was unanimously adopted by the House on the following day, and placed in my hands for transmission to Her Majesty; and which I respectfully request that your Grace will lay before the Queen. I also enclose a copy of my reply.

(Signed) C. A. FITZROY.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 22.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Encl. 1 in No. 22.

WE, Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled, having learnt from your Majesty's declaration of war, dated Westminster, 28th of March, 1854, that the anxious efforts of Your Majesty and of Your Majesty's advisers for preserving the blessings of peace have been unsuccessful, and that in concert with Your Majesty's ally the Emperor of the French, it has been deemed necessary to declare war against the Emperor of Russia, offer Your Majesty the expression of our unfeigned loyalty to Your Majesty's crown and person, and of our hearty sympathy with those just principles by which Your Majesty and Your Majesty's Ministers have been guided in so momentous a crisis.

Uniting in that sentiment of cordial approval of the policy of Your Majesty's Government which has been manifested by the great body of our fellow subjects throughout the British empire, we most earnestly pray that, under the favour of Divine Providence, Your Majesty's arms may be crowned with success; and we humbly assure Your Majesty that, as far as in us lies, we are prepared to adopt all necessary measures for resisting external aggression, and for upholding and maintaining Your Majesty's Royal authority in this distant portion of Your Majesty's dominion.

(Signed) CHARLES NICHOLSON, Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber, Sydney,
New South Wales, June 28, 1854.

Enclosure 2 in No. 22.

Encl. 2 in No. 22.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

I WILL take the earliest opportunity to forward to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the Address which you have now placed in my hands, in order that it may be laid at the foot of the throne without loss of time; and I beg to assure you that it affords me much gratification to be the medium of communicating to our Most Gracious Sovereign the loyal sentiments which animate the representatives of Her Majesty's subjects in this portion of the British empire, and their hearty sympathy on this occasion, when the earnest efforts of Her Majesty to preserve peace have proved unsuccessful.

Government House, Sydney,
June 30, 1854.

(Signed) CHARLES A. FITZROY.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

No. 23.

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. DENISON
to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 112.)

Van Diemen's Land, Government House, July 10, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received October 6, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith an Address to Her Majesty which was unanimously adopted at a public meeting held a few days since in the city of Hobart Town, at which the whole of the respectable and influential inhabitants were present.

According to rule, the petition can, I suppose, only be taken as emanating from the person whose signature is appended to it, but I can assure your Grace that it is declaratory of the feelings of the great mass of the community, and has been signed by the mayor of the city, as representing the mass of the inhabitants, in order to save the time that would have been lost in obtaining their signatures, and to enable me to forward it to your Grace by the overland mail.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. DENISON.

Enclosure in No. 23.

Encl. in No. 23.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Humble Address of the citizens of Hobart Town, in public meeting assembled
May it please Your Majesty,

THE official announcement of Your Majesty's declaration of war against the Emperor of Russia having reached this distant portion of Your Majesty's dominions, we

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

beg to approach Your Majesty with an expression of our sympathy and regret at the failure of Your Majesty's efforts to preserve the inestimable blessings of peace to Europe and to Your Majesty's subjects throughout the civilized world, and with the assurance of our unaltered feelings of duty and loyalty to Your Majesty's person and government at this critical juncture.

We are sensible that, after the enjoyment of nearly forty years of uninterrupted peace and commercial prosperity, privations incident to war will be severely felt; but we also feel that every effort consistent with the honour and dignity of Your Majesty's Crown, and with the safety and interests of Your Majesty's subjects, has been made for the preservation of peace.

With these mingled feelings of loyalty and sympathy, we desire to express to Your Majesty our determination to aid and support Your Majesty's Government to the utmost of our humble means in maintaining the honour and supremacy of the British name and flag in this hemisphere, and that we shall be prepared, in common with our fellow-subjects in other parts of Your Majesty's dominions, to make such sacrifices as may be necessary to promote the righteous purposes for which this war has been commenced.

And Your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed)

WM. CARTER,

Mayor of Hobart Town.

July 1, 1854.

Gentlemen,

It will be, I assure you, with no ordinary pleasure that I shall communicate with the Secretary of State, requesting him to lay before Her Majesty the Address which you have just presented.

Nothing, I am persuaded, will be more grateful to Her Majesty than the assurance which this Address (expressive as it is of loyalty and sympathy) must produce, that but one feeling animates all Her subjects, and that all, in whatever part of the world their lot may be cast, are determined, to the extent of their power, to maintain the honour of the Crown and the integrity of the Empire.

Remote as we are from the scene of war, it can hardly be doubted but that some of its evils will be experienced even here; but it will be most gratifying to Her Majesty to observe the spirit in which all are disposed to meet them, the cheerfulness with which you are prepared to make such sacrifices as may be entailed on yourselves, and the kindly spirit which has induced you to come forward to hold out a helping hand to those whose sufferings and distresses will be greater than your own.

July 8, 1854.

(Signed)

W. DENISON.

No. 24.

No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. DENISON to the
Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 3.)

Van Diemen's Land, Government House, September 13, 1854.

SIR,

(Received December 5, 1854.)

5th Sept. 1854.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith an address from the Legislative Council to Her Majesty, expressive of the confidence which is felt by the Council, and I may add by the colonists at large, in the prudence and justice of the course which Her Majesty has been pleased to adopt towards the Emperor of Russia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. DENISON.

The Right Hon.

Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 24.

Enclosure in No. 24.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE, Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land, in Council assembled, have heard with feelings of the deepest regret that Your Majesty's anxious and protracted efforts to preserve peace in Europe have failed of success, and that Your Majesty has been compelled, in defence of the integrity of the dominions of one of Your Majesty's most ancient allies, to declare war against the Emperor of Russia.

Fully assured, from the wisdom and forbearance which have invariably characterized Your Majesty's policy towards foreign nations, that imperative necessity alone would have induced Your Majesty to take up arms, we beg leave humbly to tender to Your

Majesty the expression of our entire confidence in the prudence and justice of the course which Your Majesty has deemed it proper to adopt.

We cordially sympathize with the hope that Your Majesty's efforts to defeat unjustifiable aggression may be attended with entire success; and we earnestly trust that Divine Providence may so direct and aid those efforts that peace may be speedily restored on a solid and secure foundation.

(Signed) RICHARD DRY,
Speaker.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

Passed the Legislative Council, this 5th Day of September 1854.

(Signed) T. HARTWELL HENSLOWE,
Clerk of the Council.

No. 25.

No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. DENISON to the
Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 4.)

Van Diemen's Land,
Government House, September 15, 1854.
(Received December 5, 1854.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Mayor of Hobart Town, enclosing a sum of two thousand pounds, which has been collected from various sources, as detailed in the letter, for the purpose of relieving the wives and children of persons engaged in the present war.

I have paid the amount into the military chest, and enclose the proper receipts from the Deputy Commissary-General for the same.

I trust that no premium will be charged on the amount by the Treasury, and that the whole sum will be handed over to the persons upon whom the responsibility of administering this relief is imposed, as an offering from this small and remote colony, evincing the interest taken by the people in the success of the war in which we are engaged, and their sympathy for those who may suffer in our defence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. DENISON.

The Right Hon.
Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 25.

Encl. 1. in No. 25.

SIR,

Hobart Town, September 15, 1854.

At a public meeting held the 1st day of July last at the Victoria Theatre, Hobart Town, it was resolved to raise subscriptions to aid the fund for the relief of the wives and children of persons engaged in the present war.

I have now the honour to inform your Excellency, that I have paid into the hands of the Colonial Treasurer the sum of two thousand pounds, and request your Excellency will be pleased to forward it to the persons authorized to receive and distribute the same in England, in furtherance of that object.

It is extremely gratifying to me, your Excellency, to be the medium of transmission of this munificent offering of sympathy and assistance from this small and not over wealthy community. I trust it may be received as proof of the rightness and soundness of the hearts of the people here, of our loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty and Her Government, and our appreciation of the necessity and justice of the war in which Her Majesty is now engaged.

The subscription on this occasion was (by a resolution of the public meeting) limited from one shilling to one guinea; your Excellency will therefore see how almost universal the response of the colonists must have been to the appeal.

A very large portion of the sum was contributed at the churches, chapels, and other places of worship on the day of humiliation and fasting.

Hoping that through God's good providence this oblation from Tasmania may, like His mercy, be twice blessed,—blessing both those who give and those who receive,

I have, &c.,

To His Excellency
Sir Wm. Thos. Denison, Kt.,
Lieut.-Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

WM. CARTER.
Mayor of the City of Hobart Town,
and Treasurer of the Relief Fund.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

Enclosure 2. in No. 25.

Encl. 2. in No. 25.

Commissariat, September 16, 1854.

I certify that I have received this day from the Colonial Treasurer of Van Diemen's Land the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, for the purpose of being transferred to the Colonial Agent General in England.

(Signed) WILLIAM BISHOP, D. C. G.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 26.

No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor SIR H. E. F. YOUNG to
the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 70.)

Adelaide, August 9, 1854.

(Received December 5, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

4th August 1854.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Grace an address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Council of South Australia, expressive of their cordial recognition of the justice and necessity of the war with Russia, of their loyalty and devotion, and of their anxious wishes and solicitude for the success of Her Majesty's arms.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

Encl. in No. 26.

Enclosure in No. 26.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

YOUR Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, members of the Legislative Council of South Australia, in Council assembled, beg humbly to convey to Your Majesty the expression of our cordial recognition of the necessity which has compelled Your Majesty to declare war against the Emperor of Russia, in support of an ally the integrity and independence of whose dominions have been recognized as essential to the peace of Europe.

In the prosecution of this just and necessary war—of this war of right against wrong—Your Majesty may feel assured of the loyalty and devoted co-operation of this Council, and of their anxious wishes and solicitude for the success of Your Majesty's arms, in order to the re-establishment of the blessings of peace on safe and solid foundations.

JOHN MORPHETT, Speaker.

F. C. SINGLETON,

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Adelaide, South Australia,
August 4, 1854.

No. 27.

No. 27.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor SIR H. E. F. YOUNG,
to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 74.)

Adelaide September 2, 1854.

(Received December 5, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour of forwarding a copy of a proclamation issued, with the advice of my Executive Council, on the 13th July last, for the observance of a day of solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer for the success of Her Majesty's arms in the war with Russia, and for the restoration of peace; and I have to report that the day was most becomingly observed on the 28th of July.

An address from the inhabitants of South Australia was circulated for signature simultaneously; and although it is not likely that it will be completed

in the rural districts and transmitted to me in time to be forwarded by the present mail, I have thought it would be gratifying to your Grace to have this early intimation of the intended address (of which I enclose a copy), and to be informed that the voluntary subscriptions in aid of the "War Relief Fund" amount at present to rather more than 3,900/.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

Enclosure 1. in No. 27.

Encl. 1 in No. 27.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PROCLAMATION for a Day of Solemn Fast, Humiliation, and Prayer.

H. E. F. YOUNG, Lieutenant-Governor.

WHEREAS a public day of solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer hath recently been observed in Great Britain, for the purpose of imploring Almighty God to assist and bless Her Majesty's arms, both by sea and land, in the just and necessary war in which Her Majesty is engaged, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, hereby invites the clergy and ministers of religion, and all others, Her Majesty's subjects in this her Colony of South Australia, to observe in like manner a public day of solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer on Friday, the 28th July instant, that so we, Her Majesty's subjects in this remote part of her empire, may also humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, imploring His blessing and assistance on the British arms for the restoration of peace.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the said province, at Adelaide, this thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By command,
B. T. FINNISS, Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Divine worship will accordingly be held in this place, at a. m., and p. m., on Friday the 28th July.

Enclosure 2. in No. 27.

Encl. 2. in No. 27.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

WAR RELIEF FUND.

THE Provisional Committee, composed of the undersigned, met this day, and prepared the following appeal to the colonists of South Australia, accompanied by a suggested address to Her Majesty, which they respectfully submit to their fellow colonists:—

B. T. FINNISS.
GEORGE ELDER, JUN.
S. TOMKINSON.
N. OLDHAM.
WM. GILES.
J. H. FISHER.
E. STEPHENS.
R. R. TORRENS.
R. D. HANSON.
G. S. KINGSTON.
T. O'HALLORAN.
WM. YOUNGHUSBAND, JUN.

Adelaide, 21st July 1854.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

It has become necessary for Her Majesty's Imperial Government, compelled by a sense of what is due to the honour of the Crown, to the interests of her people, and to the independence of the states of Europe, once more to engage in war.

This war has met with the universal concurrence of individuals of every class and party in England, and it is conceived that there is no one in South Australia who will not cordially sympathize with the mother country on the occasion, and who will not avail himself of every means of testifying that sympathy.

The accompanying address to Her Majesty, expressive of the sympathy and co-operation of the people of this province, it is trusted will be found to embody the general sentiments, and be universally signed.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

But at the same time it is felt that the colonists of South Australia can manifest their approbation and sympathy in a more practical and effectual form.

The war which has been thus entered upon will necessarily entail great loss of life among those engaged in actual warfare, and much suffering and destitution among their families.

These are evils inseparable from war; but it is in the power of this colony, in some measure at least, to alleviate the latter by pecuniary contributions in aid of the subscription raised in England for a similar object.

In this manner it will be shown that the colonists of South Australia still regard themselves as one in interest and feeling with the parent State, and that they are willing, to the extent of their ability, to aid in alleviating the burdens which a state of warfare must entail.

Every inhabitant of South Australia is therefore invited to contribute according to his means to the proposed object, and add his name to the address to Her Majesty, and to the subscription list appended.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

WE, the undersigned, Your Majesty's loyal subjects of Your Majesty's province of South Australia, beg humbly to convey to Your Majesty the expression of our cordial sympathy in the necessity which has compelled Your Majesty to declare war against the Emperor of Russia, in support of an ally the integrity and independence of whose dominions have been recognized as essential to the peace of Europe.

In the prosecution of this just and necessary war, of this war of right against wrong, and of the defender of the oppressed against the power of the oppressor, Your Majesty may feel assured of the deep solicitude and of the anxious wishes and prayers of your faithful subjects in South Australia for the success of Your Majesty's arms, in order to establish the blessings of peace on safe and solid foundations.

Desirous at the same time of encouraging the efforts of Your Majesty's brave subjects, who have gone forth in your fleets and armies to fight the battles of their country, by showing them that, even in this remote part of Your Majesty's empire, their zeal and devotion are acknowledged and appreciated, we beg humbly to request Your Majesty to receive and distribute, for the benefit of the wives, children, and dependent relatives of those who are engaged in this most righteous cause, the contributions of the colonists of South Australia herewith transmitted.

Adelaide, 21st July 1854.

NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 28.

No. 28.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 66.)

Government House, Auckland, July 17, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received Dec. 15, 1854.)

HAVING communicated Her Majesty's declaration of war with Russia, as contained in the London Gazette which accompanied your Grace's Circular Despatch of the 31st of March last, to both Houses of the Assembly now sitting, I have the honour to transmit, for the purpose of being laid before Her Majesty, an Address, handed to me personally by the Speaker of the Legislative Council accompanied by all the Members of that body, expressive of their attachment to Her Majesty's throne and person, and trusting Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to receive the assurance of their earnest prayer to Almighty God that the fleets and armies of Great Britain, France and Turkey, may through his Divine aid, successfully resist the progress of the Czar of Russia, whose boundless ambition endangers European freedom.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. W. WYNYARD,

Officer administering the Governmen

The Duke of Newcastle.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 28.

NEW ZEALAND,

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Encl. in No. 28.

May it please Your Majesty,

YOUR Majesty's representative in this colony having communicated to us, the Members of the Legislative Council of the General Assembly of New Zealand in Council assembled, your Majesty's declaration of war against the Emperor of Russia, We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, beg to express our attachment to Your Majesty's throne and person, and to assure your Majesty that we cordially sympathise in the feelings displayed in the mother country after Your Majesty's anxious endeavours to preserve the blessings of peace had failed, and sensible as we are that Your Majesty in declaring war, has acted in a generous and Christian spirit towards an ancient ally, we most humbly trust that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to receive the assurance of our earnest prayer to Almighty God, that the fleets and armies of Great Britain, France and Turkey, may through His divine aid, successfully resist the progress of the Czar of Russia, whose boundless ambition endangers European freedom.

(Signed)

WM. SWAINSON,
Speaker.Legislative Council Chamber,
Auckland, July 13, 1854.

No. 29.

No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT
to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 67.)

Government House, Auckland, July 18, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received December 15, 1854.)

REFERRING to my Despatch of yesterday's date, I now do myself the honour of transmitting to your Grace, for the purpose of being laid before Her Majesty, an Address just received from Her Majesty's subjects the Commons of New Zealand, in their house of Representatives assembled, as presented to me by the speaker accompanied by the members, expressing the deep interest with which they have learned that Her Majesty has been compelled to take up arms in defence of an ancient ally against the aggression of Russia, repeating the assurance of their devoted loyalty, and expressing their sympathy with the just and generous cause in which Her Majesty is engaged, praying at the same time that it may please Almighty God to accord victory to Her Majesty's arms, and render their signal triumph his chosen means for the speedy re-establishment of a lasting peace, based on safe and solid foundations.

14th July 1854.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.(Signed) R. W. WYNYARD,
Officer administering the Government.

Enclosure in No. 29.

Encl. in No. 29.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE, Your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Commons of New Zealand, in their House of Representatives assembled, have learnt with deep interest that Your Majesty has been compelled to take up arms in defence of an ancient ally against the aggression of Russia.

We feel it our duty, in common with all Your Majesty's subjects, to approach Your Majesty to repeat the assurance of our devoted loyalty, and to express our sympathy with the just and generous cause in which Your Majesty is engaged.

This colony, young and feeble, situated in so remote a portion of the globe, can unfortunately add but little to the expression of its unalterable attachment, and true and faithful allegiance to Your Majesty's throne and person.

We pray that it may please Almighty God to accord victory to Your Majesty's arms and to render their signal triumph his chosen means for the speedy re-establishment of a lasting peace based on safe and solid foundations.

House of Representatives, Auckland, New Zealand, July 14th 1854.

(Signed)

CHARLES CLIFFORD,
Speaker.

GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 30.

No. 30.

COPY of a LETTER from THOS. DRINKWATER Esq., to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

Gibraltar, January 11, 1855.

(Received January 23, 1855.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Grace, as one of Her Majesty's Commissioners, copy of the Resolutions voted at a public meeting of the Inhabitants of Gibraltar, holden on the 22d November last, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to collect Subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

I have also the honour of enclosing herewith to your Grace the following Drafts; viz., 700*l.* and 300*l.* on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; 42*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* on Messrs. Benoliel, Brothers, London; amounting to 1,042*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*: which sum I humbly pray your Grace may be pleased to direct to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Royal Commission, as a donation to the Patriotic Fund, from the within-named Civil Inhabitants of Gibraltar, and in their names I earnestly assure your Grace, that, grateful for the protection and security they have always enjoyed under the British Crown, they feel the deepest loyalty and affection for our Sovereign, and that they ardently desire success may at all times attend Her Majesty's arms by land and by sea. They admire, as warmly as the most devoted of Her Majesty's subjects, the noble and gallant deeds of Her brave Soldiers in the East, and they are most grateful that they have had this opportunity of testifying their loyalty and their sympathy by contributing each according to his means "towards the succouring, educating, and relieving those, who, by the loss of their husbands and parents in battle, or by death in active service in the present war, are unable to maintain or to support themselves."

I have, &c.,

THOS. DRINKWATER,

Treasurer of the Gibraltar Committee
of the Patriotic Fund.The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.List of contri-
butors.

Not printed. "p

Enclosure in No. 30.

Encl. in No. 30.

AT a public meeting of the inhabitants of Gibraltar, holden in the public room of the Exchange, Wednesday, November 22, 1854,

William Carver, Esq. was called to the chair.

Proposed by Mr. Drinkwater, seconded by Mr. I. de J. Pariente, and carried unanimously:

1. Resolved, That this meeting, in the name of the inhabitants of Gibraltar, desire to express their most devoted loyalty to the Queen, and their deepest sympathies for the sufferings of the gallant soldiers and sailors who are now encountering the hardships and dangers of war. That they embrace with thankfulness this opportunity of affording assistance to the widows and orphans of the brave men who may fall in the present war with Russia.

Proposed by Mr. Michael Power, seconded by Mr. W. H. Smith, and carried unanimously:

2. That a committee be appointed, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

Proposed by Mr. Peacock, seconded by Mr. James Smith, and carried unanimously:

3. That Mr. Drinkwater be appointed treasurer and Mr. Glover secretary of the said committee.

Proposed by Mr. George Crusoe, seconded by Mr. Michael Power, and carried unanimously:

4. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Gibraltar Chronicle, in the Times, and in the Daily News.

(Signed)

WM. CARVER,
Chairman of the Committee.

LONDON :
Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

WAR WITH RUSSIA.

DESPATCHES from GOVERNORS of BRITISH COLONIES, transmitting
ADDRESSES and RESOLUTIONS on the Subject of the WAR with RUSSIA.
(In continuation of Papers presented 25th January 1855.)

Colonial Office, }
8 February 1855. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

NEW FOUNDLAND.

(No. 145.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Right Honourable
Sir George Grey, Bart.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
9 January 1855.

Sir,

(Received, 31 January 1855.)

I RECEIVED from the Duke of Newcastle copies of the Royal Commission for the collection and management of subscriptions towards the Patriotic Fund; and a public meeting was held on the 4th instant, in the Court-house, at which I presided, and which was most numerous and respectfully attended. I enclose a report of the proceedings.

2. In pursuance of the power vested in me, I have appointed a local committee, and am happy to announce that the subscriptions amount to upwards of 1,200 *l.* already, in this town.

3. I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction at the cordiality of the expressions of loyalty to the Queen and sympathy for our heroic soldiers, which were uttered and responded to at the meeting.

4. I request you will be so good as to forward to the Duke of Newcastle a copy of this communication.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

COPY of RESOLUTIONS adopted at a Public Meeting held at St. John's, Newfoundland,
5th January 1855.

RESOLVED, 1st, That the people of this colony have the unanimous sentiments of British subjects, that the war with Russia is a just one, being necessary to the sustainment of the principles of constitutional liberty, and the defence of the weak from the aggression of the strong.

Resolved, 2dly, That while the gallantry of our countrymen in battle claims our warmest admiration and gratitude, their sufferings or death in the noble discharge of their duty, creates a claim on the sympathy and benevolence of all classes of the British empire.

Resolved, 3dly, That this meeting considers it a privilege and a duty to co-operate with our brethren in the United Kingdom in contributing towards the relief of the widows and children of those who may fall in the maintenance of this just war, and will readily contribute our humble means to the Patriotic Fund designed to promote the above benevolent object.

Resolved, 4thly, That the gentlemen to be named by his Excellency the Governor be a committee to make collections in furtherance of the views of this meeting.

WAR WITH RUSSIA.

DESPATCHES from Governors of BRITISH COLONIES, transmitting ADDRESSES and RESOLUTIONS on the Subject of the WAR with RUSSIA.—(In continuation of Papers presented 25th January 1855.)

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 February 1855.*

DESPATCHES

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

IN

REPLY TO

COMMUNICATIONS FROM GOVERNORS OF BRITISH
COLONIES,

TRANSMITTING

ADDRESSES AND RESOLUTIONS

ON THE SUBJECT OF

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
8th March 1855.



LONDON :

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

SCHEDULE.

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7	July 21, 1854 (12)	Acknowledging a similar Address from the Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Canada - - -	2
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DESPATCHES, &c.

CANADA.

CANADA.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

(No. 2, Military.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, July 7, 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 3,* of the 14th ultimo, transmitting an address to the Queen from the inhabitants of the city of Hamilton and its vicinity, on the subject of the War with Russia.

* Page 2 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I have had the honour to lay this address before the Queen, who has been pleased to receive it very graciously.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

(No. 3, Military.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, July 7, 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 1,* of the 14th ultimo, transmitting an address to the Queen from the inhabitants of the town of St. Catherine's and its vicinity, on the subject of the War with Russia.

* Page 1 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I have laid this loyal and dutiful address before the Queen, who has been pleased to receive it very graciously.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

(No. 4, Military.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, July 7, 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 2,* of the 14th ultimo, transmitting an address to the Queen from the inhabitants of the township of Trafalgar, Canada West, on the subject of the War with Russia.

* Page 2 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I have laid this address before the Queen, and Her Majesty has been pleased to receive it very graciously.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

2 DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

CANADA.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

(No. 5, Military.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, July 7, 1854.

* Page 3 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 4,* of the 15th ultimo, transmitting an address to the Queen from the Chiefs and Sachems of the six Nations of Indians residing on the Grand River in Canada West, on the subject of the War with Russia.

I have not failed to lay this loyal and dutiful address before the Queen, who has been pleased to express much gratification at receiving it.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, (Signed) G. GREY.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

(No. 10, Military.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, July 20, 1854.

* Page 3 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 14,* of the 28th of June, enclosing an address to Her Majesty from the Mayor, Town Council, and inhabitants of the town of London, on the subject of the War with Russia.

I have not failed to lay this loyal and dutiful address before the Queen, and Her Majesty has been pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, (Signed) G. GREY.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

(No. 11, Military.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, July 21, 1854.

* Page 4 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 15,* of the 28th June 1854, enclosing an address to Her Majesty from the Municipal Council of the county of Waterloo, on the subject of the War with Russia.

I have not failed to lay this loyal and dutiful address before the Queen, and Her Majesty has been pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, (Signed) G. GREY.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

(No. 12, Military.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, July 21, 1854.

* Page 5 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 16,* of the 28th June, enclosing an address to Her Majesty from the Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland, on the subject of the War with Russia.

IN REPLY TO ADDRESSES ON THE WAR WITH RUSSIA. 3

I have not failed to lay this loyal and dutiful address before the Queen, and Her Majesty has been pleased to receive the same very graciously.

CANADA.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

(No. 13, Military.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, July 21, 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 17,* of the 28th June, enclosing an address to Her Majesty from the inhabitants of the county of Oxford, on the subject of the War with Russia.

* Page 6 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I have not failed to lay this loyal and dutiful address before the Queen, and Her Majesty has been pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

(No. 15, Military.)

MY LORD,

Downing Street, August 3, 1854.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch, No. 20,* of the 5th ultimo, enclosing the copy of an address which had been presented to you from the Warden and Members of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington.

* Page 7 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I have had the honour to communicate to Her Majesty the loyal and dutiful sentiments on the subject of the War with Russia contained in this address, which Her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., to
Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.

(No. 12.)

SIR,

Downing Street, January 26, 1855.

I HAVE received from the Earl of Elgin,* with a request that it might be laid before the Queen, the joint Address to Her Majesty, of which his Lordship was the bearer, from the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Canada, offering to Her Majesty their cordial congratulations on the victory gained by the allied English and French Armies on the heights of Alma, expressing their sympathy and compassion for the sufferings and bereavement consequent on this victory, and pledging themselves to place at the disposal of the Royal Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty their contribution towards the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines of the allied Armies and Navies of England and France who may fall in the war. I have also received your Despatch, No. 6,* of the 5th instant, transmitting to me two drafts for 10,000/. sterling each, voted by the Provincial Parliament in pursuance of this Address.

* Page 8 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

* Page 9 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

CANADA

I have had the greatest satisfaction in laying this Address before the Queen, who was pleased to receive it very graciously; and Her Majesty has commanded me to acquaint you that it has been most gratifying to Her to receive these proofs of the deep interest felt by the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada in the achievements of Her Majesty's gallant forces and of those of Her Allies, and of their generous compassion for the suffering and bereaved.

It is scarcely necessary that I should assure you that the sympathy expressed by the Legislature of Canada with Her Majesty's loyal people in this country, and the liberality of this contribution to the Patriotic Fund, will be warmly appreciated by all classes throughout the United Kingdom. I have transmitted the two drafts to the Duke of Newcastle, to whose order they are made payable, and they will be appropriated by his Grace in the manner desired by the Council and Assembly. I have also requested the Earl of Clarendon to communicate to the French Government a copy of the Address, and to inform that Government that the sum of 10,000*l.* is held at their disposal for the purpose for which it has been remitted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 11.

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable SYDNEY HERBERT to
Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.

(No. 4.)

SIR,

Downing Street, February 15, 1855.

WITH reference to Sir George Grey's Despatch, No. 12, of the 26th of January, I transmit the copy of a letter addressed to this Department by direction of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, enclosing copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, with a copy of a note addressed to him by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, conveying the acknowledgment of his Government for the Canadian donation to the Widows and Orphans of French Soldiers and Sailors who may fall in the present War; and I have to instruct you to communicate these papers to the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Canada.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SIDNEY HERBERT.

Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 11.

Enclosure in No. 11.

SIR,

Foreign Office, February 9, 1855.

WITH reference to your letter of the 25th of January last, I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Grey, the accompanying Copy of a Dispatch from Lord Cowley, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, enclosing a Copy of a Note addressed to him by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, conveying the acknowledgment of the French Government for the Canadian Donation to the Widows and Orphans of French Soldiers and Sailors who may be killed in the present war, and expressing their readiness to receive the money whenever it suits Her Majesty's Government to remit it to Paris.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

H. Merivale, Esq.
&c. &c.

(No. 142.)

MY LORD,

Paris, February 7, 1855.

I LOST no time after the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 85, in informing the French Government, through M. Drouyn de Lhuys, of the donation made by the Canadian Legislature to the Widows and Orphans of the Soldiers and Sailors of France engaged in the present War with Russia. I received yesterday from his Excellency a note in reply, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, and in which the gratitude of the French Government for the donation of the Canadian Legislature is vividly expressed.

IN REPLY TO ADDRESSES ON THE WAR WITH RUSSIA. 5

M. Drouyn de Lhuys states himself to be ready to receive the money voted, whenever it suits Her Majesty's Government to transmit it to Paris

CANADA.

The Earl of Clarendon,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

M. L'AMBASSADEUR,

J'AI reçu la lettre par laquelle votre Excellence a bien voulu me transmettre copie de l'adresse votée par la Conseil Législatif et par l'Assemblée du Canada, dans le but d'offrir à S. M. Britannique leur félicitations à l'occasion de la victoire remportée à l'Alma par les armées alliées, et de faire connaître leur intention de contribuer au fonds de secours destinés aux veuves et orphelins des soldats, matelots, et marins appartenant aux force combinées de France et d'Angleterre engagées dans la présente guerre.

En m'empressant de vous remercier, my Lord, de cette communication, je ne saurais trop vous dire combien le Gouvernement de l'Empereur a été touché de temoignage si marqué d'intérêt que les habitans du Canada ont voulu donner aux soldats qui soutiennent si vaillamment en Crimée l'honneur des drapeaux de la Grande-Bretagne et de la France. C'est avec vive satisfaction que nous avons vu la même manifestation sympathèque embrasser à la fois les deux marines et les deux armées, et ces sentimens d'amitié et d'estime mutuelle qui tient déjà si intimement celles-ci trouver au delà de l'Atlantique un tel echo.

Acceptant donc, au nom du Gouvernement de l'Empereur, avec une gratitude profonde le partage, envoyé par le Canada aux armées alliées, j'ai l'honneur d'informer votre Excellence que je suis à sa disposition pour recevoir, dès qu'elle jugera convenable de me les remettre, les £10,000 qui constituent l'offrande destinée à l'armée et à la flotte Française. Je prendrai le soin de ces faire parvenir immédiatement à M. le Ministre de la Guerre et à M. le Ministre de la Marine qui auront à l'entendre sur la répartition proportionnelle qu'ils en devront faire entre leur deux départemens.

Son Excellence Lord Cowley,
&c. &c. &c.

Je saisis, &c.
(Signed) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE to Lieut.-Governor Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

(No. 2, Military.)

SIR,

Downing Street, April 19, 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 18,* of the 30th ultimo, with the Addresses to the Queen therein enclosed, from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, expressive of their readiness to make exertions for the defence of the province, in the event of its being found necessary to withdraw the regular Troops which at present form its garrison.

* Page 9 of Papers
presented 25th Janu-
ary 1855.

You will acquaint the Legislative Bodies that I have had the honour to lay their Addresses before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously, and to express her great gratification at the proof which these Addresses afford of the loyalty and patriotism of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia, enhanced by the unanimity with which the Addresses were adopted.

Her Majesty feels that she may repose entire reliance upon the noble offers of assistance which have thus been volunteered to Her in the War in which she is about to be engaged against the Emperor of Russia; and should circumstances render it necessary to require elsewhere the services of that portion of Her Majesty's Army which at present forms the garrison of Nova Scotia, Her Majesty feels no apprehension that the safety of that portion of Her empire would be endangered by the withdrawal of Her Troops, whilst the Militia is ready to bear its share in the common defence.

I propose shortly to communicate with you upon the subject of the organization of a force of this nature. In the meantime, I have to instruct you to transmit to me any particulars of information which you may be enabled to furnish with regard to the number of men which you would propose to raise in

6 DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Nova Scotia.

the first instance, and the age and rank of the Officers whose services you might be enabled to secure. You will also report to me what is the quantity and what the condition of the arms now in the province, and what number of arms and accoutrements would be required to be sent from this country, with a view to enable me to come to a decision upon the various points which will have to be considered in the formation of a Militia force.

Lieut.-Governor Sir J. G. Le Marchant, I have, &c.
&c. &c. &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

No. 13.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Lieut.-Governor Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT.
(No. 33.)

SIR, Downing Street, January 17, 1855.

* Page 12 of Papers
presented 25th Janu-
ary 1855.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 66,* of the 13th of December last, enclosing a copy of a Resolution of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia for the appropriation of the sum of 2,000*l.* sterling towards the relief, education, and support of the Widows and Orphans of those persons who may have fallen or may hereafter fall during the War with Russia.

This proof of sympathy and generosity on the part of the House of Assembly has been received with much satisfaction by Her Majesty's Government, and will, I am confident, be duly appreciated by the people of this country.

I have caused the sum voted by the Assembly to be placed, in accordance with the terms of their Resolution, at the disposal of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund.

Lieut.-Governor Sir G. Le Marchant, I have, &c.
&c. &c. &c. (Signed) G. GREY.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 14.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE to
Lieut.-Governor Sir EDMUND HEAD.

(No. 4, Military.)

SIR, Downing Street, May 31, 1854.

* Page 13 of Papers
presented 25th Janu-
ary 1855.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 17,* of the 3d instant, transmitting a joint Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick to Her Majesty in reference to the late Declaration of War, with a copy of a Resolution passed by the House of Assembly, placing the resources of the province at your disposal for its defence.

I have had the honour to lay this Address and Resolution before the Queen, and I am commanded to direct that you will signify to the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick the very great satisfaction with which Her Majesty has received the assurances which the Address contains of the loyal and dutiful attachment of those Bodies to Her Majesty's person and government.

Lieut.-Governor Sir Edmund Head, I have, &c.
&c. &c. &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

IN REPLY TO ADDRESSES ON THE WAR WITH RUSSIA. 7

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 15.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Lieut.-Governor Sir EDMUND HEAD.

(No. 1, Military.)

SIR, Downing Street, July 7, 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 24,* of the 5th ultimo, transmitting an Address to the Queen, from the Mayor and Citizens of St. John's, New Brunswick, on the subject of the War in which Her Majesty is engaged with the Emperor of Russia.

* Page 13 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I have laid this loyal and dutiful Address before the Queen, who has been pleased to receive it very graciously.

Lieut.-Governor Sir E. Head,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Lieut.-Governor the Honourable MANNERS SUTTON.

(No. 2, Military.)

SIR, Downing Street, November 24, 1854.

I HAVE had the honour to lay before the Queen your Despatch, No. 23,* of the 4th instant, with the Address by which it is accompanied from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of New Brunswick, submitting the congratulations of those Bodies to Her Majesty on the victory which has been achieved by Her Majesty's forces, in conjunction with those of Her Allies, at the Alma.

* Page 14 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I am to instruct you to signify to the Council and Assembly of New Brunswick the gratification which Her Majesty has derived from receiving this loyal and dutiful Address.

Lieut.-Governor Honourable Manners Sutton,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUND-
LAND.

No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Duke of NEWCASTLE to Governor HAMILTON.
(No. 59).

SIR, Downing Street, June 12, 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 101,* of the 18th ultimo, enclosing an Address to the Queen from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland.

* Page 15 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I have laid this Address before Her Majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously, and to express her satisfaction at this mark of loyalty and attachment to Her Person and Government, on the part of the inhabitants of Her ancient Colony of Newfoundland.

Governor Hamilton,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

NEWFOUND-
LAND.

No. 18.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor HAMILTON.

(No. 32.)

SIR,

Downing Street, February 2, 1855.

* See House of Com-
mons Paper, No. ,
855.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 145,* 9th January, informing me of a public meeting having been held on the 4th of that month in the Court House at St. John's, at which you presided, for the purpose of contributing to the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of those Soldiers and Sailors in Her Majesty's Service who may fall during the present War, and transmitting to me a newspaper with a report of the proceedings. You also inform me that a local committee had been appointed, and that the subscriptions for this purpose in the town of St. John's had already amounted to no less a sum than 1,200/.

I have sincere pleasure in assuring you of the great satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have received this gratifying proof of the generous sympathy of the people of Newfoundland with their gallant fellow-countrymen engaged in the War with Russia, and of their liberal co-operation in the benevolent object of relieving those who may be deprived of their husbands and parents by the casualties of war.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of laying your Despatch before Parliament, together with a copy of the resolution adopted at the meeting.

The cordial expressions of loyalty and attachment to the Queen, and of sympathy with Her Soldiers and Sailors, to which you particularly call my attention, will be fully appreciated by Her Majesty, and by the Parliament and people of this country.

I have, in compliance with your request, transmitted a copy of your communication to the Duke of Newcastle.

Governor Hamilton,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

BARBADOES.

BARBADOES.

No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Duke of NEWCASTLE to Governor-General
Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

(No. 10, Military.)

SIR,

Downing Street, June 12, 1854.

* Page 16 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 11th ultimo, No. 33,* transmitting an Address from the Council and Assembly of Barbadoes, in reference to the late Declaration of War.

You will inform the Council and Assembly that I have not failed to lay this loyal and dutiful Address before the Queen, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive the same very graciously.

Sir W. Colebrooke,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

GRENADA.

GRENADA.

No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor-General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

(No. 4, Military.)

SIR,

Downing Street, July 13, 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 24,* of the 5th June, transmitting an Address to the Queen from the Council and Assembly of Grenada, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Declaration of War against the Emperor of Russia.

* Page 17 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

You will cause the Council and Assembly to be informed that I have laid their loyal and dutiful Address before the Queen, who had been pleased to receive it very graciously.

Sir W. Colebrooke,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

No. 21.

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor-General Sir CHARLES FITZROY.

(No. 2, Military.)

SIR,

Downing Street, August 15, 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 68,* of the 24th May, transmitting an Address to the Queen on the subject of the War with Russia, which had been agreed to at a meeting of the inhabitants of Sydney, presided over by Sir Charles Nicholson, Speaker of the Legislative Council.

* Page 18 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I have not failed to lay this dutiful and loyal Address before Her Majesty, who has been pleased to receive it very graciously.

Sir Charles Fitzroy, &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 22.

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor-General Sir CHARLES FITZROY.

(No. 4, Military.)

SIR,

Downing Street, October 19, 1854.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 90,* of the 30th June, transmitting an Address to the Queen from the Legislative Council of New South Wales in reference to the Declaration of War against the Emperor of Russia.

* Page 18 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I have laid this loyal and dutiful Address before Her Majesty, who has been pleased to receive it very graciously.

Sir Charles Fitzroy, &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 23.

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Lieutenant-Governor Sir WILLIAM DENISON.

(No. 3, Military.)

SIR,

Downing Street, October 19, 1854.

* Page 19 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 112,* of the 10th July, forwarding an address to Her Majesty on the subject of the war with Russia, as adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Hobart Town.

I have had the honour to lay this address before the Queen, who has been pleased to express much gratification at the loyal and dutiful sentiments it contains.

Sir William Denison,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 24.

No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG.

(No. 17.)

SIR,

Downing Street, December 7, 1854.

* Page 20 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I HAVE received Sir W. Denison's Despatch, No. 3,* of the 13th September last, forwarding an address to the Queen from the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land, expressive of their confidence in the necessity and justice of the war declared by Her Majesty against the Emperor of Russia, and their cordial hope that Her Majesty's efforts in this war may be attended with entire success, and that by the aid of Divine Providence peace may be speedily restored on a solid and secure foundation.

I have had great satisfaction in laying that address before the Queen, who was pleased to receive it very graciously, and to express her gratification at the loyal sentiments which it conveys.

* Page 21 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I have also received and laid before the Queen Sir W. Denison's Despatch, No. 4,* of the 15th of September, with a copy of a letter addressed to him by the Mayor of Hobart Town, enclosing a sum of 2,000/., which had been collected for the purpose of relieving the wives and children of persons engaged in the present war. It has been very gratifying to Her Majesty to receive this proof of the sympathy and generosity of Her faithful subjects in Van Diemen's Land, and of their loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government.

I have caused the money which they have contributed to be placed at the disposal of the Royal Commission, which has lately been formed under Letters Patent, of which I annex a copy, and which will show that the contribution will be applied according to the benevolent intentions of those by whom it has been raised.

Sir H. E. F. Young,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

No. 25.

No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to the Officer administering the Government of South Australia.
(No. 26.)

SIR,

Downing Street, December 7, 1854.

I HAVE received Sir H. Young's Despatch, No. 70,* of the 9th of August last, enclosing an address to the Queen from the Legislative Council of South Australia, expressive of their cordial recognition of the justice and necessity of the war with Russia, of their loyalty and devoted co-operation, and of their anxious wishes and solicitude for the success of Her Majesty's arms.

* Page 22 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I have had great satisfaction in laying this address before the Queen, who was pleased to receive it very graciously, and I am commanded by Her Majesty to signify to you Her gratification of this expression of the loyal and patriotic sentiments of the Legislative Council.

I have also received Sir H. Young's Despatch, No. 74,* of the 2nd September last, enclosing a copy of a Proclamation which he had issued with the advice of his Executive Council on the 13th of July last, for the observance of a day of solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer, to implore the blessing and assistance of Almighty God on the British arms, for the restoration of peace, and forwarding a copy of an address on the same subject from the inhabitants of South Australia, which was in course of signature throughout the colony at the same time, intimating that voluntary subscriptions had been set on foot in that colony in aid of the "War Relief Fund," amounting at that date to more than 3,900/.

* Page 22 of Papers
presented 25th January
1855.

I shall have great pleasure in laying that address, when completed, before the Queen, and in the meantime it has afforded Her Majesty sincere satisfaction to be informed of this proof of the sympathy and generosity of Her faithful and attached subjects in South Australia.

I shall cause the sum which may be contributed, when it shall have been received, to be placed at the disposal of the Royal Commission which has recently been formed under Letters Patent, of which I enclose a copy, and which will show that the contribution will be applied according to the benevolent intention of the contributors, as expressed in the address.

I am, &c.

The Officer administering the Government,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO

ADDRESSES, RESOLUTIONS, &c.,

RECEIVED FROM

THE BRITISH COLONIES,

ON THE SUBJECT OF

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

(In continuation of Papers presented 25th January and 8th March 1855.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
June 7, 1855.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

SCHEDULE.

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2	The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., to Gov.-Gen. Sir E. Head, Bart. March 12, 1855 (6)	Acknowledging the above communication and Address received from the Mayor of Hamilton, and announcing the gratification of Her Majesty therewith - -	2
3	Gov.-Gen. Sir E. Head, Bart. March 2, 1855 (19)	Announcing the appropriation of 100 <i>l.</i> sterling, by the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations of Indians towards the Patriotic Fund - - - - -	2
4	The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. April 7, 1855 (14)	Acknowledging the preceding Despatch - - -	3
5	Ditto ditto. March 17, 1855 (9)	Further communication from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, conveying the renewed acknowledgments of the French Government of the recent donation of 10,000 <i>l.</i> by the Canadian Legislature -	3
6	J. Paton, Esq., to the Hon. Sec. of the Patriotic Fund. March 17, 1855 -	Forwarding a Draft of 526 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> , being amount subscribed in the city of Kingston, Canada West, in aid of the Patriotic Fund - - - - -	4
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8	Gov.-Gen. Sir E. Head, Bart. April 7, 1855 (30)	Forwarding Contributions to the Patriotic Fund by certain tribes of Indians in Upper Canada - -	5
9	The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. April 26, 1855 (21)	In reply to the foregoing Despatch - - - - -	6
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11	The Right Hon. Lord John Russell. May 25, 1855 (17)	Acknowledging the above - - - - -	7

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12	Lieut.-Gov. The Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton. Feb. 10, 1855 (16)	Forwarding an Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and notifying the vote by the Provincial Legislature of a sum of 4000 <i>l.</i> sterling in aid of the Patriotic Fund - -	7
13	The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. March 5, 1855 (3)	In reply to the foregoing Despatch, and conveying the expression of Her Majesty's gratification with the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature - -	8

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14	Lieut.-Gov. Daly. Feb. 23, 1855 (8)	Reporting that the House of Assembly had voted a sum of 2,000 <i>l.</i> currency, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and that subscriptions are in progress in various parts of the island - - - - -	9
15	The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. March 13, 1855 (6)	Acknowledging the above - - - - -	9
16	Lieut.-Gov. Daly. May 5, 1855 (22)	Forwarding a Loyal Address to Her Majesty from the Council and Assembly, placing the sum of 2,000 <i>l.</i> currency at the disposal of Her Majesty as a contribution to the Patriotic Fund - - - - - Address to Governor from Chairman of Committee for collection of Voluntary Subscriptions in aid of the same Fund, contributing the amount of 932 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	10
17	The Right Hon. Lord John Russell. May 25, 1855 (2)	Acknowledging the above - - - - -	12

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18	Governor Hamilton, to the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. Feb. 7, 1855 (149)	Forwarding the amount of the Subscription raised in Newfoundland in aid of the Patriotic Fund; with copy of Letter of Chairman of Local Committee enclosing same, and Governor's Answer thereto - -	12
19	The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, to Governor Hamilton. March 6, 1855 (2)	Acknowledging the preceding Despatch - -	13
20	Governor Hamilton. March 6, 1855 (153)	Forwarding additional Subscriptions - - -	14
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V

Number in Series.	Name, Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
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24	Governor Sir H. Barkly. March 24, 1855 (31) (Extract.)	Forwarding a Draft for 300 <i>L.</i> , the amount hitherto collected in Jamaica in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and stating the causes which at present preclude a large amount of contribution from the inhabitants - -	15
25	The Right Hon. Lord John Russell. May 3, 1855 (1)	In acknowledgment of the preceding Despatch - -	16
26	Governor Sir H. Barkly. March 31, 1855 (35)	Transmitting loyal Address to the Queen from the Assembly of Jamaica, referring to their inability to contribute, as on former occasions, towards the expenses of the War - - - -	16
27	The Right Hon. Lord John Russell. May 14, 1855 (7)	Acknowledgment of the foregoing Address - - -	17
BRITISH GUIANA.			
28	Governor Wodehouse. Feb. 24, 1855 (26) (Extract.)	Reporting the transmission to the Paymaster General of 4,000 <i>L.</i> , the amount of Subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund collected in the colony - - - -	17
29	The Right Hon Sir G. Grey, Bart. April 7, 1855 (16)	In reply, and conveying the expression of Her Majesty's gratification therewith - - - -	18
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30	Bishop Spaccapietra to the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. March 12, 1855 (Extract.)	Notifying the remittance of 500 <i>L.</i> , the amount of recent Subscriptions towards the Patriotic Fund, of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Trinidad - -	18
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31	Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke. March 23, 1855 (22)	Forwarding the amount of the Contributions from the Island of Grenada towards the Patriotic Fund -	18
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33	Governor General Mackintosh. Feb. 5, 1855 (10)	Notifying the remittance of 128 <i>l. 5s. 5d.</i> , the amount of the Contribution of the inhabitants of Antigua towards the Patriotic Fund - - - -	19
34	The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. March 16, 1855 (1)	Acknowledging the above Despatch - - -	20
BAHAMAS.			
35	Governor Sir A. Bannerman. Feb. 13, 1855 (10) (Extract.)	Address of the Council and Assembly on the opening the Session of the Legislature of Bahamas on 6th February 1855 - - - - -	20
36	The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. April 12, 1855 (6)	Stating the gratification with which Her Majesty has received the assurances contained in the above Address of the loyal and patriotic sentiments of the Legislature on the subject of the War - - -	21

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37	Governor Sir G. Grey. January 1, 1855 (12)	Forwarding a communication from the Bishop of Cape Town relative to Collections made on behalf of the Patriotic Fund - - - - -	21
38	The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. March 27, 1855 (17)	In acknowledgment thereof - - - - -	22

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

39	Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison. Dec. 27, 1854 (86)	Further Contribution for the Relief of the Widows and Children of the Military and Seamen employed in the War with Russia - - - - -	23
40	The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. March 5, 1855 (15)	Forwarding a copy of Correspondence relative to the Distribution of the sum of 2,000 <i>l.</i> recently sent home for the Relief of the Wives and Children of persons serving in the British Army and Fleets in the War with Russia - - - - -	23
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42	J. Hodgson, Esq., and W. Hall, Esq., to the Duke of Newcastle. Nov. 24, 1854.	Remitting the sum of 1,500 <i>l.</i> sterling, an instalment of the Contribution of Colonists in Melbourne and other places - - - - -	25
43	Captain Fishbourne, Secretary to the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund. Feb. 2, 1855.	Acknowledging the preceding Communication - - -	26
44	Governor Sir C. Hotham to the Right Hon. Sir Geo. Grey, Bart. Feb. 20, 1855 (35)	Stating that the Legislative Council have voted a sum of 20,000 <i>l.</i> , as the Contribution of Victoria to the Fund - - - - -	26

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

45	Acting Gov. Finnis. Feb. 1, 1855 (14)	Forwarding a letter from a Committee of Colonists remitting Bills for the amount of 6,000 <i>l.</i> , the amount of subscriptions received for the benefit of the Wives and Families of the Soldiers and Sailors engaged in the war Address to Her Majesty accompanying the same -	26
46	The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. April 18, 1855 (11)	In acknowledgment of the above - - -	27

NEW ZEALAND.

47	The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. March 13, 1855 (16.)	Acknowledging loyal addresses to Her Majesty from the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of New Zealand - - - - -	28
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SCHEDULE.

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MALTA.

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SIERRA LEONE.

49	Acting Gov. Dougan. April 4, 1855 (70)	Forwarding the amount of Subscriptions raised for the Patriotic Fund - - - - - Report of proceedings of Inhabitants - - - - -	29
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CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO

Addresses, Resolutions, &c., received from the British Colonies, on
the Subject of the War with Russia.

CANADA.

No. 1.

CANADA.

No. 1.

COPY of a LETTER from Colonel MUNDY to¹ HERMAN MERIVALE, Esq.

SIR,

War Department, March 6, 1855.

I AM directed by Lord Panmure to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State, the accompanying copy of a Letter from the Mayor of Hamilton, Canada West, with the address to Her Majesty, to which it refers, enclosing a bill of exchange for 1,000*l.* sterling, as a donation from the Corporation of that city, in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

I am to request that you will move the Secretary of State to direct the Governor General of Canada to inform the Mayor and Corporation of Hamilton, that their address has been duly laid before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to express the grateful sense which she entertains of the liberality evinced by that body in the munificent contribution which they have made towards a fund in the extension of which Her Majesty takes the liveliest interest.

I have, &c.

Herman Merivale, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(Signed) E. C. MUNDY.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

MY LORD DUKE,

Hamilton, Canada West, February 3, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith an address to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, accompanied with a bill of exchange for 1,000*l.* sterling from the Corporation of the City of Hamilton, as a donation in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and hope that your Grace will be pleased to present said address, conveying, as it does, the sentiments and feelings by which Her Majesty's subjects in this city are actuated.

I would here take occasion to observe, that at a public meeting convened in this city to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday in May last, an address was prepared to Her Majesty, which I had the honour of transmitting as the result of said meeting, expressing sentiments of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government, but it now becomes my more pleasing duty in this manner to convey a more substantial proof of the sincerity of the sentiments which I then had the honour to communicate.

Should circumstances transpire demanding further efforts from us, either in defence of the parent state or the maintenance of the connexion which so happily exists between Canada and the mother country, Her Majesty may rely that the citizens of Hamilton will on every such occasion be found ready and willing to do their duty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES MAGILL,
Mayor of the City of Hamilton, C. W.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of Hamilton, in Upper Canada, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of expressing to Your Majesty our feelings of admiration for the army and navy, now so nobly contending, and so ably assisted by France, in the cause of civilization and freedom against the grasping avarice and ambition of the Russian despot.

That while thus expressing ourselves on behalf of the living actors in the present struggle, it becomes our pleasing duty to extend, as far as our means will admit, sub-

CANADA.

stantial aid in support of the widows and orphans of the heroes whose blood has been shed in the cause of their country. We have therefore contributed the sum of 1,000*l.* sterling as a donation from the Corporation of the City of Hamilton in aid of the Patriotic Fund in England.

In conclusion, we would most heartily pray that it may please the Almighty to bless the arms of England and the allies, that success may speedily crown their noble exertions, and that ere long, the objects of the war having been attained, the blessings of peace may again be restored to the world. And, as in duty bound, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects will ever pray, &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES MAGILL,
Mayor of the City of Hamilton, C. W.

(L.S.)

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., to
Governor General Sir EDMUND HEAD.

(No. 6.)

SIR,

Downing Street, March 12, 1855.

I HAVE received from the Secretary of State for the War Department a copy of a Letter from the Mayor of Hamilton, Canada West, transmitting a copy of an address to the Queen from the Corporation of that city, accompanied by a bill of exchange for 1,000*l.*, in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

I have to request that you will inform the Mayor and Corporation of Hamilton that their address has been duly laid before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to express Her gratification at receiving these assurances of their admiration for the gallant achievements of her army and navy; and Her Majesty was further pleased to express her deep sense of the liberality evinced by the Mayor and Corporation in their munificent contribution towards a fund in the extension of which Her Majesty takes the liveliest interest.

I have to add that the bill has been transmitted to the commissioners for the fund, to be appropriated in the manner desired by the subscribers.

I have, &c.

Governor General Sir E. Head,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir E. HEAD, Bart., to the
Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

No. 3.

(No. 19.)

Government House, Quebec, March 2, 1855.

(Received March 20, 1855.)

SIR,

(Answered No. 14, April 7, 1855.)

Lord Bury.
March 2, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a Letter from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, enclosing a requisition from the chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians for 100*l.* sterling, being a subscription on the part of such Indians to the Patriotic Fund. In accordance with the request therein contained, I enclose a bill of exchange on London payable to the order of the Secretary of State for the War Department.

I have, &c.

Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) E. HEAD.

Encl. 1 in No. 3.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

SIR,

Indian Department, Quebec, March 2, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency a requisition on the funds of the Six Nations of Indians for one hundred pounds sterling, dated at the Onondaga Council Fire.

With reference to it, I beg respectfully to report that at a Council of the Six Nations, ending on the evening of the 3d inst., the chiefs unanimously voted the sum of 100*l.* sterling as their contribution towards the Patriotic Fund.

I have, therefore, to request, that your Excellency will be pleased to issue a warrant on the Receiver General, instructing him to pay it in the form of a bill of exchange on London, payable to the order of the Secretary of State for the War Department.

CANADA.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BURY,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart.,
&c., &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

£100 Sterling.

Onondaga Council Fire.

Encl. 2 in No. 3.

REQUIRED, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling by the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations of Indians residing on the Grand River, to assist the Patriotic Fund for the relief of destitute widows and children of the soldiers and sailors engaged in the war against Russia, and that the same be charged to their account.

Signed in General Council, this 2d day of February 1855.

(Signed) JAMES POWLES, Speaker.
PETER SMITH, Interpreter.

CERTIFIED.

(Signed) { DAVID THORBORN,
Land Commissioner.
CHARLES BAIN,
Commissioner and Warden.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor General Sir E. HEAD, Bart.

No. 4.

(No. 14.)

SIR,

Downing Street, April 7, 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19,* of the 2d ultimo, enclosing a bill of exchange for 100*l.* sterling, being a subscription by the chiefs of the Six Nations Indians, in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

* Page 2.

Her Majesty's Government have received with the greater satisfaction this proof of the generous sympathy of the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations Indians, on behalf of the destitute widows and children of the brave soldiers and sailors who may fall in the present war with Russia.

You will have the goodness to convey to the chiefs of this tribe the expression of the lively sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government at this Act of generosity on the part of the Six Nations Indians, and which, I may add, will be warmly appreciated by the people of this country.

I have, &c.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart., (Signed) G. GREY.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor General Sir E. HEAD, Bart.

No. 5.

(No. 9.)

SIR,

Downing Street, March 17, 1855.

WITH reference to my Despatches of the 26th* January and 15th* February, I transmit for your information a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, forwarding a note from M. Drouyn de Lhuys, acknowledging the receipt of the draft for 10,000*l.*, and again renewing the thanks of the French Government for this generous donation of the Canadian Legislature.

March 7, 1855

I have, &c.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart., (Signed) G. GREY.
&c. &c. &c.

* Pages 3 and 4 of Papers presented 8th March 1855.

CANADA.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Encl. 1 in No. 5.

SIR,

Foreign Office, March 10, 1855.

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you, for the information of Lord John Russell, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, forwarding a note from M. Drouyn de Lhuys, acknowledging the receipt of the draft for 10,000*l.*, which was enclosed in your letter of the 28th ultimo, and again renewing the thanks of the French Government for this generous donation of the Canadian Legislature.

No. 268.

H. Merivale, Esq.,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WODEHOUSE

(No. 268.)

Sub-Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

MY LORD,

Paris, March 7, 1855.

WITH reference to your Excellency's Despatch, No. 227, of the 2d inst., enclosing to me for transmission to the French Government, a bill of exchange on M. M. Glynn, Mills & Co. for the sum of 10,000*l.*, the amount of the donation made by the Canadian Legislature to the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors of France who fell at the battle of Alma. I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a note which has been addressed to me by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, acknowledging the receipt of the bill in question, and begging me to convey to Her Majesty's Government the renewed expression of the gratitude of the French Government for this generous donation.

The Earl of Clarendon,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

Sub-Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

MY LORD,

Paris, 6 Mars, 1855.

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception à votre Excellence de la traite de dix mille livres sterling qu'elle m'a transmise hier matin, représentant la moitié d'une somme de vingt mille livres sterling votée par la Législation du Canada en faveur des veuves et orphelins des soldats des armées alliées morts à la bataille d'Alma. Je saisis cette occasion pour prier votre Excellence de faire connaître de nouveau au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique les sentiments de gratitude de mon Gouvernement pour cette généreuse offrande, et pour lui offrir les nouvelles assurances de la très haute considération, &c. &c.

(Signed) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Lord Cowley, G.C.B.
&c. &c.

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a LETTER from JOHN PATON, Esq., to the HONORARY SECRETARY
of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund.

SIR,

Kingston, Canada West, March 17, 1855.

I HAVE the honour of enclosing a draft on the London and Joint Stock Bank, for 526*l.* 5*s.* sterling, being amount subscribed in this city in aid of the Patriotic Fund. As Canadians, we feel that the struggle in which our fellow subjects are now engaged is a common cause calling forth our heartfelt sympathy, as well as our humble efforts to aid in providing for the widow and the fatherless.

Deeply as we must deplore the national calamity of a great war, we cannot but feel that in this instance it has, if possible, cemented more closely than ever those filial bonds which unite Canada with the mother country. In the present war we have found common hopes and common fears. When victory crowned the arms of our heroic soldiers and sailors, with Britain we rejoiced, and when heartrending trials and privations overtook them, our deepest sympathies were awakened.

That God may ever save our beloved Queen, and send victorious our country's arms, is our united prayer.

Requesting an acknowledgment of the above remittance through the columns of the "Times," or in your usual way.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN PATON,

Secretary to the Kingston Committee.

The Honorary Secretary, Patriotic Fund,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 7.

CANADA.

No. 7.

COPY of a LETTER from W. M. HEWAT, Esq., to the Right Hon. the
PAYMASTER GENERAL OF THE FORCES.

County of Wellington, Treasurer's Office,
Guelph, Canada West, March, 1855.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the second of exchange on Messrs. Glynn, Mills, & Co. for three hundred pounds, and for four pounds, Nos. 6650, and 4610, being, as I stated in my communication to you with the first of exchange, contributions from the inhabitants of the town of Guelph for the Patriotic Fund.

£304 sterling.

I have also the honour of forwarding by this letter a first of exchange for 100*l.*, one hundred pounds, No. 4816, being a grant from the County Council of Wellington, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, at its last sitting.

Glynn,
£100 sterling.

As also a first of exchange, No. 4863, from John Cockburn, Esq., Reeve of the township of Puslinch, in the county of Wellington, for one hundred pounds sterling, 100*l.*, being a grant from said township for the same purpose.

Glynn,
£100 sterling.

It will be gratifying to the parties if your lordship will kindly cause the same to be notified as having been received in the manner which you think the best.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. HEWAT.

The Right Hon. Paymaster General of the Forces,
&c. &c. &c.

2nd of exchange for - - 304*l.* sterling.

1st of ditto for 100*l.*, 100*l.*, 200*l.* sterling. Glynn, Mills.

504*l.* in all.

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.,
to the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.
(No. 30.)

Government House, Quebec, April 7, 1855.

(Received April 23, 1855.)

MY LORD,

(Answered, No. 21, April 26, 1855, page 6.)

I HAVE the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a letter from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and a bill of exchange for the sum of 57*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling, the amount contributed to the Patriotic Fund by certain tribes of Indians in Upper Canada. The bill of exchange is made payable to the order of the Secretary of State for the War Department.

Lord Bury to Sir
E. Head, April 7,
1855.

Bill of Exchange,
57*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Hon. Lord J. Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Encl. in No. 8.

SIR,

Indian Department, Quebec, April 7, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the accompanying requisitions from the Indians of Saugeen, Owen's Sound, Lake Simcor, Rice Lake, and Alnwick, which were enclosed to me by Mr. Superintendent Anderson, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of 57*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling, as their contribution towards the Patriotic Fund.

I have therefore to request that your Excellency will be pleased to issue a warrant on the Receiver General for that amount, in order that the proceeds may be transmitted to England.

I have, &c.

(Signed) BURY,
Superintendent for Indian Affairs.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

CANADA.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., to
Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.

(No. 21.)

SIR,

Downing Street, April 26, 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 30, of the 7th of April last, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, together with a bill of exchange for the sum of 57*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling amount contributed to the Patriotic Fund by certain tribes of Indians in Upper Canada.

I have caused this bill to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the War Department, to whose order it is made payable; and I have to request that you will convey to the Indians, who have so generously contributed to the relief of the widows and orphans of Her Majesty's brave soldiers and sailors who may fall in the present war with Russia, the expression of the great satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have received this proof of their sympathy, which they feel confident will be justly appreciated by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart.,

&c. &c. &c.

No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD to the
Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

(No. 39.)

Government House, Quebec, 3d May 1855.

(Received May 21, 1855.)

MY LORD,

(Answered No. 17, May 25, 1855, Page 7.)

I HAVE the greatest pleasure in enclosing a draft for the sum of 2,600*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* sterling, in favour of the Patriotic Fund.

This bill was transmitted in a letter to Viscount Bury, my Civil Secretary, from the Honourable Colonel Taché, Receiver General, in his capacity of treasurer to the fund in Canada, together with a list of the subscriptions in detail, copies of which I have the honour to enclose.

This remittance is an evidence that the same feeling of loyalty to the Queen and sympathy with the sufferers in the war, which was manifested by the legislative grant of 20,000*l.* exists also in the breasts of the individual subjects of Her Majesty.

The Receiver General yet holds a further sum, applicable to the same object, which will be remitted hereafter.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

&c. &c. &c.

Col. Taché,
May 5, 1855.

Encl. in No. 10.

Enclosure in No. 10.

(No. 136.)

Receiver General's Department,

MY LORD VISCOUNT,

Quebec, May 5, 1855.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit, in my capacity of treasurer of the "Patriotic Fund," a schedule of the moneys received by me in such capacity up to 30th ultimo in detail, under the following classification:—

From offices of the Civil Government, Quebec	-	-	-	£205	7	5
„ Canada, east	-	-	-	744	18	7
„ Canada, west	-	-	-	917	2	0
„ City of Quebec	-	-	-	1,325	15	3

Cy. £3,193 3 4

And which I have caused to be converted into a bill of exchange, also enclosed herewith, say for 2,600*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* sterling, on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., London.

The object in placing the same in your hands being for the purpose of transmission to the proper authorities in England, through his Excellency the Governor General.

CANADA.

Lord Viscount Bury,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. P. TACHE.

No. 11.

No. 11.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Governor General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.

(No. 17.)

SIR,

Downing Street, May 25, 1855.

I HAVE received your Despatch of the 3d instant, No. 39, forwarding a letter from Mr. E. P. Taché enclosing a bill of exchange for the sum of 2,600*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* sterling, and a statement of the contributions received by him up to the 30th April last in aid of the Patriotic Fund. I shall immediately transfer this bill to the Royal Commissioners for the Fund; but in the meanwhile I avail myself of the first opportunity which is afforded to me, after the receipt of your Despatch, to request you to convey to the subscribers of this munificent donation, the expression of satisfaction entertained by Her Majesty's Government, and by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this country, at this additional proof of the sympathy felt in Canada for the widows and orphans of those soldiers and sailors in Her Majesty's service who may fall in the present war.

Governor General Sir E. Head,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor the Hon. J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON, to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 16.)

Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick,
February 10, 1855.

(Received February 28, 1855.)

SIR,

(Answered No. 3, March 5, 1855.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the enclosed address to Her Majesty of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this province; and I request that this address may be laid before the throne.

2. I have also the honour to inform you that I yesterday gave my assent to an Act of Assembly, whereby the sum of five thousand pounds currency (four thousand pounds sterling) has been granted from the provincial treasury in aid of the Patriotic Fund. I enclose a bill of exchange for the sum of 4,000*l.* sterling.

3. I may perhaps be permitted to add that I am confident that the same feeling of loyalty to Her Majesty, and of attachment to the mother country, which caused both branches of the Provincial Legislature unanimously to vote the address to Her Majesty, and the grant in aid of the Patriotic Fund, pervades all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this part of Her Majesty's dominions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW
BRUNSWICK.

Enclosure in No. 12.

Encl. in No. 12.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

THE humble and dutiful address of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of the province of New Brunswick.
May it please Your Majesty,

In the last session of the Legislature we offered Your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on the success of Your Majesty's arms and those of your Allies in the glorious victory at the Alma.

Recent achievements have crowned Your Majesty's arms with fresh laurels :—Balaklava and Inkermann will proclaim to every succeeding age the triumph of British valour.

Whilst we rejoice in these victories we deplore the loss of those brave men who have fallen in their country's cause, and in defence of the liberties of the civilized world.

We know that the sufferings of the wounded and the sorrows of the bereaved deeply agitate your royal breast, and we desire to offer to Your Majesty the expression of our sympathy for the survivors and the widows and orphans of the slain.

We cannot adequately express the intensity of our feelings, but for ourselves and the people of New Brunswick, and in their name and on their behalf we crave leave to offer our humble contribution of 5,000*l.* towards the Patriotic Fund.

We humbly pray that Your Majesty will be pleased to direct that this offering may be placed at the disposal of Your Majesty's Commissioners for distribution, as well among the wounded as among the widows and orphans of the sailors, soldiers, and marines who have fallen or may fall in this sanguinary conflict.

(Signed)

WILLIAM BLACH,
President of Legislative Council.
D. HARRINGTON,
Speaker of Assembly.

February 9, 1855.

No. 13.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., to Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. H. MANNERS SUTTON.

(No. 3.)

SIR,

Downing Street, March 5, 1855.

* Page 7.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 16,* of the 10th ultimo, enclosing an address to the Queen from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of New Brunswick, tendering to Her Majesty their congratulations on the achievements of Her Majesty's forces and those of Her Allies, and expressing their sympathy for the sufferings of the wounded and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the present war, and offering a contribution of 5,000*l.* currency towards their relief.

I have had great satisfaction in laying this address before the Queen, and I am commanded to instruct you to assure the Legislative Council and Assembly that this proof of their warm sympathy with her gallant soldiers and of their generous compassion for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the war is most gratifying to Her Majesty, and that Her Majesty cannot doubt that the motives which prompted their liberal co-operation with their fellow-subjects in this country for the relief of the sufferers will be duly appreciated by all classes of the community.

I have transmitted the draft for 4,000*l.* sterling, which you enclose, to the Royal Commissioners for the Patriotic Fund, to be appropriated by them in the manner desired by the Council and Assembly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

Lieut.-Governor the Hon. H. Manners Sutton,
&c. &c. &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. 14.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor DALY to the Right Hon.
Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 8.)

Prince Edward Island, February 23, 1855.

(Received March 12, 1855.)

SIR,

(Answered No. 6, March 13, 1855.)

THE Legislature of this island having reassembled on the 13th instant (to which day an adjournment had taken place from the 7th October), I lost no time in bringing the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund under the notice of both Houses, and I have the honour to inform you that, at their last sitting, the House of Assembly voted the sum of 2,000*l.* (1,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling) in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

I am happy to have the honour of further informing you that the present prosperous state of the revenue justifies this act of liberality on the part of the Assembly, which, in addition to the subscriptions in progress in various parts of the island, is a gratifying proof of the generous and loyal sympathy that is felt in behalf of the objects of Her most Gracious Majesty's Commission by all classes in Prince Edward Island.

I shall not fail to give immediate effect to the proceedings of the other branches of the Legislature in this matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

D. DALY, Lieut.-Governor.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 15.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.
to Lieutenant Governor DALY.

(No. 6.)

SIR,

Downing Street, March 13, 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 8, of the 23d of February, reporting that the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island had voted a sum of 2,000*l.* currency in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and that subscriptions for the same benevolent purpose were in progress in various parts of the island.

I shall not fail to cause the sums, when received, to be placed in the hands of the Royal Commissioners, to be appropriated in the manner desired by the contributors, and in the meantime, I beg to assure you that the generous sympathy evinced by her subjects in Prince Edward Island with the sufferers by the war in which this country is engaged, has afforded Her Majesty the most sincere satisfaction, and will be warmly appreciated by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this country.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. GREY.

Lieutenant Governor Daly.

&c.

&c.

&c.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND.

No. 16.

No. 16.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor DALY to the
Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

(No. 22.)

Prince Edward Island, May 5, 1855.

(Received May 21, 1855.)

MY LORD,

(Answered No. 2, May 25, 1855, Page 12.)

I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne, the accompanying joint address of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly to Her Majesty, together with the sum of 2,000*l.* currency, therein referred to, as the contribution of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island to the Patriotic Fund.

2. I have also the honour of transmitting for your Lordship's information, an address which has been presented to me by the committee for the collection of the voluntary contributions to the Patriotic Fund, the proceeds of which to this date, (exceeding 1,000*l.* currency,) as will appear from the annexed statement, are included in the amount represented by the bills of exchange, which I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship.

3. I regret much that the absence of banking facilities (a want which will soon be supplied, a bill for the establishment of a bank having recently passed the Legislature,) has occasioned some delay in the transmission of these sums. It was not until the state of the navigation permitted my sending a special messenger to Halifax, that I could procure bills on England for the purpose.

4. In forwarding these addresses to your Lordship, it is very gratifying to me to be enabled to add my testimony to the evidence which they afford of the loyal and patriotic spirit with which the people of this colony are animated.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) D. DALY.

Encl. 1 in No. 16.

Enclosure 1 in No. 16.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in Colonial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to renew our assurances of devoted loyalty and attachment to Your Majesty's person and Government.

We are desirous to respond to Your Majesty's gracious invitation to contribute to the relief of the widows and orphans of Your Majesty's soldiers and sailors who have fallen in the present war with Russia.

To carry out this intention, we hasten to place at Your Majesty's disposal the sum of two thousand pounds of the currency of this island, which is equal to one thousand three hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eightpence sterling, voted in both our Houses of Legislature, in addition to about one thousand pounds currency contributed by private and individual subscription.

Taking into account the very limited resources of this small colony, and the scantiness of its population, Your Majesty's faithful subjects humbly believe that they have to their utmost ability seconded Your Majesty's gracious intentions in this important matter, not only because those persons who are the objects of your royal solicitude have been deprived of their natural protectors by the casualties of war, and are therefore rendered destitute, but because the honour of Your Majesty's arms and the national character have never been more worthily sustained in the battle field than by those who have fallen or found death in a career of devotedness to Your Majesty and our common country at the hands of disease, pestilence, and privation.

The extensive losses which from these last causes Your Majesty's forces have sustained, and the extreme privations they have undergone without complaint, and with undaunted courage and perseverance, are without precedent in the history of military enterprises.

It is, however, gratifying to observe that the national spirit is fully aroused by the righteousness of the war in which Your Majesty is engaged, a consideration which will continue to rally round Your Majesty's throne a loyal and devoted people, who will never forget that you have drawn the sword to repel and punish unjust aggression, the success

of which would have arrested civilization and national liberty in Europe, were it not for Your Majesty's intervention and that of your noble allies, but more especially the Government and gallant army of France. Had Your Majesty's Government and that of your august ally the Emperor of France suffered the ambitious designs of the Autocrat of Russia to take effect, there is too much reason to apprehend that the progress of all moral improvement in the two hemispheres would be checked, and the acknowledged and universal rights of mankind be seriously menaced.

That Your Majesty's arms may be blessed with aid from on high, and that Your Majesty's reign may long continue, and be distinguished as one of the most glorious and auspicious in the page of history, as it has hitherto been in its progress, shall ever be the earnest prayer of Your Majesty's faithful subjects in this remote part of Your Majesty's dominions.

Legislative Council Chamber,
April 12, 1855.
House of Assembly,
April 12, 1855.

CHARLES YOUNG,
President.
E. THORNTON,
Speaker.

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND.

Enclosure 2 in No. 16.

Encl. 2 in No. 16.

To his Excellency Dominick Daly, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c.

May it please your Excellency,

The committee which has undertaken the collection and disposal of the voluntary contributions in aid of the Patriotic Fund, beg to apprise your Excellency that, being desirous that the amount collected shall be transmitted, they have paid into the hands of the Colonial Treasurer the sum of 932*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

There is a further sum not yet received, of which the committee has certain knowledge, and which will be likewise paid over as soon as it is realized.

The committee request your Excellency to cause its being sent to England with the grant of 2,000*l.* voted by the Legislature.

The committee further request your Excellency to express to the Colonial Minister, for Her Majesty's information, the heartfelt satisfaction the people of this island experience in having, to the utmost of their ability, seconded Her Majesty's gracious wishes in this matter,—the sufferings of their fellow subjects in arms in the Crimea, and the patience and exemplary discipline with which, under God's providence, they have been sustained, have awakened their utmost sympathy; whilst to provide for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in their country's cause, has become an imperative and necessary duty which Her Majesty's subjects of Prince Edward Island have most cheerfully complied with.

We have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM SWABEY,
Chairman, on behalf of the Committee.

(Signed) THEOPH. DESTGRISAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Patriotic Fund.

Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island,
April 24, 1855.

Enclosure 3 in No. 16.

Encl. 3 in No. 16.

STATEMENT of Contributions to the Patriotic Fund from Prince Edward Island, to the 5th May 1855.

	CURRENCY.		
Legislative grant	-	-	£2,000 0 0
Individual contributions	-	-	1,016 7 5
Gross total currency	-	-	£3,016 7 5
Deduct one third, being difference between currency and sterling	-	-	1,005 9 1
Sterling	-	-	£2,010 18 4
Deduct commission on bills of exchange at Halifax	-	-	8 11 10
Remitted as at foot	-	-	£2,002 6 6

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND.

Bill on Bank of British North America.

			STERLING.
London, first of Exchange enclosed	-	-	£1,946 5 0
Do. on Messrs. Baiss, Brothers, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London	-	-	56 1 6
Sterling	-	-	£2,002 6 6

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. DALY, Lieutenant-Governor:

Government House, Prince Edward Island, May 5, 1855.

No. 17.

No 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL to
Lieutenant-Governor DALY.

(No. 2.)

SIR,

Downing Street, May 25, 1855.

* Page 10.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 22*, of the 5th instant, transmitting a joint address to the Queen from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, placing the sum of 2,000*l.* currency at the disposal of Her Majesty as the contribution of the Legislature to the Patriotic Fund, and also an address presented to you by the chairman of the committee which undertook the collection of voluntary contributions in aid of the same fund.

* Page 9.

Sir George Grey having in his Despatch, No. 6*, of the 13th of March, already conveyed to you an assurance of the sincere satisfaction with which Her Majesty has received these proofs of the generous sympathy on the part of Her subjects in Prince Edward Island with the sufferers by the present war, it only remains for me to acquaint you that I have laid the address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously. I have at the same time informed Her Majesty of the liberality evinced by the people of Prince Edward Island, who, independently of the sum voted by the Legislature, have raised by their voluntary exertions upwards of 1,000*l.* currency, and Her Majesty was pleased to express Her great satisfaction at this intelligence.

I have caused the two bills of exchange enclosed in your Despatch, amounting together to 2,002*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* sterling, to be placed in the hands of the Royal Commissioners for the Patriotic Fund.

I have, &c.,

Lieutenant-Governor Daly,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

NEWFOUNDLAND

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 18.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON to the
Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,

(No. 149.)

February 7, 1855.

(Received February 28, 1855.)

SIR,

(Answered No. 2, March 6, 1855.)

I HAVE the honour to forward to you a bank bill for 1,623*l.*, the amount of the subscription raised in Newfoundland in aid of the Patriotic Fund, together with copy of the letter of the Chairman of the Local Committee, enclosing to me the sum, and of my reply.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

KER B. HAMILTON.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 18.

Encl. 1 in No. 18.

SIR,

St. John's, Newfoundland, February 7, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith, Union Bank bill on the Commercial Bank, London, for 1,623*l.* sterling, being the amount of contributions raised by the committee appointed by your Excellency in aid of the Patriotic Fund, as follows:—

Collected in St. John's	-	-	£1,621	0	0
„ Harbour Grace	-	-	166	9	6
„ Carbonear	-	-	54	4	0
„ Brigus	-	-	106	1	0

In all 1,947*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* currency, with which the above bill has been purchased.

I addition to this sum, I would beg to inform your Excellency that 65*l.* sterling has been remitted by the masonic lodge of this town, together with 53*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* by the military department, making the contributions from Newfoundland 1,741*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* sterling.

In transmitting this amount, I would thank your Excellency to express the warm sympathy felt by the committee and subscribers generally for the sufferers by the present war, and their best wishes for the success of the brave troops and sailors engaged in it, and that victory to the allied arms may soon lead to an honourable and lasting peace.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. J. GRIEVE,

Chairman of Commissioners in Aid.

(Signed) NICHOLAS STABB, Secretary.

Governor Hamilton,
&c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 18.

Encl. 2 in No. 14.

SIR,

Government House, February 7, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, transmitting to me a bank bill for the sum of 1,623*l.* sterling, being the amount of the contributions raised by the committee appointed by me in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

It is considered that the voluntary contributions raised in the empire in aid of the patriotic heart reflect a credit upon Britain not unworthy of the glory shed upon it by the heroism of its soldiers, and the contributions raised in Newfoundland must fill every patriotic heart amongst us with sentiments of just satisfaction.

I shall have great satisfaction in forwarding to Her Majesty's Secretary of State your letter and the draft it contains; and I think I may venture to say, without being presumptuous, that Her Majesty will not hear without emotions of pleasure, that the noble courage and the fidelity of her soldiers are generously appreciated by her subjects in Newfoundland.

I have, &c.

The Hon. Jas. Grieve.
&c. &c.

(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor HAMILTON.

(No. 2.)

SIR,

Downing Street, March 6, 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 149, of the 7th ultimo, transmitting a draft for 1,623*l.*, the amount of the subscriptions raised in Newfoundland in aid of the Patriotic Fund, which I have forwarded to the Commissioners for that Fund, to be appropriated in the manner desired by the Local Committee.

I have again to assure you that the generous sympathy of the people of Newfoundland with their fellow subjects of this country in the war in which they are engaged is fully appreciated, not only by Her Majesty's Government, but by all classes of the community.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

Governor Hamilton,
&c. &c.

NEWFOUNDLAND

No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON to the
Right Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT.

(No. 153.)

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
March 6, 1855.

(Received March 30, 1855.)

(Answered No. 4, April 6, 1855.)

SIR,

REFERRING to my Despatch to Sir George Grey, No. 149, of the 7th February last, I have the honour to enclose herewith a bank bill for 50*l.* sterling, being the proceeds of additional subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

I have, &c.

Right Hon. Sidney Herbert,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

No. 21.

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart,
to Governor HAMILTON.

(No. 4.)

SIR,

Downing Street, April 6, 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 153, of the 6th ultimo, enclosing a bank bill for 50*l.* sterling, being the amount of additional subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and in reply I have to inform you that the bill in question has been paid to the Royal Commissioners of that Fund.

I have, &c.,

Governor Hamilton,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 22.

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON to the
Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

(" Separate.")

Government House, Newfoundland,

April 27, 1855.

(Received May 21, 1855.)

(Answered, No. 3, May 25, 1855, page 15.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to enclose to your Lordship the sum of 22*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* or 26*l.* currency, subscribed by the inhabitants of the remote district of Burgeo towards the Patriotic Fund. And, referring to the previous large remittances for the same object forwarded by me from Newfoundland, it can hardly be necessary for me to add my testimony to the generosity and sympathy shown by this community towards their fellow subjects engaged in the present war.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord J. Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have received some further monies subscribed to the Patriotic Fund, which are included in the enclosed bank bill for 29*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* sterling.

K. B. H.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL
to Governor DARLING.

(No. 3.)

Downing Street, May 25, 1855.

SIR,

I HAVE to acknowledge Governor Hamilton's Despatch, marked separate, of the 27th April last, enclosing a bank bill for 29*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* sterling, being the amount of a further contribution in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

Sir George Grey having already expressed to your predecessor in the government the sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the generous sympathy evinced by the inhabitants of Newfoundland with the sufferers by the present war, it only remains for me to acquaint you that I have caused the sum now received to be placed in the hands of the Royal Commissioners for the Patriotic Fund.

Governor Darling,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

JAMAICA.

JAMAICA.

No. 24.

No. 24.

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir HENRY BARKLY to the
Right Hon. the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 31.)

King's House, March 24, 1855.

(Received April 18, 1855.)

(Answered No. 1, May 3, 1855, page 16.)

"WITH reference to Sir George Grey's Circular Despatch of 23d January, transmitting copy of Her Majesty's Letters Patent constituting the Commission of the Patriotic Fund, I have the honour to state, that I some months previously had sent circulars to the custodes of the several parishes of this island, suggesting that public meetings should be held in furtherance of the objects of that Commission, and given notice through the newspapers of my willingness to take charge of contributions, and that I was in hopes ere this to have made a considerable remittance, but have only as yet received about 300*l.*, for which sum I beg to enclose a draft on the Colonial Bank of London. * * *

"I believe that the general feeling is one of unabated loyalty for the Sovereign in the impending struggle, and of fervent sympathy for the sufferings of the gallant army engaged therein; and that the chief cause for a large sum not having been raised is, the poverty which unhappily prevails among the upper and middle classes.

"In many places the subscriptions have not yet been gathered in; indeed the sum remitted may be said to represent this town and the parishes of St. James's and Trelawny only; and I have no doubt that, ultimately, I shall be enabled to collect a much larger amount, when the contributions from the city of Kingston and elsewhere are sent to me.

"Most of the churches of the various religious denominations have likewise called on their congregations to aid in the good work, and I believe their call has in several instances been liberally responded to by the labouring classes but no particulars of these collections have reached me, and I am not sure whether they may not be remitted direct to the Secretaries of the Commission in England."

JAMAICA.

No. 25.

No. 25.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL
to Governor Sir H. BARKLY.

(No. 1.)

SIR,

Downing Street, May 3, 1855.

* Page 15.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 31*, of the 24th March last, forwarding a draft for 300/., which sum had been collected in Jamaica in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

I have to express the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at this proof of the loyal feeling of the people of Jamaica towards the Person and Government of the Sovereign, and of their sympathy with those who may be deprived of their natural protectors through the casualties of war, in the course of the struggle in which Her Majesty's forces are now engaged. Her Majesty's Government fully appreciate the causes which render it unreasonable to expect, at the present moment, a larger contribution from the colony of Jamaica.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir Henry Barkly,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 26.

No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. BARKLY, to the
Right Hon. Lord J. RUSSELL.

(No. 35.)

King's House, March 31, 1855.

(Received May 3, 1855.)

MY LORD,

(Answered No. 7, May 14, 1855, page 17.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit an address to the Queen from the Assembly of Jamaica, assuring Her Majesty of their loyalty and attachment, notwithstanding their inability to contribute, as on former occasions, towards the expenses of the war in which the British empire is now engaged.

I have to request, in compliance with the message which accompanied this address, that your Lordship will present the same in the most acceptable manner to Her Majesty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

The Right Hon. Lord J. Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 26.

Enclosure in No. 26.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Assembly of Jamaica.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica, venture at this momentous period, when the arms of Your Majesty are engaged in sustaining the glory of Your Majesty's empire, and in defending the threatened liberties of Europe, to approach Your Majesty with assurances of the same loyalty and attachment to Your Majesty's throne and person which have ever animated the inhabitants of this Your Majesty's faithful colony.

We revert at this anxious moment to the histories of a bygone period, when, under the auspicious reign of one of Your Majesty's illustrious predecessors, the arms of Great Britain were, as now, engaged in the defence of constitutional liberty, and in the suppression of that tyranny which springs from unsated ambition. Our forefathers, devoted to the dynasty of which Your Majesty forms so illustrious a branch, and animated by the most lively sympathies with the cause in which the national honour was embarked, spontaneously contributed of their private wealth a subsidy in money in aid of a war, as righteous in itself as it was glorious in its results.

To us, their descendants, ruined and poverty-stricken, our wealth departed, and our lands a wilderness, all that remains to us is the spirit of loyalty which animated and the sympathies which impelled them.

Most deeply do we sympathise with Your Majesty in the cares and anxieties which must occupy Your Majesty at such a moment, and in the sufferings and privations to which Your Majesty's brave and loyal soldiers have been exposed in upholding the glory of Your Majesty's reign, the honour of Your Majesty's people, and the holy cause which has been entrusted to their defence.

That it may please Divine Providence to crown Your Majesty's arms with victory, and to vouchsafe an early and honourable peace, based upon those broad principles of eternal justice, without which no settlement can be hallowed by the Divine blessing or conducive to permanent tranquillity, is the prayer of Your Majesty's faithful servants and subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica.

Passed the Assembly this 30th day of March, 1855.

W. L. MORALES,
Speaker.

JAMAICA.

No. 27.

No. 27.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL to
Governor Sir H. BARKLY.

(No. 7.)

SIR,

Downing Street, May 14, 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 31st March, No. 35,* transmitting an address to the Queen from the Assembly of Jamaica, assuring Her Majesty of their loyalty and attachment, notwithstanding their inability to contribute, as on former occasions, towards the expenses of the war in which the British Empire is now engaged. * Page 16.

I request that you will inform the Assembly that their address has been laid before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously.

The Queen is fully sensible that the commercial adversity which has befallen the island renders it very difficult, if not impossible, that it should contribute to the expenses of the war; and Her Majesty receives the assurances which the address contains as an acceptable and sufficient proof of the sentiments of loyalty and patriotism by which the Assembly and the people of Jamaica are animated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Governor Sir H. Barkly,
&c. &c.

BRITISH GUIANA.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 28.

No. 28.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor WODEHOUSE to the
Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 26.)

Government House, George Town,

February 24, 1855.

(Received March 22, 1855.)

(Answered No. 16, April 7, 1855, page 18.)

"It is with much satisfaction that I take this opportunity of informing you of my having by this mail forwarded to the Paymaster General subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund collected in this colony, to the amount of 4,000*l.*, on which account I know that I shall have to make further remittances. The whole of this sum, with the exception of 50*l.* paid out of the Civil List Contingencies at my disposal, has been raised by private contributions. All classes, Europeans, creoles, and immigrants, have evinced a most proper feeling, with one exception, viz., the Portuguese. These latter are possessed of ample means; but the same spirit of avarice which at the time of their first arrival causes the death of many from self-privation, has led them to withhold their subscriptions."

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to Governor WODEHOUSE.

(No. 16.)

SIR,

Downing Street, April 7, 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 26, of the 24th of February, acquainting me that you had forwarded to the Paymaster General subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund collected in British Guiana, to the amount of 4,000/.

No. 29.

I have received the Queen's commands to express the gratification with which Her Majesty has received the announcement of this generous contribution, and to state that Her Majesty highly appreciates the loyalty and good feeling which it evinces on the part of the people of British Guiana towards Her Person and Government, and their sympathy with their fellow-subjects who are sufferers by the present war.

Governor Wodehouse,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

TRINIDAD.

No. 30.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Bishop SPACCAPIETRA to the Right Hon.
SIDNEY HERBERT, dated Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 12, 1855.

TRINIDAD.

No. 30.

“ J'AI l'honneur de remettre à votre Excellence la somme de 500/ stg., dans une lettre de change sur la Banque Coloniale qu'une Commission Catholique a recueillie pour le Fonds Patriotique jusqu'à présent, me réservant plus tard de faire parvenir le reste, à fin que votre Excellence daigne la faire passer à son Altesse Royale le Prince Albert mis à la tête de cette souscription nationale.”

GRENADA.

No. 31.

GRENADA.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE
to the Right Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT.

No. 31.

(No. 22.)

Windward Islands, Barbados, March 23, 1855.

(Received April 18, 1855.)

SIR,

(Answered No. 1, May 4, 1855.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Grenada, enclosing the first set of bills of exchange for one hundred and twenty pounds collected in that island for the Patriotic Fund, which bill I have made payable to the Bank of England for that Fund.

No. 29, March 12,
1855.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 31.

GRENADA.

(No. 29.)

SIR,

Government House, Grenada, March 12, 1854.

Encl. in No. 31.

WITH reference to your Excellency's circular Despatch of the 28th ultimo, enclosing copy of a circular Despatch from the Secretary of State, with copy of the Letters Patent under the Royal Sign Manual, constituting the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, I have the honour to state to your Excellency that due publicity has already been given to that document in Grenada, and that the contributions collected in it for the purposes for which the Fund is being raised amount to 120*l.*, and I have now the honour to enclose to your Excellency the first of a set of bills of exchange for that sum.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ROBERT W. KEATE.

No. 32.

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

(No. 1.)

SIR,

Downing Street, May 4, 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 22, of the 23rd March last, enclosing a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Grenada, with a bill of exchange for 120*l.*, the amount of the sums collected in that island for the Patriotic Fund.

Her Majesty's Government have received this contribution with much satisfaction, as evincing the loyalty of the people of Grenada, and their sympathy for those who may be deprived of their natural protectors in consequence of the casualties of the war in which this country is now engaged.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

ANTIGUA.

ANTIGUA.

No. 33.

No. 33.

COPY of a DESPATCH from GOVERNOR MACKINTOSH to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 10.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, February 5, 1855.

(Received March 6, 1855.)

SIR,

(Answered No. 1., March 16, 1855, page 20.)

It may perhaps be agreeable to you to learn, that I have this day transmitted to the secretaries, Colonial bank bills for 128*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, being the contribution of the inhabitants of this island towards the Patriotic Fund, now in course of collection within the Queen's dominions.

Were the above amount to be measured only in association with remembrances of the former pecuniary means of Antigua, it might, I fear, appear to be of but scanty proportions; but under her existing circumstances of impoverishment, it will at least be sufficient to testify on her behalf, that the honour and well-being of the empire is not to her, any more than to many of her sister dependencies, matters of indifference or neglect.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

GRENADA.

No. 34.

No. 34.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir G. GREY, Bart., to
Governor MACKINTOSH.

(No. 1.)

SIR,

Downing Street, March 16, 1855.

I HAVE received your Despatch of the 5th ultimo, No. 10, announcing that the sum of 128*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* had been contributed by the inhabitants of Antigua to the Patriotic Fund, and I have to express the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government has received this proof of the warm interest of the people of Antigua in the honour and well-being of this country. Their contribution towards the relief of the widows and orphans of those who may fall in the present war will be gratefully appreciated as a mark of their generous sympathy in the benevolent object with which the Patriotic Fund has been raised.

I have, &c.

Governor Mackintosh,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

BAHAMAS.

BAHAMAS.

No. 35.

No. 35.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., dated Government House, Nassau, Bahamas, February 12, 1855.

(No. 10.)

(Received, March 22, 1855.)

(Answered No. 6, April 12, 1855.)

"I HAVE the honour to forward copy of the speech with which I opened the Legislature on Tuesday last, with the addresses and answer."

Encl. 1 in No. 35.

Enclosure 1 in No. 35.

EXTRACT of SPEECH of Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, on the opening of the Session of the Legislature of the Bahamas, on the 6th day of February 1855.

"I HAVE already trespassed on your time, but I cannot conclude without expressing the gratitude we owe to the Giver of all good for the tranquillity which reigns here, far removed from the seat of that sanguinary war which has, after much forbearance, been forced on our gracious Sovereign, and in which so many of her brave subjects have already fallen in the cause of civilized Europe. The result of this war I fervently trust will frustrate the ambitious designs of a powerful and absolute monarch, who, under pretext of religion (a pretext which has often been fruitful of much misery and crime), would overrun and oppress multitudes of the human race, who otherwise would reap the blessings of civil and religious freedom. That this war may speedily and successfully terminate I am sure you will devoutly pray."

Encl. 2 in No. 35.

Enclosure 2 in No. 35.

EXTRACT of ADDRESS of the Honourable the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, dated
7th February, 1855.

"WE, with your Excellency, cordially sympathize in the fate of those devoted heroes who have fallen in their country's cause, whilst adding fresh lustre to the renown of England's arms, and who have immortalized their names whilst immortalizing the intrepidity and heroic bravery of British soldiers, alike in suffering as in victory; and we would express our thankfulness to Him who governs the destiny of nations, for the hitherto triumphant victories which have crowned the much to be lamented war. We trust, with your Excellency, that the thunders of the battle-field may be soon hushed, the horrors of warfare may be speedily suppressed, and the blessings of peace once more restored, for which the world must needs be more grateful than ever. For our own tranquillity in the midst of distant embroilments we are thankful. Your Excellency may rest assured, that whilst we admire at a distance the valour and devotedness of those brave men who have shed their blood for the honour of England, for the peace of Europe, for the triumph of right over might,—in the inhabitants of the Bahamas Her Majesty has subjects who are proud of their Queen, and who are surpassed by none in admiration of Her virtues and loyalty to Her Person and Government."

Enclosure 3 in No. 35.

EXTRACT of ADDRESS from the Honourable the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
dated February 7, 1855.

BAHAMAS

Encl^d 3 in No. 35.

"We beg to conclude this address by expressing our unity of sentiment in the reference made to the sanguinary war which is at present existing in Europe, and in which so many of our fellow-subjects have already fallen in the cause of civilization. We earnestly hope, with your Excellency, that the objects for which our country has been reluctantly compelled to engage in this war may be speedily attained, and the ambitious designs of the powerful Czar of Russia counteracted by the successful efforts of our gallant army and navy, assisted, as they are, by the effective aid of our brave allies, and with the aspirations and prayers of all lovers of true liberty."

No. 36.

No. 36.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
to GOVERNOR Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN.

(No. 6.)

SIR,

Downing Street, April 12, 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 13th February last, No. 10, forwarding copy of the speech with which you opened the Legislature of the Bahamas, and copies of the addresses you had received from the Council and Assembly in answer, together with your replies.

I have to express the gratification with which Her Majesty has received the assurances contained in the addresses of the loyal and patriotic sentiments of the Legislature on the subject of the war in which the empire is engaged.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir A. Bannerman,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

No. 37.

No. 37.

COPY of a DESPATCH from GOVERNOR Sir GEORGE GREY to the
Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 12.)

Government House, Cape Town, January 1, 1855.

(Received March 14, 1855.)

SIR,

(Answered No. 17, March 27, 1855, p. 22.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose for your information copy of a letter I have received from the Bishop of Cape Town, inclosing a list of the collections made in the churches in this colony in behalf of the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors engaged in the war. I have directed the sum of 175*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* received from the bishop, and a farther sum of 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* received from Mr. Vogelgezang, to be paid into the military chest for transmission to England, on account of the Patriotic Fund, those being the only amounts which have as yet been received for that fund, although I have every reason to hope that considerable collections in aid of it will shortly be made.

I have, &c.

Right Hon. Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

Enclosure in No. 37.

SIR,

Bishop's Court, December 26, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency a list of the collections made in the churches of this and the adjoining diocese on the 28th of July last, in behalf of the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors engaged in the war, and to enclose at the same time a cheque for the amount.

His honour the late Lieutenant-Governor was good enough to offer to forward our collections to the persons appointed to receive the collections under the Queen's letter for the same purpose.

Perhaps your Excellency will kindly undertake the same office.

I regret to say that the collections were neither as general nor so large as they would have been had sufficient notice been given.

As the fast day was fixed without any communication with me, I was not able to prepare a service and forward it to the more distant parishes in sufficient time to secure a proper observance of the day.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. CAPETOWN.

COLLECTIONS on the General Fast, July 28, 1854.

	£	s.	d.
Cape Town, St. George's Church	-	-	-
Wynberg, St. John's	-	-	-
Trinity Church, Cape Town	-	-	-
St. Mary's, Port Elizabeth	-	-	-
St. Paul's, Rondebosch	-	-	-
St. Peter's, Mombray	-	-	-
St. James's, Graaff Reinet	-	-	-
Riversdale	-	-	-
St. Mark's, George	-	-	-
Paarl	-	-	-
Caledon	-	-	-
St. Frances', Simon's Town	-	-	-
St. Saviour's, Claremont	-	-	-
St. John's, Cape Town	-	-	-
Swellendam	-	-	-
St. Paul's, Port Elizabeth	-	-	-
Cradock	-	-	-
Beaufort	-	-	-
St. George's, Knysna	-	-	-
Diocesan Collegiate School	-	-	-
Colesberg	-	-	-
St. Paul's, George	-	-	-
Bathurst	-	-	-
Southwell	-	-	-
Stellenbosch	-	-	-
Post Retief	-	-	-
	£175	2	8

No. 38.

No. 38.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart. to
Governor Sir GEORGE GREY.

(No. 17.)

SIR,

Downing Street, March 27, 1855.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 12, of the 1st January, reporting the collections made in the churches of the two dioceses of the Church of England under your government in behalf of the Patriotic Fund, and I have to acquaint you that the sum so collected, amounting to 175*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, together with the sum of 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* received from Mr. Vogelgezang, have been paid by the colonial agent general to the treasurer of the fund.

You will acknowledge the bishop's letter, announcing the collections made for this charitable purpose, on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

Governor Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 39.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. DENISON to the
Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 86.) Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
December 27th, 1854.
(Received 17 March, 1855.)

SIR, (Answered No. 29, March 20, 1854, page 25.)

IN a Despatch, No. 4*, dated 15th September, 1854, I transmitted the proper receipts from the Deputy Commissary General for a sum of 2,000*l.* which had been paid into the military chest for the purpose of being forwarded to England, and there applied to the relief of the widows and children of the military and seamen employed in the war with Russia.

I forward herewith receipts for an additional sum of 777*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* to be appropriated to the same purpose.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. DENISON.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 40.

No. 40.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.
to Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG.

(No. 15.)

SIR, Downing Street, March 5, 1855.

WITH reference to the last paragraph of my Despatch, No. 17†, of the 7th December, I transmit to you copies of a correspondence which has since taken place between the respective secretaries to the Royal Commission for the Patriotic Fund, the Central Association in aid of the Wives and Families of Soldiers ordered on Foreign Service, the treasurer of the Association for the Relief of Widows, Orphans, Wives, and Families of Seamen and Marines, and this department, arising out of the question which of those three societies had the best claim, according to the intention of the subscribers, to the sum of 2,000*l.* sent home from Van Diemen's Land for the relief of the wives and children of persons serving in the British army and fleets in the war with Russia.

As there was nothing in your predecessor's Despatch which remitted the money to indicate clearly for what Fund it was intended, and as widows as well as wives are obviously meant to benefit by it, I have decided, as you will see, in ordering the whole amount to be so divided as to give one half to the Patriotic Fund, and to apportion the other half equally between the Central Association and the Association for the Relief of the Families of Seamen and Marines; and I can only add the expression of my hope, that this decision will not be otherwise than satisfactory to the original contributors.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

Governor H. E. F. Young,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 40.

Encl. 1 in No. 40.

SIR, Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund,
16A, Great George Street, Westminster, Feb. 20, 1855.

IN reference to your letter of the 22nd December 1854, enclosing one from Sir William Denison, dated the 15th September 1854, intimating the subscription of

* Page 21 of Papers presented 25th January 1855.

† Page 10 of Papers on this subject, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, 8th March 1855.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

2,000*l.* collected in Van Diemen's Land "for the purpose of relieving the wives and children of persons engaged in the present war," I am directed by the Royal Commissioners to inform you that this sum does not appear to them to have been intended for the Patriotic Fund, the Royal Commission not having been issued till the 7th October, 1854, and that they have determined that the said money shall be returned for your disposal; and I am further instructed to take your pleasure as to whom it shall be paid.

I have, &c.

Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) E. GARDINER FISHBOURNE.

Encl. 2 in No. 40.

Enclosure 2 in No. 40.

Central Association in aid of the Wives and Families of Soldiers
ordered on active Service,

SIR, 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, February 22, 1855.

It having been intimated to this Association by Captain G. Fishbourne, the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, that the sum of 2,000*l.*, subscribed by the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land for the "wives and families of the soldiers and sailors serving in Her Majesty's fleets and armies," had been remitted to the Colonial Office, I am directed by the Committee of this Association to urge the claim of this charity to a portion of that sum.

The wives and families of the whole of the army at the Crimea are at present relieved by the Central Association, and have been relieved ever since the war broke out.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. L. POWYS, Major 60th Royal Rifles,
Honorary Secretary.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 3 in No. 40.

Enclosure 3 in No. 40.

MY LORD, 1, James Street, Adelphi, February 28, 1855.

HAVING been advised of the transmission of a sum of 2,000*l.* by Sir William Denison, Governor of Van Diemen's Land, as a subscription from that colony for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers, seamen, and marines engaged in the present war; as treasurer of the "Association for the Relief of Widows, Orphans, Wives, and Families of Seaman and Marines in Cases arising out of the present War," I have the honour of applying to you for a moiety of that sum. The Committee have every reason to believe that one half of this sum was intended for this Association, as in May 1854 letters were forwarded by the chairman to all the colonial bishops, requesting subscriptions. In addition to the relief given to the wives and families of seamen and marines, the Committee have extended their operations to the relief of the widows and orphans of seamen engaged in the transport service for the purposes of the present war.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Colonial Secretary. (Signed) A. KINNAIRD.

Encl. 4 in No. 40.

Enclosure 4 in No. 40.

COPY of a LETTER from H. MERIVALE, Esq., to the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund.

SIR, Downing Street, March 12, 1855.

WITH reference to your letter of the 20th ultimo, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you, for the information of the Royal Commissioners, that the sum of 2,000*l.* having been transmitted to him by the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, at the request of the Mayor of Hobart Town, to be applied for the relief of the wives and children of those engaged in the present war, without any further intimation of the mode in which it should be so applied, it appears to Sir George Grey that he should best fulfil the intention of the contributors by placing it at the disposal of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund; but as some doubt is entertained on the subject, and as an application for a portion of this sum has been received from the Central Association for the Relief of Soldiers ordered on active service, and from the Association for the Relief of the Widows, Orphans, Wives, and Families of Seamen and Marines engaged in the present war, Sir G. Grey has thought it right to assign a moiety of the sum of 2,000*l.*, in equal portions of 500*l.* each, to the two latter Associations, leaving only the other moiety (1,000*l.*) at the disposal of the Royal Commission.

Sir George Grey has accordingly intimated such arrangements to the representatives of those respective Associations, in order that they may make the necessary application to the Royal Commission for the payment of the amount allotted to each.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. MERIVALE.

Enclosure 5 in No. 40.

VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND.

COPY of a LETTER from H. MERIVALE, Esq., to the Secretary to the Central Association
in aid of Wives and Families of Soldiers ordered on Active Service.

Encl. 5 in No. 40.

SIR,

Downing Street, March 12, 1855.

*WITH reference to your letter of the 22d ultimo, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you the copy of a letter which has by his desire been addressed to the Secretary to the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, relative to the appropriation of the sum of 2,000*l.* sent home from the colony of Van Diemen's Land for the relief of the wives and families of the soldiers and sailors serving in the British army and navy in the present war; and you will perceive that, under the arrangement stated in that letter, the sum of 500*l.* will be paid over to the Association on behalf of which you have written.

See above.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. MERIVALE.

No. 41.

No. 41.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., to
Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG.

(No. 29.)

SIR,

Downing Street, March 20, 1855.

I HAVE received Sir W. Denison's Despatch, No. 86,* of the 27th of *Page 23.
December last, enclosing a receipt from the Deputy Commissary General in Van Diemen's Land for the sum of 777*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, being a further contribution to be applied to the relief of the widows and children of the military and seamen employed in the war with Russia; and with reference to my Despatch, No. 15, of the 5th instant, I have to acquaint you that, on the description so given of the object for which this further remittance is made, I have thought it right to request the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to pay the amount to the Commissioners for the Patriotic Fund.

Governor Sir H. Young,
&c. &c. &c.

I have &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

VICTORIA.

VICTORIA.

No. 42.

No. 42.

COPY of a LETTER from JOHN HODSON, Esq. and WILLIAM HALL, Esq.
to the DUKE of NEWCASTLE.

MY LORD DUKE,

Melbourne, Victoria, November 24, 1854.

WE have the honor to transmit first of exchange on the London and Westminster Bank, in your Grace's favour, for fifteen hundred pounds sterling, being an instalment of the voluntary contributions of nearly all classes of the colonists in Melbourne and other places (remote) in Victoria "to the Fund in aid of the Wives, Widows, and Children of the soldiers of the British Army engaged in the war against Russia."

We venture most respectfully to intimate to your Grace that it would be highly gratifying to the contributors to learn that the strict rule of military discipline as respects soldiers and their wives who may have married without the consent of their commanding officer has in this case been relaxed, and that every woman of good repute may be included in the distribution of such of the monies as may be remitted from this city through our hands.

We have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN HODSON } Trustees of the War
WILLIAM HALL } Relief Fund.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

* Similar letter addressed to the Secretary of the Association for the Relief of Widows, Orphans, Wives, and Families of Seamen and Marines.

VICTORIA.

No. 43.

No. 43.

COPY of a LETTER from Captain FISHBOURNE, Hon. Secretary to the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, to J. HODGSON and W. HALL, Esquires, dated 16A, Great George Street, Westminster, February 2, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 24th November last, addressed to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, enclosing a cheque for 1,500*l.*, being an instalment of the voluntary contributions of nearly all classes of colonists in Melbourne and other places (remote) in Victoria, and I am directed to convey to you, and to all others engaged in this act of benevolence, the best thanks of the Royal Commissioners.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. GARDINER FISHBOURNE,

John Hodgson and William Hall, Esquires,
Melbourne, Victoria.

Honorary Secretary.

No. 44.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. HOTHAM to the
Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 35.)

Toorac, near Melbourne, February 28, 1855.

SIR,

(Received May 21, 1855.)

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Legislative Council have voted a sum of 20,000*l.* as the contribution of Victoria to the Patriotic Fund, formed to relieve the widows and orphans of those soldiers and sailors who may fall in the present war.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) CHAS. HOTHAM.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 45.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor FINNIS to the
Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 14.)

Adelaide, February 1, 1855

SIR,

(Received April 7, 1855.)

(Answered No. 11, April 18, 1855.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit a letter from a committee of gentlemen in this colony, who, as soon as intelligence arrived of the declaration of war against Russia, were appointed by their brother colonists to collect subscriptions for the benefit of the wives, children, and dependent relatives of Her Majesty's forces who may need such assistance. I enclose an address to Her Majesty which accompanied that letter, together with the first of a set of bills of exchange on England, for the payment of 6,000*l.* to the order of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, being the patriotic donation of the colonists of South Australia in aid of the sufferers by the war.

I need make no remark in forwarding an address so universally signed, and conveying the expression of such generous and devoted loyalty.

But I beg to be allowed to record the assurance that I feel peculiar pride and gratification in being the humble instrument through whom this liberal and filial act of a young colony, not twenty years in existence, and numbering only ninety-five thousand souls in its population, will be officially made known to Her Majesty and the parent State.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) B. T. FINNIS.

Enclosure 1 in No. 45.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

SIR,

Adelaide, February 1, 1855.

Encl. 1 in No. 45.

THE colonists of South Australia have followed with the deepest interest and sympathy the events of the war into which Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen has been compelled to enter, in vindication of the honour of Her Crown, and in resistance to the unprincipled aggressions of Russia.

It was some time ago resolved by Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this remote portion of Her empire, that a subscription should be set on foot in aid of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors engaged in the war; and the committee for conducting that subscription have now the satisfaction of enclosing bank bills for the sum of 6,000*l.* sterling (being the amount collected at present in South Australia), which, together with the Address to Her Majesty transmitted to you by the same mail which carries this, they request may be laid at the foot of the throne.

The committee venture most respectfully to hope that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that the distribution of this sum be made in a manner so non-exclusive as may help to alleviate the distresses of those upon whom the calamities of war have most severely fallen.

We have, &c.

(Signed) B. T. FINNIS,
Chairman.
NATHANIEL OLDHAM,
Treasurer.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Memorandum of Bills enclosed:—

No. 64/5/60 Bank of Australia, 30 days' sight	-	-	£2,000
„ 388/1 Bank of South Australia ditto	-	-	2,000
„ 3438 Union Bank of Australia ditto	-	-	2,000
			<u>£6,000</u>

Enclosure 2 in No. 45.

Encl. 2 in No. 45.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

Adelaide, February 1, 1855.

WE, the undersigned, Your Majesty's loyal subjects in Your Majesty's province of South Australia, beg humbly to convey to Your Majesty the expression of our cordial concurrence in the necessity which has compelled Your Majesty to declare war against the Emperor of Russia, in support of an ally, the integrity and independence of whose dominions have been recognized as essential to the peace of Europe.

In the prosecution of this just and necessary war, of this war of right against wrong, and of the defender of the oppressed against the power of the oppressor, Your Majesty may feel assured of the deep solicitude, and of the anxious wishes and prayers of Your faithful subjects in South Australia for the success of Your Majesty's arms, in order to re-establish the blessings of peace on safe and solid foundations.

Desirous at the same time of encouraging the efforts of Your Majesty's brave subjects who have gone forth in Your fleets and armies to fight the battles of their country, by showing them that even in this remote part of Your Majesty's empire their zeal and devotion are acknowledged and appreciated, we beg humbly to request Your Majesty to receive and distribute, for the benefit of the wives, children, and dependent relatives of those who are engaged in this most righteous cause, the contributions of the colonists of South Australia herewith transmitted.

No. 46.

No. 46.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir G. GREY, Bart.
to Governor Sir R. G. MACDONNELL.

(No. 11.)

SIR,

Downing Street, April, 18, 1855.

I HAVE received the Despatch, No. 14*, of the 1st of February last, of the Acting Governor of South Australia, enclosing a letter from a committee of colonists, who had been appointed to collect subscriptions for the benefit of the wives and families and the dependent relatives of the soldiers and sailors engaged in the war with Russia, and forwarding at the same time a copy of the address to the Queen which accompanied that letter, and bills to the amount of 6,000*l.* As the letter signed by the Chairman and Treasurer to the Committee distinctly

* Page 26.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA.

states that the Fund is for the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors engaged in the war, I have felt no hesitation in placing the amount remitted at the disposal of the Royal Commission for the Patriotic Fund.

I have had great pleasure in laying before the Queen the address to Her Majesty, and she has been pleased to receive it very graciously, and to command me to express her deep sense of the loyalty and generosity which has on this occasion been shown by the colonists of South Australia.

Governor Sir R. G. MacDonnell,
&c. &c. &c.

I have &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 47.

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 47.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart. to the
OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT of New Zealand.

(No. 16.)

SIR,

Downing Street, March 13, 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 66*, of the 17th July last, transmitting an address to the Queen from the Legislative Council of New Zealand, expressing their attachment to Her Majesty's Throne and Person, and their cordial sympathy with this country in the war in which it is engaged.

I have also received your Despatch, No. 67*, of the 18th July last, forwarding a similar address from the House of Representatives.

You will acquaint these bodies respectfully that I have had much gratification in laying their addresses before the Queen, and that Her Majesty has received, with lively satisfaction, these expressions of loyalty and attachment, and the assurances of her faithful subjects in New Zealand of their earnest prayer for the success of the fleets and armies of Her Majesty and of Her allies.

The Officer administering the Government
of New Zealand.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

MALTA.

No. 48.

MALTA.

No. 48.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. REID to the
(No. 22.) Right Hon. the Lord PANMURE.

MY LORD,

Palace, Valetta, February 19, 1855.

(Received February 27, 1855.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the Duke of Newcastle's Circular Despatch of 23d January, enclosing a copy of the Letters Patent constituting the Royal Patriotic Fund.

2. The collection of subscriptions for the Patriotic Fund was commenced in Malta at an early period, and in this the Chamber of Commerce has taken the lead, and as it is well conducted under its President, I have not thought it right to interfere in any way with its management.

3. I am happy however to be able to state, that the subscriptions have been very liberal, and that upwards of fifty pounds has been sent by the Maltese inhabitants of Bengazi on the coast of Barbary.

The Lord Panmure,
&c. &c. &c.

I have &c.
(Signed) W. REID,
Governor.

* Papers 24 and 25 of Papers presented, 25th January 1855.

SIERRA LEONE.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 49.

No. 49.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor R. DOUGAN, to the
Right Hon. the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 70.) Government House, Sierra Leone, April 4, 1855.

(Received May 18, 1855.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a Letter received by me from Mr. William Hair, a highly respectable merchant of this place, treasurer of the fund raised by private subscription in this colony in aid of the Patriotic Fund, forwarding to me the several sums of 86*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and 24*l.*, making 110*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and inviting me to head the accompanying list.

2. This letter and list is herewith transmitted, to which I have added the further sum of 12*l.* 12*s.*, making the whole amount (123*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*) one hundred and twenty three pounds seven shillings and sixpence.

3. This sum I have now the honour, Sir, of forwarding to you by a commissariat certificate, and I have to ask, as I have been so called upon, that you will be pleased to give the necessary instructions for the amount to be received from the Treasury, and the payment of it made to the proper authorities.

4. The subscribers to this list have referred to a public meeting which had been convened in the month of January last in aid of the above fund. It is only, I apprehend, Sir, needful for me to add, that the only intimation I had of such meeting was from a printed notice sent to me the evening before it was held, which I have now the honour of forwarding.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

(Signed) R. DOUGAN,
Acting Governor.

Enclosure 1 in No. 49.

Encl. 1 in No. 49.

SIR,

Freetown, Sierra Leone, April 2, 1855.

I HAVE, on behalf of the subscribers to the accompanying subscription list to the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the distressed widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors who have fallen and may fall in the war with Russia, to express to your Excellency their surprise that your Excellency was not invited to preside at the public meeting lately convened for the purpose of raising a subscription in the colony in aid of the above fund,—a circumstance that did not come to their knowledge until after the public meeting had been held; and to convey to your Excellency their regret that such a want of respect should have been shown to your Excellency, the representative of Her Majesty in this colony, being in their opinion, the proper person who should have been invited to preside on such an occasion.

In consequence of such want of respect, the subscribers to the accompanying list have refused to subscribe to the list got up at that meeting, and beg respectfully to invite your Excellency to head the accompanying list with a subscription from yourself, and to forward the amount of the subscriptions to the Government authorities in England, to be paid into the parent fund there.

The amount of subscriptions I have the honour to forward to your Excellency is eighty-six pounds twelve shillings and sixpence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. HAIR,
Treasurer of the Fund raised by private
subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

86*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Acting Governor R. Dougan,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—I have the honour to enclose a further list of subscriptions received from gentlemen who have previously subscribed to the list got up at the public meeting, amounting to twenty-four pounds three shillings.

24*l.* 3*s.*

(Signed) W. HAIR.

SIERRA LEONE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in aid of the PATRIOTIC FUND.

Sierra Leone, February 1855.

[illegible]

Encl. 2 in No. 49.

Enclosure 2 in No. 49.

EXTRA SUBSCRIPTIONS from those who have subscribed to the List got up at the Public Meeting in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
F. Leavitt	-	-	4	4	0	Cher. Guillemar d'Aragon	-	-	1	1	0
Henry Deane	-	-	5	5	0	E. Jones	-	-	2	2	0
J. E. Taylor	-	-	4	4	0	Geo. W. Nicol	-	-	1	1	0
For Mafiliate et Cre. P.						J. E. Dillet	-	-	1	1	0
Porchat	-	-	5	5	0						
									£24	3	0

Encl. 3 in No. 49.

Enclosure 3 in No. 49.

NOTICE.

City of Freetown, January 15, 1855.

IN compliance with a Letter addressed to me by several gentlemen of this colony, I beg to acquaint the inhabitants generally that a public meeting will be held at the Court-hall on Thursday, the 25th inst., at two o'clock P.M., "for the purpose of considering the
 " best means of raising a subscription towards the Patriotic Fund appointed by Royal
 " Commission in the British empire for the relief and support of the widows and orphans
 " of those brave soldiers and sailors who have fallen or may fall during the war with
 " Russia."

His Honour the Chief Justice will preside on the occasion, in consequence of the absence of his Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Hill, who had kindly consented to take the chair.

(Signed) JOHN McCORMACK,
Sheriff.

LONDON :
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Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

ADDRESSES, RESOLUTIONS, &c.,

FROM

THE BRITISH COLONIES,

ON THE SUBJECT OF

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

(STATEMENT OF ALL THE REMITTANCES RECEIVED UP TO THE
PRESENT TIME FROM THE COLONIES ON ACCOUNT
OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.)

(In continuation of Papers presented 8th March and 7th June 1855.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
August 1855.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

STATEMENT

OF ALL

The REMITTANCES which have been received, up to the present Time from
INDIA and the COLONIES, on account of the PATRIOTIC FUND.

Place.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Antigua - - - - -	-	-	-
Australia; viz.,			
Australia, South - - - - -	6,000	0	0
Victoria - - - - -	1,000	0	0
New South Wales - - - - -	30,000	0	0
Van Diemen's Land - - - - -	1,948	5	5
	38,948	5	5
Bahamas - - - - -	-	-	-
Barbadoes - - - - -	-	-	-
Bermuda - - - - -	-	-	-
Canada; viz.,			
Colonial Grant* - - - - -	10,000	0	0
Private Subscriptions - - - - -	4,089	19	4
Bytown - - - - -	41	0	0
Chambly - - - - -	13	5	11
Christieville - - - - -	10	3	0
Cornwall - - - - -	89	3	10
Dundas* - - - - -	122	5	0
Elora - - - - -	147	10	6
Eramora - - - - -	106	15	2
Finch - - - - -	10	0	0
Guelph - - - - -	304	0	0
Hamilton - - - - -	1,000	0	0
Hemingford and La Prairie - - - - -	17	1	6
Kingston - - - - -	526	5	0
La Colla - - - - -	26	15	0
Lambton County - - - - -	195	0	0
London City - - - - -	496	14	0
Missionary Station in the Backwoods - - - - -	15	6	7
Montreal, Freemasons of - - - - -	10	0	0
" St. George's Society - - - - -	169	4	9
Mohawk Indians, of the Bay of Quinté - - - - -	8	0	0
Nichol - - - - -	45	6	10
Oakville - - - - -	20	6	6
Perslinch - - - - -	100	0	0
Port Sarnia - - - - -	218	18	5
Quebec, Children of Presbyterian Church - - - - -	2	4	0
Rice Lake - - - - -	8	0	0
" Indians of - - - - -	57	2	6
St. Malachi d'Ormstown - - - - -	24	6	6
Six Nations Indians - - - - -	100	0	0
Toronto, Trinity College - - - - -	24	13	1
" Freemasons of - - - - -	15	6	10
Three Rivers - - - - -	50	0	0
Wellington - - - - -	100	0	0
Woodstock* - - - - -	100	0	0
Chelsea and Greenwich Pensioners - - - - -	9	12	0
	18,374	6	3
Carried forward - - - - -	-	-	-
	58,293	18	1

* A similar sum for the French Army.

Place.					Amount.					
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward					-	-	-	58,293	18	1
Cape of Good Hope					-	-	-	473	4	7
Ceylon					-	-	-	3,551	11	7
Gibraltar					-	-	-	1,508	13	1
Grenada					-	-	-	120	0	0
Guiana, British					-	-	-	4,000	0	0
Honduras					-	-	-	23	0	6
Hong Kong					-	-	-	2,216	4	2
India; viz.,										
Bombay					-	-	-	13,000	0	0
Calcutta					-	-	-	30,000	0	0
Madras					-	-	-	11,837	5	3
Prince of Wales Island					-	-	-	758	6	8
Malacca					-	-	-	112	2	5
Subscriptions received by Messrs.										
Grindlay and Co., Calcutta					-			922	11	8
								56,630	6	0
Jamaica					-	-	-	1,086	15	1
Labuan					-	-	-	34	19	8
Malta					-	-	-	842	16	5
Mauritius*					-	-	-	632	3	3
New Brunswick; viz.,										
Colonial Grant					-	-	-	4,000	0	0
St. John's					-	-	-	82	1	11
Grand Arch Chapter of Scotland					-			25	0	0
								4,107	1	11
Nevis					-	-	-	15	6	1
Newfoundland					-	-	-	1,808	11	10
New Zealand					-	-	-	441	1	8
Nova Scotia; viz.,										
Colonial Grant					-	-	-	2,000	0	0
Halifax					-	-	-	2,706	2	2
Yarmouth					-	-	-	238	0	0
								4,944	2	2
Prince Edward's Island					-	-	-	2,002	6	6
Sierra Leone					-	-	-	123	7	6
Trinidad					-	-	-	500	0	0
Tortola					-	-	-	3	0	0
								£143,358	10	1

